

FEPG SHOWDOWN DUE ON FEB. 22

Civil Rights, Starvation And Jackie

An Editorial

By Abner W. Berry

A 30-year-old Harlem mother attempted suicide last week because her welfare allotment failed to provide properly for her two small children. Readers can learn a part of her story by reading the adjoining columns. The other part of her story is written in the Jimcrow language of Negro exclusion from employ-

ABNER BERRY

ment and it told in the lives of tens of thousands of Harlemites denied jobs, homes and security.

Not only are Welfare Commissioner Hilliard and Mayor O'Dwyer responsible for this condition, but the finger of accusation points also to Washington, and the Truman Administration. The activities of the two Harlem representatives, Adam Clayton Powell and Vito Marcantonio, for the passage of an FEPC law exposes the connection of administration hypocrisy with Hilliard's starvation program.

Civil Rights now is connected with the fight against starvation. All the promises of Truman cannot bring security to the jobless and citizenship to the disfranchised. As Representative Powell put it, Truman should busy himself just a little with organizing a bi-partisan fight for civil rights instead of the bi-partisan cold war gang he now leads.

Read carefully in this issue the proposals of our two congressmen and join in the crusade for the right to live.

Concerning this crusade, we'd like to address —
JACKIE ROBINSON ON HIS MOVIE:

Hollywood movie people advise us that your forthcoming Eagle-Lion movie credits Branch Rickey with abolishing baseball Jimcrow without even so much as a nudge from Negro and progressive sports writers. And not a word about the majority of Big League teams which still practice Negro exclusion.

But most disturbing is the fact that the picture reportedly ends on sequence with you denouncing Paul Robeson before the House Un-American Committee. You have proven yourself a good ballplayer Jackie, partially the people have won for you a personal FEPC, and as a ballplayer you've proven yourself worthy but shouldn't you think about the folks a little, then, before you allow yourself to be used against those who forced your first break?

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



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WELFARE ORPHANS: Mrs. Carrie Mae Davis, whose sister, Mrs. Essie Mae Harris, attempted suicide last week over welfare worries, helps Mrs. Harris' two sons, Bennie Lee (left), and Matthew, Jr., compose a Valentine to mother. Mrs. Harris is now confined in Bellevue Hospital.

Mother, 30, Tries Suicide; Despondent Over Relief Cut

By Ann Rivington

City officials have blanketed in secrecy the attempted suicide of a Harlem mother driven to despair by recent relief cuts.

The mother, Mrs. Essie Mae Harris, 30, of 2085 Madison Ave., who tried to jump from a second-story fire escape on Feb. 7, is being held in Bellevue Hospital's psychopathic ward. Family and friends say she was deeply despondent because of her inability to feed and clothe her two small boys after the Jan. 16 welfare cuts.

Instead of increasing Mrs. Harris' relief check, removing the cause for her despair, officials are trying to railroad her to the insane asylum, it was charged this week by her sister, Mrs. Carrie Mae Davis.

The Harlem Edition of the Worker learned the story of Mrs. Harris' attempt on her own life from Mrs. P., a friend living in the same building, who asked that her name not be published.

"That same morning," said Mrs. P., "Essie came to me and asked if I could let her borrow the money to get little Bennie Lee some shoes. She said her relief

was cut something terrible. She was worrying because she could not get her boys shoes or clothes or—well—decent case. I told her I couldn't lend her anything because I just didn't have it myself. Then I had to leave to take my daughter to the clinic."

That afternoon, Mrs. P.'s daughter Ella, and her son, Richard, aged 10 and 13, had just come

from school, when Mrs. Harris knocked at the door again. Learning that Mrs. P. was not at home yet, she rushed to the window, climbed out, and tried to hurl herself from the fire escape. The two children scrambled after her and seized her hands, which were still clinging to one of the iron bars of the fire escape, as her

By Pete R. Morrow

Supporters of Fair Employment Practices legislation in the 81st Congress faced their stiffest test this week as they prepared to force passage on Feb. 22 of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's FEPC bill (HR 4453) over the determined opposition of the Truman forces and their Dixiecrat allies.

Powell joined Rep. Vito Marcantonio and the New York State American Labor Party in calling for a united three-day drive, which will reach a climax Feb. 22 and force a vote on the promised legislation.

The Feb. 22 test, to be made under complex parliamentary rules, may prove a do-or-die effort to pass the legislation at this session. Both Powell and Marcantonio, the two outstanding "civil rights" Congressmen, speaking from the same platform at a Manhattan Center ALP rally attended by over 1,200 on Lincoln's Birthday, warned that anti-FEPC forces would attempt every parliamentary trick to keep the bill off the floor.

Under the House rules, the Committee on Education and Labor, which is handling Powell's bill, has the right, in its turn, to demand debate on the measure and must keep debate going until either a vote is taken or the House adjourns. If the House adjourns before a vote, the bill can be kept off the floor until the Committee's next turn which may not come again at this session.

Marcantonio said passage of the bill on Feb. 22 depended on effective people's action in pushing their Congressmen to vote "yes" on the bill and "no" on all motions to adjourn.

Powell and Marcantonio urged all progressives to take the following action in the next three days:

- Write their Congressmen demanding they vote for Powell's bill and refuse to adjourn until it comes to a vote.

- Send delegations to Washington to brief Congressmen on the

(Continued on Page 2A)

INSIDE:

**Negroes in Texas
Fight for the Vote**

—See Magazine

**What People Think
Of Truman's H-Bomb**

—See Page 6

**Jimcrow Salaries
In the Big Leagues**

—See Sports Page

Miners Say They'll Win--If Helped

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The miners of Alabama are putting up a fight against the Taft-Hartley Act that has the strong support of almost every union local here as well as many unorganized shops and plants. This reporter interviewed a group of miners right after the President's action became known. One Negro miner who is father of 10 children said: "We'll never go back unless we get a contract—injunction or no damn injunction."

Another miner, who also has a large family, said the same thing in less polite English. The miners here feel Truman has dealt them a rough blow. A white miner who lives in Ensley said, "The Civil War freed the slaves but Truman and the operators are trying to put us back in chains."

Everywhere in Birmingham workers speak up for the miners. This reporter spoke to a Negro

woman who works at a cake bakery. She said her shop needs a union and "if the miners win it'll help our place get the union contract idea, too." She said they paid workers at the bakery less than \$20 a week.

Feeling among steel workers is running high. Many of them believe that their locals should give financial support to the miners.

One Fairfield worker said, "Those guys need money now and our locals should help 'em. Sometimes we'll be needing it and they'll be able to help us." Another steel worker said the Steel Workers union should call a one-day strike against the use of the injunction.

Alabama's coal miners, Negro and white, are solidly together. They feel sure they can win even against an injunction.

400% Rent Hikes Demanded of Negroes, Mexican-Americans

By Beatrice Green

HOUSTON, Tex.—Recently the Federal Housing Authority in Houston asked the City Council to approve a resolution calling for construction of additional low-rent housing projects in this over-crowded city. Immediately a well-financed gang of big real es-



MEXICAN-AMERICANS are forced to live in places like these shacks in Houston's downtown Schriumpf Alley. Outhouses are in the front yards. No gas or running water. No paint or repair in 35 years. They're owned by a gas company.

tate owners calling themselves "The Council for Free Enterprise" organized in opposition. They told the Mayor and City Council that "private enterprise" would build low-cost housing—"in a few years!"

Meanwhile, the City Committee of the Communist Party of Houston appointed a housing committee which made a direct door-to-door survey of the situation. Some of their findings illustrated by photos, are as follows:

Even though the figures of Tighe Woods, Federal Rent Control Administrator, show Houston had the highest rent increases in the country—41 percent—this does not tell the full story. For the Negro people, the Mexican-Americans and low-income workers had to pay rent increases up to 400 percent! Woods' figures are only an average.

A GROUP OF NEWLY-BUILT houses, rare enough in the Fifth Ward, the area of greatest Negro concentration in Houston, are four barracks-style houses in a narrow, muddy lane called Green Alley. Mrs. Tibbeaux, young Negro woman who lives at No. 342 told us she paid \$16 a week for the tiny five-room apartment. This did not include heat, so they had to furnish their own heaters and pay gas bills for heat, for hot water, for cooking. They also had to pay the light bills and water taxes. (Total: between \$75 and \$80 a month!)

Did she find the rent high? Oh yes! she feared they would have to rent out a room if they could, although, not having been married very long, she and her husband had hoped to have a place for themselves. This was the only fairly clean one they could find.

Directly across the alley are a group of "renovated" houses. The improvements consist of this: formerly five-room barracks-style buildings, renting for \$5 a week, the owner disposed of all the previous tenants, and divided up the house with a partition down the center—added a tiny cubicle of a room to each end—and raised the rent for each side of the "duplex" to \$13 a week!

None of these rents include heat, water taxes or utilities. One family in the back apartment has seven children, a number of them in their teens, so nine people have to fit into a space equal to one good-sized room!

AT 1325 Bayou St., Mr. Loville had just received an eviction notice. He was unceremoniously informed by Mrs. Bonno, agent for the landlord, Mr. Pomelo, who owned the nine houses on that street, that his rent was raised from \$10 a week to \$13.

Originally these houses had rented for \$2 and \$3 a week. They had not been repaired or painted in eight to ten years or more, according to the oldest tenant. When Mr. Loville protested that he didn't have the \$13 (no previous

notice had been given him), he was told that he would have to pay \$1.50 extra for each time she had to come back for the additional rent! Also he would have to pay \$1.50 extra for the eviction notice, if he decided to pay up and stay!

The house was a shambles, ready to fall apart. One of the "rooms" had been a shed used formerly as a store, divided from the house by broken boards. This house boasted a bathtub and a toilet, miserable and unsanitary, built into a closet.

The women neighbor next door, in an even smaller house (three rooms with a toilet out on the back porch) told us of the hardship of her family. The same landlord just raised the rent to \$10 a week, though this "shotgun" shack had no bathtub, no hot or even cold water in the house. There was plenty of water however, stagnant water, that stood under the house all the time—a breeding place for disease. Her son and his wife and four children lived with her. The wife and four children were under hospital treatment for many months. The son was the only wage earner in the family. Being a Negro, he had been able to get no job except working for tips in a downtown barber shop.

THE CONDITIONS that are typical in the areas restricted to Negro tenants—were duplicated,

The South in Struggle

North Carolina's Senate Race to See Graham Opposed by Robert Reynolds

By Junius Scales

(Chairman, Carolina District, Communist Party)

THE MOST ABSORBING senatorial race in the recent history of North Carolina is shaping up. Both senatorial seats will be filled in the next general election—or, to speak more accurately—in the Democratic primary this spring. Sen. Clyde R. Hoey, who owes his political advancement largely to his anti-labor activity and his family connection with a former political boss, is considered a sure thing to succeed himself without serious opposition.

The chief interest centers around the other Senate seat now held by former University of North Carolina President Frank P. Graham, a well-known liberal who was appointed to the post last

March to fill a vacancy. A few days ago the pro-fascist former Sen. Robert R. Reynolds announced that he would oppose Graham. This was surprising to many observers because Reynolds is from Asheville, in the western part of the state, while Graham is an easterner. Ancient state tradition demands that one Senator be from the east and one from the west. Reynolds' logical opponent would have been Hoey, a westerner. But Reynolds apparently chose to flaunt the strong tradition and to tackle Graham on the basis of his liberalism, making him appear a radical with "alien" ideas—perhaps even a "red." Points of difference with labor-hating, anti-Negro Sen. Hoey might have been slim pickings.

"Our Bob" Reynolds is a very wealthy man, having inherited much of the Evelyn Walsh McLean fortune as a result of the death of his fifth wife. No relation of the tobacco family, his start in big time politics came when he entered the U. S. Senate in 1932 after waging a campaign unsurpassed in North Carolina history for folksy, militant-sounding demagoguery of the Huey Long type. During his 12 years in the Senate Reynolds rose to be wartime chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He became the patron saint of every fascist "shirt" outfit in this country and received much loving praise from Herr Goebbels both before and during World War II.

REYNOLDS' ANNOUNCEMENT of his candidacy is essentially Dixiecrat, modified to fit North Carolina conditions. He is for "states-rights" and against Taft-Hartley repeal but says at the same time that he favors the closed shop, old age pensions, lower taxes for poor people and health insurance.

The incumbent, Dr. Frank P. Graham, provides valuable window dressing for the Truman Administration. His appointment to the Senate by Gov. Scott was discussed in advance with the White House. But it came as a shock to many Democratic backs in North Carolina, who, because of his liberal past and attacks made on him by Dixiecrat elements, considered him something of a radical.

Graham has gone a long way toward overcoming such fears in time for election. During the last session of Congress he attacked the Soviet Union and justified America's atom-bomb policy and the Atlantic Pact all in the name of peace, Christian brotherhood and humanitarianism.

He recently denounced monopoly—in the United Mine Workers Union! More recently he stated his opposition to an effective FEPC. He is particularly valuable to the administration for the way he supports many reactionary measures and opposes many progressive measures with high-minded "liberal" reasoning and with painful reluctance. His appealing qualities are being exploited to the limit to give the Democratic Party a figure of "moral stature" and "integrity" to display in the midst of the shoddy material now available. Drew Pearson a few weeks ago depicted him in terms ranging from "friendly and disarming as a puppy" to "Christlike."

While both Reynolds and Graham work against the best interests of the American people by their support of the cold war, there are differences between them. Contrary to Reynolds, Graham is pledged to Taft-Hartley repeal, he has opposed the Mundt Bill in the past and he might vote for a toothless FEPC bill if an aroused Negro electorate pressured him. The masses of organized labor and the Negro people see this difference and will, without much doubt, support Graham. Progressive opinion tends in the direction of defeating Reynolds at all costs, while giving critical support to Graham.

PROGRESSIVE FORCES at this moment, however, are much more concerned with attempting to bring forward a number of Negro and labor candidates for the state legislature. Negroes have been excluded from the legislature since the Populist days.

Such candidates are seen also as rallying points in the struggle for a large Negro registration and as the basis for broad reciprocal alliances in support of white labor candidates. Support of such candidates can help highlight and expose the weaknesses of a Graham and create mass movements around the very issues on which he is weakest.

and in many cases proved to be even worse for Mexican-American tenants.

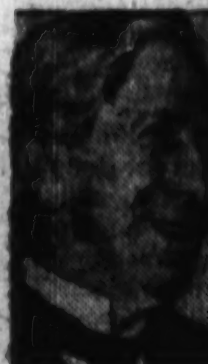
Never was exploitation by "private," in this case corporate enterprise so blatantly exposed as in the little hamlet, situated right in the heart out of the city of Houston, of which Schriumpf Alley is a part. Schriumpf Alley has two "classes" of houses, though you can't tell them apart. But on one side of the lane the houses have electricity. For the rest they are all the same. Tiny shacks of boards, free from any taint of ever having been painted, broken, leaning at all angles, with outdoor toilets, mostly

in the back yard. But in the street at the end of the alley where the houses are backed up to the big furniture factory—there the out-house privies are in the front yard.

The reason why these corporations and real estate don't renovate and rebuild more modern dwellings is answered here. The houses in Schriumpf Alley are said to be 35 years old or more. Not a thing has been spent on maintenance or repair! The income from each hut is small—but is pure gravy—and multiplied by hundreds of huts in an ever-expanding area, comes to a sizeable sum. To collect



REYNOLDS



HOEY

How About That

By Les U. Knight

IT SEEMS that the Harlem Police decided it was better not to try to break up a Civil Rights Congress program on police brutality at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge Sunday night . . . they had failed to intimidate the managers of the hall, and when the CRC got out leaflets protesting the intimidation, the police backed down entirely . . . the program was a great success.

THE 11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT of the Communist Party announced a full schedule of programs celebrating Negro History Week and Month . . . the Riverton Branch will announce the date of a quiz on Negro History . . . the Larry Washington Branch will sponsor a dance at 2 E. 125 St. on Feb. 25 with a guest speaker . . . the Grace Campbell Branch will hold an art exhibit and program at 29 W. 125 St. on Sunday afternoon . . . the 11th AD Section is having a dance at the same address on Sat., Feb. 18 . . . the public is invited to each affair.

REV. JAMES ROBINSON of the Church of the Master spoke in a New Rochelle synagogue last Friday night.

The name mentioned most often in Sunday's report of the New Rochelle delegation to the Washington Civil Rights mobilization was that of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell . . . One delegate said that Republican Congressman Gwynn of Westchester told them that he supports the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition to stop "socialism" . . . and that FEPC is a Communist plot to jail Southern whites. . .

JUDGE FRANCIS RIVERS was guest speaker at the Harlem YMCA's Negro History Week program last Sunday . . . he spoke on "Freedom and Opportunity."

PAUL ROBESON WAS presented with a plaque designating him as "the person who did more in 1949 to advance democratic ideals for all people than any other person" by a group of independent citizens at the Council on African Affairs' offices last week.

DR. GEORGE EDMUND HAYES began a lecture series on "Africa in World Affairs" at the 23 St. Branch of City College on Feb. 17.

Mrs. Robeson, Dr. Lealtad At China Rally

Dr. Catherine Lealtad, who observed the Peoples Liberation Army during the recent Chinese revolution, will appear with Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson at a Negro History Month meeting 8 p.m. Monday, Feb. 20, in the Parish Hall of Mother Zion A.M.E. Church, 155 W. 136 St. The theme will be "China and Negro Freedom."

Mrs. Robeson has just returned from a 10,000 mile tour of China and the Soviet Union.

Sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, the program will feature Miss Ruth Reece, contralto, accompanied by composer, Lawrence Brown; and a pageant, "The Colored Women of the World," with representatives in costume from China, Japan, Viet Nam, the U.S., Guadalupe, and West Africa.

INDONESIAN BANK WORKERS STRIKE

JAKARTA (ALN).—More than 1,000 employees of three banks struck here after management rejected demands for a wage boost and cost-of-living allowance. The walkout came after days of negotiations failed to settle the dispute.

Tries Suicide

(Continued from Page 1)

body dangled over the street. Ella told her mother that the distracted woman was screaming. "Let me loose! I got to jump! I can't stand it no more!"

The children's calls summoned the neighbors, who dragged Mrs. Harris into the house and called an ambulance. "When I got home at 5:30," said Mrs. P they had her lying on my bed, and the cops and neighbors were all over the place. The cops had to call Harlem Hospital five more times before an ambulance came. They said she'd had a nervous breakdown and took her away."

Mrs. Carrie Mae Davis, 55 E. 131 St., who is taking care of her sister's two little boys, Bennie Lee, 8, and Matthew, Jr., 6, while their mother is detained in the psychopathic ward, told the Harlem Edition her own story of the tragedy.

"My sister isn't crazy," she said. "What's wrong with her is worry over relief. I was over at her flat yesterday to look for clothes to put on the boys for school. They just haven't any winter clothes. What they've got is too small, and just about gone. I had to put my own boy's dungarees on Bennie."

"She doesn't even have sheets or pillow cases. Every thing's going to pieces. And those big rats in her flat tore up the seats in her

Leaders of the American Labor and Communist Parties this week told the State Assembly Legislative Committee that the Brook-Mitchell anti-Ben Davis bill undermines the right of voters to elect candidates of their own choice.

Appearing last Tuesday against the bill were Horace Marshall, organizational secretary of the Harlem Communist Party; Abraham Unger, counsel for the CP; Louis S. Wheaton, attorney for the N. Y. State and County ALP; and Mrs. Lillian Gates, legislative director of the N. Y. State CP.

Unger pointed out that the bill, under the guise of barring felons from the ballot, would sabotage voting rights.

Marshall cited cases where Harlemites, victims of frameups growing out of police brutality, would lose citizenship rights. Wheaton was prevented from speaking.

When Unger protested the pro-

Recital to Mark Negro History Week

A dance recital sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts will be held Sunday night, Feb. 19, at the Harlem Children's Center, 28 W. 134 St.

Appearing in celebration of Negro History Week are Archie Savage of "South Pacific," two dancers from the Katherine Dunham Experimental Group, the New Dance Group and stars of the recent City Center series.

kitchen chairs, so now she hasn't even got those."

Mrs. Harris and both her children were on special diets before the relief cuts, Mrs. Davis said. "They are all undernourished and Bennie has a rheumatic heart. Esie's been getting awfully thin. The landlord was threatening to evict them. And their light bill's overdue."

The Unemployed Welfare Council of Harlem, informed of the Harris tragedy, immediately offered their help to the family. They are demanding Mrs. Harris' release from Bellevue and increased relief for the family.

The entire community is incensed over the case. "If that woman's crazy, we'll all be crazy pretty soon," as one neighbor put it. Nearly everybody's on relief around here and we all got cut. It's terrible. That old Hilliard's the one ought to get his head examined, for not giving people enough so they could stay alive."

Harlem Communists Warn Against Anti-Negro Renegade, Olga Gold

The Harlem Regional Committee of the Communist Party this week warned Communists and progressives against Olga Gold, alias Alice Goldhar, "as a white chauvinist enemy of the Negro people and the working class." In a written statement outlining Olga Gold's activities, the Communist

Party charged her with "posing as a great friend of the Negro people," and accused her of claiming sole credit for progress of the Harlem Party organization.

"By posing as a super-radical," the statement continued, "(Olga Gold) continually tried to undermine the Party by attacking . . . especially the Negro leaders." In the course of her activities, the charge read, she pitted Negro against Negro to "confirm her white chauvinist contention that Negro Communists were incapable of giving leadership."

In order to by-pass Negro Communist leadership, the statement points out, Olga Gold organized parallel activities on her own and sought to recruit "Communists and progressives for her program of disruption and division."

It was pointed out in the statement that Olga Gold had been a party member for 20 years, during which time she had been constantly disciplined for violations of Party principles.

"Investigation disclosed," the statement read, "that Olga Gold has deserted to the democratic

methods of the Trotskyites in carrying out her anti-Negro anti-working class activities. She made wide-spread use of slander, gossip and distortion. She attempted to influence comrades politically through money lending, making gifts, etc. She enlisted the aid of prostitutes and had contacts with the police."

The Communist Party warned progressives against Olga Gold as "an enemy of the people," and declared that "her disruptive activities are a threat to the welfare of the community."

Delegation to Albany Hits Bill Against Davis' Rights



DAVIS

visions barring a person convicted of a felony in another state from the ballot in N. Y. State, and

cited examples of Negro frame-ups in the South, Assemblyman Rabin (R-Queens), suggested this provision be deleted. Others proposed a constitutional amendment.

In an earlier analysis of the bill by the ALP Law Committee, it was charged that the bill "is a clear case of a bill of attainder."

Meanwhile Davis wired Assembly Judiciary Comm. chairman Harry A. Reoux (R-Warren) protesting the attempt to bar him from holding public office.

"It is utterly shameful," Davis said, "that the State Legislature should even consider legislation directed against one individual and which invades the sacred prerogative of the people to select representatives of their own choosing."

Protests against the bill should be sent to Assemblymen Austin, Farberstein, McGivern and McGowan (D's-Man), and Rabin; Turshen (D-Bklyn); Brook and Mitchell (R's-Man); Carlino (R-Nassau), and Reoux.

Civil Rights Front

By John Hudson Jones

By John Hudson Jones

THE GAS CHAMBER EXECUTION of Lloyd and Bennie Daniels, by North Carolina for a murder they did not commit, was further stayed this week when the U.S. Supreme Court granted an extension in a writ of certiorari. The writ was won by defense counsels Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Counsel, and O. John Rogge. This will permit them to thoroughly prepare an appeal which includes a challenge of the Pitt County jury system for excluding Negroes. An important part of the trial record includes testimony showing this exclusion in the tobacco growing whose population is more than 40 percent Negro.

THE DANIELS DEFENSE COMMITTEE, of Durham, N. C., is conducting a fight to smash the Greenville frameup. Contribute your dollars now to the Committee care of Nathaniel Bond, treasurer, P.O. Box 1801, Durham, N. C.

THE DRIVE TO DEPORT Claudia Jones began again Thursday, when hearings began at the Department of Immigration and Naturalization. Miss Jones, secretary of the Woman's Commission of the Communist Party, was arrested last year on phony charges of advocating the overthrow of the government. A native of Trinidad, British West Indies, Miss Jones has been in this country since the age of nine, and has been refused citizenship since 1940.

MRS. ROSA LEE INGRAM and her two sons still languish in Georgia prisons. Wonder what happened to the NAACP legal drive to get them free, for which nearly \$50,000 was collected?

New Jersey prison officials to compound the misery of the Trenton Six, still being held for a murder they didn't commit have refused them permission to attend church services. Protests are in order.

FEPC VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

people's position for the Feb. 22 test.

Make sure that at least one ALP member from each Congressional District is in the galleries Feb. 22 to watch the House in action and report back to clubs and community groups.

Marcantonio declared that united progressive action can force passage of the bill "even if the House

Rep. Powell and Marcantonio will address a mass rally for FEPC, sponsored by the New York NAACP, Feb. 26, 3 p. m., at the Renaissance Casino, 138 St. and Seventh Ave.

has to stay in continuous session all night Wednesday and Thursday."

"Make sure your Congressmen understand that you will consider a vote for adjournment a vote against FEPC," he told the rally audience.

an issue, but does not want to see it become law.

"Truman talks civil rights, but acts and thinks Jimcrow," he said. "The whole thinking of the little alderman in the big white house is that of white supremacy."

"It is interesting to note," he added, "that Truman called the Reconstruction Congress, led by Thaddeus Stevens, the only Congress worse than the infamous Republican-dominated 80th Congress, which passed Taft-Hartley and outlawed OPA. The Reconstruction Congress was the only Congress that ever passed real civil rights legislation, and it had 52 Negroes among its members, but Truman calls it the worst in history."

Marcantonio castigated labor leaders and others who collaborate with the administration to keep the bill off the books. He recalled that Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, "tried to screen us out of the fight."

The meeting also heard Ewart C. Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Public Workers, charge that the national leadership of CIO had abandoned the fight against Jimcrow in their Southern organizing drive.

Paul Robeson spoke briefly and held the audience in rapt attention only in keeping FEPC alive as he sang six songs.

Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new conditions to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 35,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bogas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.

2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.

3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.

4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1839. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 460,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter.

They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurors?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? Thus, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (18) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lusk (D-Mich.), such reports

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.

Smash Police Attempt to Bar Civil Rights Meeting

Police attempts to bar a Civil Rights Congress Negro History Week celebration was nixed over the weekend, but the cops were successful in harring a hall to a scheduled dance by the 118th Street Tenants' Committee.

Three victims of police brutality were scheduled to participate in the CRC affair held in the Henry Lincoln Johnson Elks Lodge, 15 W. 126 St., last Sunday night. They were: Mrs. Minnie Westray, mother of a slain Bronx Negro; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister on Collis English, one of the Trenton Six, and Antonio Cavazzerri, one of those injured in last summer's racist riot at Peekskill.

Police, after reading an announcement in the Daily Worker, held a two-hour conference on Friday with Forrest Lily, auditorium manager. Detectives of the 10 Division are reported to have told Mr. Lily that "trouble" was feared if the meeting went on as planned, and that the meeting should be called off.

Upon learning Saturday of the police activity against their right of assembly, William L. Patterson, CRC national secretary protested to the police and to the Elks' board of directors. A police spokesman in the 28th Precinct told Patterson that the two-hour pressure conference with Mr. Lily was just a "routine check." At the 10th Detective Division, officers asserted that there "was no desire to intimidate."

After a discussion with Mr. Lily, the Civil Rights Congress leaders



PATTERSON

were permitted to proceed with the meeting.

Highlight of the affair was a playlet "We shall be heard" written by the Theatre Workshop in which police brutality was tried in a mock court. Actor Frank Silvera portrayed the prosecuting attorney, Charles Dubin was the judge and Al Lipton played the District Attorney.

As the meeting got under way, Sunday evening three squad cars and a number of patrolmen deployed before the building, as if to intimidate persons attending the affair. A Negro officer remarked that such a concentration of cops gave "weight to the argument against police brutality," and they dispersed. Inside, following the playlet, Ronnie Aul, dancer, and Miss Hope Foye, singer entertained.

In the case of the Tenants' Committee the police called on the manager of Eureka Hall, 36 W. 128 St. and asked for a dance per-

HARLEMITES KNOW WHAT'S GOOD FOR THEM

By Elihu S. Hicks

Sentiment of Harlem's men-and-women-in-the-street was demonstrated as overwhelmingly in favor of electing a Negro to the lily-white State Senate when nine people picked at random on 125 St. this week, answered the question: "Do you think that a Negro should be elected to the New York State Senate?"

"As many Negroes should be elected to public office as we can get," answered William Milburn, bartender at the Apollo Bar, 303 W. 125 St.

Tony Rodriguez, a disabled veteran from Buffalo declared, "I feel that a Negro understands the needs of the Negro people. What we need is an all-out coalition of Negroes, whites, and Puerto Ricans."

"We should always have had Negro Senators," answered Mrs. Marion Wheeler, housewife of 326 W. 129 St., "the Negro people should get together to elect more than one."

"Why don't we have one now? The white folks haven't given us anything—we have to get them ourselves," was the answer of Miss Jeanne Patterson, a waitress of 2704 Seventh Ave.

Mrs. Alvina Murray, unemployed garment worker, said, "Sure, we need more people like Adam Powell to represent us."

"Maybe it would help get us jobs," thought Algernon Phillips, unemployed eight months, "This FEPC they claim to have is a phony."

James Lee Harrison, a porter, responded, "Well, yes. We need Negroes in every part of the government. If we can do it, it will be one more step in the right direction."

A bootblack on the corner of 125 St. and Lenox Ave. refused to give his name, but asked, "Don't they have colored men there? They should have. If Negroes stick together like other people they can get their own in. We've got to learn to stick

together."

"I am going to vote for a Negro, and if they don't run one, I'm not going to vote for anybody," was the feeling of S. L. Smith, truck driver for Chock-Full-o'-Nuts at 125 St. and Seventh Ave.

Eyes on Africa

THE DAILY WORKER recently played an important role in exposing falsely angled reports on the Nigerian leader, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, by Reuters, British news agency concerning his recent U. S. visit.

Reuters' angling of a press conference Dr. Azikiwe held at the Hotel New Yorker, Jan. 10, led to the belief that the American-educated African leader has intimated he was not for complete independence, which is the program of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons, of which he is president. Other reports also put him in favor of President Truman's Point Four project of American imperialism in colonial areas.

WHEN DR. AZIKIWE reached London late in January the Reuters' reports of his U. S. statements and tour was discussed by the London branch of the NCNC.

A press release just received from the London NCNC extensively quotes the Jan. 11 issue of the Daily Worker account of the press conference. This conference although attended by over a dozen New York newspapers and wire services was either not reported at all or got a few lines that it had occurred.

THE NCNC RELEASE QUOTES THE DW'S quotes from Dr. Azikiwe's sharp attack on Point Four when he declared: "We are beginning to doubt the United States' intentions for technical development of undeveloped areas. . . . We feel the United States can keep its gifts if they will only help to tighten the noose around our necks. . . . I have nothing for or against Russia. But my people are getting disillusioned with the western democracies. . . ."

To further refute the Reuters slander against Dr. Azikiwe, the NCNC release also quoted the Age, Harlem weekly, for Jan. 7, 1950. The Age quoted Dr. Azikiwe as declaring: "The NCNC . . . is a country-wide movement dedicated to revival of the stature of man in Africa and the complete liquidation of British imperialism."

THE NCNC DECLARED that after having "examined all relevant evidence this branch is satisfied that he (Azikiwe) did not take a stand in America contrary to the avowed aim of the Council which is independence now."

In the same release the London NCNC warned: " . . . Nigerians at home and abroad to keep an eye on the insidious politics of . . . Moral Rearmament otherwise known as the Oxford Group."

"This pseudo-Christian league of fascists are now spreading their tentacles to the continent of Africa. . . . If they ever set their foot on Nigerian soil they should be discredited and scorned. The Council warns them to keep out of Nigerian affairs."

Shakespeare's Welcome in Harlem Town

Harlem this month knocked the white supremacy talk of RKO theater managers into a cocked hat with an enthusiastic response to the Laurence Olivier film, "Hamlet."

The managers who booked the film uptown "against their better judgment" are still agog over the reception. Twelve-year-old minds who thought they'd be playing to empty seats are stunned by tabulations which show biggest receipts at the RKO Alhambra, 7 Ave. and 125 St.

The Gloomy Dane, by the way, was business-wise at his gloomiest in the "better-class neighborhoods" of Westchester and Long Island.

Reports, however, indicate that the same type of intimidation that was attempted against the Civil Rights Congress was used against the Eureka Hall manager, James Rankin, a representative of the committee, when informed of the police visit to the hall, applied to the 28th Precinct for a dance permit. It was refused. The result was that a technicality, used dubiously by the police, shut a hall to struggling tenants and gave them a punch in their meagre treasury—one of the instruments in their fight against the rat-and-fire-trap menace on their street.

Did He Say Facts?

A Japanese newspaperman by the name of Marioka is now serving a two-year jail sentence for publishing a news release of the American Civil Rights Congress. The prosecution scored in the trial when it "proved" Marioka had not checked the "facts" with the New York Times.

Since when did the Times print the facts about the Trenton Six and Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram?

THREATEN TROOPS IF RAIL STRIKE STARTS

QUITO (ALN).—Ecuador will use troops as strikebreakers if rail workers quit their jobs. The forecast of scabbing to come was made by President Galo Plaza, who said the government did not want a railway strike and would therefore make certain trains move on schedule.

Peace, Negro Rights One Fight, Author Says

"The struggle for peace is an all decisive part of the Negro liberation struggle," declared Harry Haywood, author of "Negro Liberation," at a meeting held this week by the Harlem Communist Party celebrating Negro History Week.

Speaking to an enthusiastic audience at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave., Haywood pointed out that "war preparations call for an enormous intensification of the oppression of the Negro people."

Warning that despite the demagogic promises of the Truman Administration and the "buttock Congress" the Negro people have a life-or-death interest in fighting against war preparations, Haywood emphasized that "massacres of Negroes similar to those of the Jews of Germany, are definitely not to be excluded as possibilities in this country."

The Negro people are fighting back against the increased oppression, the Communist leader continued, with greater force than

they have shown since Reconstruction Days.

Hitting the "calculated treachery" of Roy Wilkins "and his cronies" at the Washington Civil Rights Mobilization last month, Haywood asserted that "unity of the Negro people and white labor is the principle conditions for victory in our struggle."

Other speakers included Mrs. Pat Garland, Harlem Labor Youth League leader, and Nat Ross, former Southern District organizer of the Communist Party.



One Year of A Fighting Newspaper

March 8, 1950 marks the first anniversary of the Harlem Edition of The Worker.

During its first year the Harlem Edition of The Worker has contributed to the fight for better housing, jobs, civil rights, adequate relief aid, and an end to police terror.

Sponsoring the cause of the Warmie Triplets, the Lewis family, the family of James Taylor, and many others—by bringing their problems to the people—the Harlem Edition of The Worker has earned the name, "Harlem's fighting newspaper."

During March, the Communist weekly will launch a drive to secure 1,500 new readers.

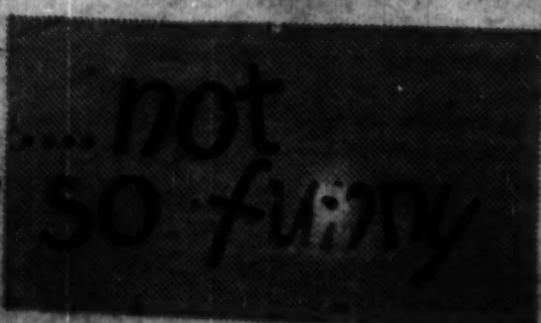


HAYWOOD

HARLEM
EDITION OF
THE WORKER

Send all material and correspondence to 321 W. 125 St., Room 8, New York 27, N. Y. Phone: MOnument 8-0083.

Editor: Abner W. Berry.



By Needles

On Feb. 22—Washington's birthday—the House of Representatives will start debate on Rep. Adam C. Powell's Fair Employment bill. The Truman Administration says it's for FEPC, but the people, who have been watching Truman's hatchet men hacking at the bill, can tell a lie when they hear one.

UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979

Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

The Fight for Justice

—See Page 10

Vol. XV, No. 8

February 19, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Demands Grow for A New Peace Parley

— See Page 6 —



The Worker Readers to Aid Miners

This is an emergency appeal for aid.

It is an appeal for aid to the miners, who are fighting the battle of all labor, the battle of progressive America.

It is not an appeal for charity, for if the operators and the government succeed in starving and clubbing the miners into submission with T-H injunctions, all labor will be dealt a damaging blow.

It is an appeal to help yourselves by helping the miners.

The Worker will shortly send a truckload of food into the coal fields, a truckload from the readers and friends of The Worker.

The truck will leave as soon as it is filled. Please bring medical supplies, canned and packaged foods to The Worker office, 50 E. 13 St., or to any Communist Party club.

Aid is needed quickly.



GE Workers Plan New Contract Westchester Delegation Urges FEPC Passage Now

SCHENECTADY.—Despite continued disruption by the few Carey "Imitation" UE supporters, and further company assistance to them, GE workers here are preparing to win improved conditions in their new contract when the present one expires on April 1. Heading

the list of demands drawn up by the stewards of this large Local 801-UE is the demand for a shorter work week at 40 hours pay. Great concern is shown here with bringing back those workers now laid off and anticipating a probable further decline in unemployment as reflected in unemployment increases all over the country.

Additional demands are: (1) Improvement in the present company pension plan without tying such a plan to social security allowances; (2) A GE-paid insurance and health plan; (3) Wage increases for craft and women workers; (4) Improvements in holiday and vacation provisions; (5) Better protection against speed-up and additional piece work guar-

antees; (6) Union shop; (7) Improvement in grievance machinery so as to provide quicker handling of grievances on a local level.

Further discussion by the membership will be taking place in the next weeks.

Disgust with and further repudiation of Carey and his henchmen was shown by the fiasco of a "mass meeting" recently called by Carey's stooges.

They apparently thought that the spending of large sums of money could be a substitute for the involvement of people. They used spot announcements on the radio, newspaper ads, leaflets, and got lots of free publicity while their agents in the shop lost time.

Invitations were extended to the "public." Foremen came. "Workers" from Pittsfield, Mass., came. Textile union officials from Amsterdam came. Steelworkers Union officials came. After all the build-up less than 400 came to a hall seating 1,500!

Between 75 and 100 of those present "sit on their hands" during the meeting.

Some of the labor fakers who spoke at the meeting were:

• Carey, of "we will join with the fascists" fame.

• Jack Rubinstein of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, who recently left Fulton county under pressure after failing to carry out the tannery employer's assignment to him of smashing the strike of the tannery workers.

• Ralph Light of the steelworkers and personal representative of Philip Murray, whose function it has been to cut down labor costs of the American Locomotive Co. at the expense of speedup and loss of jobs of hundreds of Alto workers.

• R. J. Thomas, ex-president of the UAW, who has now been assigned to draw his big salary here in Schenectady.

• John Callahan of Pittsfield, well known for his assist to GE in proposing during contract talks in 1949 that GE workers give up wage increases even though he was a member of the GE conference board which drew up wage demands.

There were others too like John Dillon and Frank Kries whose contribution to disruption are also well known to the workers of GE.

Growing more desperate, the IUE, through its attorney, John

Braun, leader of the Liberal Party in Albany, relies more and more on the infamous Supreme Court Judge Alexander to help them in their union-busting. Sitting on a "temporary injunction" for the past several months which limits the membership of Local 801 from spending of its money as it sees fit.

Judge Alexander has now ordered the minutes and books of Local 801 to be open to the Carey stooges.

So fantastic is this latest order that many workers compare this to allowing Pinkerton detectives to be permitted to look at the membership lists of a union in the process of organization. Judge Alexander is the same judge who issued an injunction against GE workers during the 1946 strike.

Steelworkers Condemn Strip Mill Jimcrow

LACKAWANNA.—At a regular membership meeting of Local 2601, United Steelworkers, CIO, white and Negro workers voted unanimously to condemn the Bethlehem Steel Company for its continued "lily-white" policy in the giant strip mill.

The strip mill, built by the joint labor of Negro and white workers, has from the beginning of its operation refused to hire Negro workers. This has not only hurt the Negro workers, but has also deprived white workers of jobs through the increased speedup and rationalization and by taking work away from the other mills such as the rail mill, bar mill, etc. Even during the war the rail, bar and other mills never worked a full week.

Now, with Bethlehem planning to build another strip mill in conjunction with the Ford Motor Co.'s plans for expansion in the area, more and more white workers are beginning to join with their Negro brothers to fight the lily-white policy. They feel that together they can lick Jimcrow and the shorter work weeks and increasing unemployment.

YONKERS.—Over 100 Westchester citizens under the leadership of the Westchester Civil Rights Mobilization went to Washington last Wednesday to demand passage of the Powell FEPC measure in this session of Congress.

Among the sponsoring organizations of the pilgrimage were the NAACP, the B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Congress and the Council for Unity. All groups and individuals in Westchester county were invited to join in the crusade. Among the leaders of the delegation were Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle.

Besides visiting both local Congressmen, the delegates contacted national Republican and Democratic leaders demanding that both parties fulfill their election pledges.

Thousands of signatures of Westchester citizens supporting FEPC collected in recent weeks by the delegates were presented to the legislators.

Among the delegates were representatives of the Westchester Peekskill Committee who presented U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman with a petition requesting a Senatorial inquiry into the Peekskill violence.

Gloversville Tannery Strike Still Solid

GLOVERSVILLE.—Despite the activities of imported goons and thugs who are being paid and fed at the rate of \$20,000 a week by the county and the towns of Gloversville and Johnstown, the striking leather workers here are still holding out solid. Except for one shop, the tannery bosses have not been able to resume production.

Less than 200 scabs are in the plants. Some of these have been confused by the propaganda of the AFL and CIO or have been bludgeoned back by the employers. Others have been brought in from outside and are not leather workers. They are escorted into the plants by the imported goons.

A spokesman for the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, said that the union is aiding the strikers and appealing to the whole labor movement to send food and other support to the striking tannery workers.

UAW Local Votes

\$200 Aid to Miners

TARRYTOWN.—The Tarrytown local of the United Auto Workers union at its membership meeting held last week voted to appropriate \$200 for aid to the striking miners. The unionists also voted to set up a committee to organize the collection of food and additional funds for the miners and their families.

The motion was carried unanimously with many workers taking the floor to speak in favor

Syracuse Hits 100% in Worker Sub Campaign

By THE DRIVE REPORTER

Syracuse Communists this week joined the growing list of hundred percenters in the current Worker subscription drive. Other cities that are over the top in their quotas include Albany, Utica, Yonkers and New Rochelle.

With only one week left in the drive, Rochester, Schenectady and other upstate Communist organizations were gearing themselves for a final all-out effort to attain completion of their respective goals.

Next weekend's Upstate Worker will announce the winning city in the drive. A choice between a typewriter or mimeo is the award and at the present time there appears to be a three-way race developing as the table below indicates:

City	Percentage
Albany-Troy	168
Utica-Rome	134
Syracuse	101
Westchester Area	83
Rochester	73
Schenectady	67
Binghamton Area	64
Buffalo Area	34

The Daily Worker business office announced that the two dollar special rate for a "Worker" sub plus the free book offer will continue through to the end of February. All readers who subscribe to the Upstate Worker for one year will receive free of charge a copy of George Marion's book "The Communist Trial."

Schenectady CP To Mayor: 'It's Your Move Now'

SCHENECTADY.—The Communist Party here called on Mayor Owen Begley this week to end the "lily white" policies of the city administration and appoint Negroes to the Police and Fire Departments.

In a letter signed by Harold Klein, chairman, and Simon Finkoff, secretary, the Communist Party pointed to the recent appointment of three Negro policemen in Albany for the first time in that city's history. "Mr. Mayor," said the letter, "it's your move now."

"Certainly," the CP letter continued, "Schenectady Democrats, elected on the promise of 'progressive' government, can do no less than their O'Connell brethren of Albany."

"Admittedly, the O'Connells were not sufficiently convinced until 400 citizens, Negro and white, marched to City Hall to impress the city fathers that the time had come."

Reminding the Mayor that Schenectady is a city of progressive and militant workers who recognize the need for representation of Negroes in the Police and Fire Departments and additional appointments other than the Sanitation Department, the Communist leaders called on the Mayor for action.

On Niagara Frontier:

84 Ministers Protest H-Bomb Development

BUFFALO.—Eighty-four Niagara Frontier ministers issued a statement here recently protesting the authorization of the H-bomb by President Truman. Reaffirming their religious belief that war is not inevitable, they urged the calling of a disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

"H bombs, A bombs, bacteria, gases and poisons," the statement declared, "should be included in the list of weapons to be forever abolished."

The statement was released by the Rev. Alan B. Peabody, pastor of Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church in Buffalo. Rev. Peabody said the protest was a result of a discussion of the H-bomb among the Protestant clergymen who represented 12 religious denominations. They signed the statement, he said, as individuals.

The complete text of the statement follows: "We, the undersigned ministers of the Niagara Frontier regret the decision of President Truman to proceed with the development of the H-bomb. As a nation, the United States is morally bound to use its position and power to promote peace in the world.

"The period during which the U. S. was the sole possessor of the A-bomb was marked by the greatest expansion of Communism throughout the world. Therefore, the H-bomb is no guarantee that Communism can be contained by military power.

"We are of the mind that use of money, natural resources and human energy, intelligence, and ingenuity

in development of destructive power cannot be morally justified in a world where millions of God's children are ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed.

"As citizens and as followers of the Prince of Peace, we repent for our share in the growing militarization of America and for our failure to bind up the wounds among the nations. The growing nationalism and militarism of the world make us mindful that it is 'not by might and power,' but by the Spirit of God incarnate in human life which will bring fulfillment to the peaceful aspirations of all men.

"The Christian faith affirms that war is not inevitable and that peace on earth will come through good will toward all men.

"We would, therefore, urge the calling of a disarmament conference under the auspices of the United Nations. 'H' bombs, 'A' bombs, bacteria, gases and poisons should be included in the list of weapons to be forever abolished."

The following clergymen signed the statement, Rev. Peabody said:

Rev. Renato G. Alden, West Avenue Presbyterian; Rev. Glenn B. Alt, Christ Methodist; Rev. Albert W. Aquila, Calvary and Sunset Methodist Churches; Rev. Robert M. Atkins, Richmond Avenue Methodist; Rev. Charles O. Bayard, Grace Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Carl E. Berger, Friends Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Thomas A. Booth, Episcopal; Rev. Joseph A. Brennan, Plymouth Congregational; Rev. J. J. Brown, St. Peter's Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. North Tonawanda; Rev. Herbert A. Brubaker, Bethany Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Oswald Henry Brown, St. Philip's Episcopal; Rev. Nicolas E.

A. Bruinix, Lebanon Presbyterian; Rev. Earl R. Burdick, superintendent of the Methodist Home for Children, Williamsville; Rev. Meredith H. Dallman, Mount Park Baptist; Rev. Erford W. Daniels, Deerpark Methodist; Dr. Richard J. Davey, Buffalo District superintendent, Methodist Church; Rev. J. Ralph Davis, South Park Baptist; Rev. A. Merritt Dietrich, director of education, Genesee Methodist Conference.

Rev. William E. Dudley, First-Pilgrim Congregational; Rev. Elijah J. Echols, First Shiloh Baptist; Rev. Leo J. Egler, Woodside Methodist; Rev. Norman A. Fennell, St. Matthew's Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Carl F. Ficus, Eggertville Community; Dr. John G. Fleck, Parkside Lutheran; Rev. Paul G. Frankendorf, Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Forrest Freeman, Rev. Edward P. Gill, Kensington Methodist; Rev. Ariemas P. Godwin, Madison Street Baptist.

Rev. John W. Guyer, assistant, Kenmore Methodist; Rev. Rodney Heckman, Trinity Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. J. Erik Helmer, Trinity-Augustana Synod Lutheran; Rev. William H. Horner, Lincoln Memorial Methodist.

Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, St. Luke's African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Rev. Mitchell C. Johnson, Lloyd Memorial Congregational; Rev. Paul C. Jordan, Salem Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Peter M. Kemper, Dearborn Street Baptist; Rev. John P. Kochner, St. John's Evangelical and Reformed.

Rev. Irvin F. Kracke, St. John's Evangelical and Reformed (Amherst St.); Rev. Julius W. Kueh, Bethlehem Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Franklin B. Laundry, Ontario Street Methodist; Rev. Theodore T. Lehmann, Kenmore Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Marshall P. Lucas, Williamsville Methodist.

Rev. John O. Mabuse, First Methodist; Rev. Durie C. McCauley, St. John Baptist; Rev. Walter Meisenheimer, St. James Evangelical and Reformed, Hamburg; Rev. William P. Moberg, Union Road Community; Rev. Richard A. Nikola, Our Saviour Baptist.

Rev. Clayton F. Morry, Plymouth Methodist; Rev. John N. Newbert, Central Park Baptist; Rev. Urban L. Ogden, Cleveland Heights Church of Christ; Rev. Roland L. Ogden, Ripley Memorial Methodist.

Dr. Oscar C. Plumb, Kenmore Methodist; Rev. J. Jay Post, St. Mary's-on-the-Hill; Rev. Elmer C. Proctor, St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Rev. E. Leslie Reid, University Presbyterian; Rev. Dean R. Richardson, Albany-Delaware Methodist.

Rev. Roland Roehner, Plurim Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Ralph R. Rott, Emmanuel Baptist; Rev. Michael Salmon, St. James and St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. Nicholas M.

UE Stoppage Resists IUE Connived Wage Cuts

SYRACUSE.—Almost the entire Receiver Division of Syracuse GE, involving approximately 2,500 workers was shut down last week as a result of a work stoppage of punch press operators.

The stoppage was one of a series of actions taken by GE workers to resist the company wage cuts which have followed the formation of the IUE.

Receiver workers have suffered lower rates and greater speedup than workers in Schenectady for years, because of the sell-out by right-wing leaders of UE Local 320. These leaders have now switched to IUE, and the GE company continues to work hand in glove with them.

Rate-cutting has been going on all over the shop. In addition, the speedup has increased so that many workers are forced to work during their lunch period in order to keep abreast of the moving assembly lines. Accidents are fre-

quent, and illness of all kinds results from the nerve-racking pace of the work. 1900 sets a day are produced, at pay rates substantially lower than those received in other GE plants, under UE leadership.

The IUE company union stooges in the plant are doing their best to hold back the workers, and prevent an effective fight in the shop. But work stoppages on the lines are occurring more and more frequently. The UE is conducting a campaign in the shop to end speed up and rate cutting.

More and more workers are becoming convinced that united action can and will end the company union conditions in Syracuse GE.

Negro Beauticians Convention Feb. 27, Expects Big Turnout

NEW YORK CITY.—A big registration of upstate delegates to the 4th National Convention of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association was predicted here this week by a spokesman for the

beauticians who said that the association and members of Alpha Phi Omega Beauticians Sorority and Fraternity were making emergency preparations to house the unusually heavy registration, particularly from the South.

The Convention will be held at Hotel Theresa, Seventh Ave. and 125 St., NYC from Feb. 27 thru March 3.

The Convention is expected to take a big step towards unifying all beauticians, shop and school owners, operators, teachers and students in support of progressive steps to protect the interests of beauticians working in large shops, small shop owners and the majority of small distributors of beauty supplies, now faced with further depletion of their financial resources because of the rapid increase of unemployment.

White monopoly syndicates have made serious inroads into the industry and the beauticians intend to take steps to protect themselves.

They want to improve their control over the distribution of the products invented by them.

Serious problems in the industry have resulted from the bombardment of customers by Big Business home permanent treatments which affect beauty shops

LYL Party Launches Negro History Week

By JACK WANDELL

SCHENECTADY.—The Labor Youth League led off the celebration of Negro History Week here with a party at the Paradise Cafe last Saturday night, Feb. 11, that was a real victory for Negro-white unity.

Held on the eve of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, the party was attended by some 120 persons, both Negro and white. A wonderful time was had by all, including standees.

Guest speaker for the LYL was Bernard Shuldiner, of Albany. His speech stressing the need for unity of Negro and white was warmly received. Noting the recent victory in Albany where three Negroes were recently appointed to the Police Dept., Mr. Shuldiner hit out at the "lily white" policies of the city administration here.

Entertainment was provided by the United Players, LYL's dramatic group, with songs, skits and dancing.

Farm Front

Indignant Egg Gatherers
By George Cook

ALPINE.—Each week a poultry farmer gets a feed bill and an egg check. When the hens are in production, the check should be about twice the bill, but lately the bill is usually the larger. This does not make sense and if it keeps up a lot of hens are going to go into the pot. The pot is now paying half what it cost to raise them.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, there was a meeting of Geo. Cook, angry poultry farmers in the Van Etten school auditorium. Two hundred came at the invitation of Russell Shubert Tioga Co. Farmers' Union Vice-Pres., Frank Ashlund, Spencer GLF Manager; and William Ruhanen, Spencer Co-op Society Manager.

Louis Slocum, Sect. of the New Jersey Farmers' Union, told of action committees set up by the farmers in his state, of lobbying in Washington, of a bill proposed in Congress to sell surplus grain to poultry farmers at a price to keep eggs at 90 percent of parity. (100 percent of parity would be a price sufficient to give farmers as much as their fathers got in 1910-1914.)

Slocum proposed that the Spencer-Van Etten farmers set up a committee to lobby in Washington, to work with the committees in New Jersey, and to contact farmers in other New York counties.

Ruhanen took the floor briefly to read figures from the co-op egg payments which showed that eggs are lower than at any time since the war and the previously the annual low, which usually hits early in February, stayed low for only one week then started to rise. This year the low came the first week in January and isn't rising yet.

Questions came fast. Slocum outlined the bill he hopes to have passed. It would be administered by the states, two-thirds of the farmers in each state would have to approve, a five percent reduction in egg production would have to be accepted. He insisted, however, that each state's farmers would have to set up safeguards that would enable any producer to have 3,000 birds.

The proposal for the committee was adopted unanimously and nominations came as fast as the questions. Emil Kallio and Emil Niskinen of Spencer, Neil Kruth of Trumansburg, and Mrs. Muriel Sundloff and Arthur Gullstrand of Lockwood were chosen.

Farmers of those parts don't intend to have their laying hens go hungry if they can help it.

Mayor Attends ALP Lecture on China

YONKERS.—The Crestwood American Labor Party club of Yonkers opened its monthly forum series last Saturday evening with a lecture by Maud Russell on the subject of China.

Over 75 community residents attended including the Republican mayor of the neighboring village of Tuckahoe.

The ALP club has launched a campaign to collect food and clothes for the miners.

AFL Council Urges Conference on Jobless

ROCHESTER.—Delegates of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council at a recent session unanimously passed a resolution calling for the organization of a county-wide conference to consider a program to meeting the serious problem of rising unemployment.

All local civic, religious and labor groups were urged to join in sponsoring such a conference.

First Time in Triple Cities:

Negro History Week Proclaimed by Mayor

By Robert Johnston

BINGHAMTON.—Mayor Donald W. Kramer last week officially proclaimed the week of Feb. 10-17 Negro History Week in the City of Binghamton at the request of the local chapter of the NAACP. This is the first time in the memory of local citizens that any Triple Cities mayor has signed an official proclamation designating Negro History Week.

Plans for the celebration included an exhibit in the Binghamton Public Library featuring documents, pictures and books by and about the Negro people. The Men's Progressive Club of the AME Zion Church is planning a public meeting on Negro History Sunday, Feb. 19 at 7:30 p.m., Mr.

Claude Fawcett, who is in charge of the arrangements, urged a large attendance.

The local chapter of the NAACP announced that speakers would be available to any organizations on Negro history during the week or at any time in the future.

All Communist Party Clubs in the Triple Cities featured a discussion of Negro History at their meetings this week and planned actions to intensify the struggle for the rights of the Negro people.

Public Hearing on Relief Program Called Feb. 24

ROCHESTER.—A public hearing on the vital question of Monroe county's welfare program has been scheduled for Friday, Feb. 24. Called by the Republican-con-

War on The Campus

ROCHESTER.—The Provost of the University of Rochester has declared War on the Soviet Union. That at least seems to be the sense of his refusal last week to allow a Communist Party spokesman to be invited to speak on the campus.

The Student forum committee of the University had arranged a debate on the topic "What has Communism to offer the United States." They invited as participants, Walter Donaldson, Chairman of the Monroe County Committee of the Communist Party and Richard Wade, instructor of American History at the University.

The student forum committee was notified by University Provost Donald W. Gilbert that its proposed campus forum on Communism was not acceptable to the university. The reasons given by Provost Gilbert were:

1) An avowed or admitted Communist is an agent of a hostile power and could not be expected to give an honest exposition of the subject. The meeting would be unprofitable and perhaps educationally harmful.

2) The University is dependent on the financial support of the community (pronounced Eastman Kodak) and could not afford to alienate community sympathy or to allow any suspicion to arise that the University is not in the fight against Communism up to its ears.

Recently Mr. Wade and Mr. Donaldson debated a similar topic on a radio forum sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

It is reported that a number of students were especially interested in the proposed debate inasmuch as Mr. Wade has at University discussions taken the role of an

anti-Communist expert. It was felt that the debate would clear the air and allow a more frank and less one-sided discussion. Many of the students while not completely disagreeing with Mr. Wade's position have taken exception to his implication that everyone who disagrees with him is a Communist or a dupe.

The main point of the report was that a family of six on relief received as much as the average production worker in Rochester. The implied solution here was for a driving down of the standards of relief. Not a word was said about the open-shop, low-wage sweatshop standards of the manufacturers.

It also recommended that the practice of paying hospital costs for families not on relief be dropped. This would force families who were in desperate need of medical treatment to go without the necessary care. This proposal has met with opposition from many sources including hospital and welfare officials.

Another proposal called for the discontinuance of a special emergency office in the city. This closing would mean long delays while waiting for the red tape to be untangled before an applicant could receive any aid.

Observers see a special significance in this move which is timed to take place as hundreds of workers are exhausting their unemployment benefits without finding jobs. It will especially hit Negro families since unemployment here has reached heights not matched since the 30's.

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UE Wins at Ward-Leonard

MT. VERNON.—In the first consent election held in UE District 4 between UE and the IUE, workers in the Ward-Leonard plant here voted last Friday 233 to 218 to continue their UE affiliation.

The close vote followed on the heels of a tremendous concentration by reactionary forces to win the workers for the IUE.

James Carey, CIO secretary, who recently announced himself in favor of joining with fascists to oppose Communists, appeared at a rally in Mt. Vernon the night before the consent election to whip up sentiment for his phony IUE.

In addition, the Mt. Vernon Central Committee of War Veterans conducted a vigorous campaign of IUE. Daily parades around the plant were organized to intimidate the workers.

Solidarity Wins Increase at E-J

BINGHAMTON.—Workers in the shoe lasting department at one of Endicott-Johnson's largest shoe plants here this week won an increase of one cent on each case of shoes by sticking together and threatening a work stoppage.

Demanding a 2c increase, the workers first sent a committee to the factory superintendent. When he refused the demand, the workers went in a body to see "Charlie" Johnson himself. Faced with the solidarity of the workers and the threat of a complete shut-down, Johnson was forced to grant the 1c increase. The workers indicated that they will continue to fight for the full 2c raise.

Most College Students Oppose Quota System

College students overwhelmingly oppose quota systems that restrict admissions, a report by pollster Elmo Roper revealed this week.

The report was made in connection with a survey on anti-Semitism soon to be released by the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

The Roper poll showed that only one in 10 students expressed preference for colleges which discriminate.

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

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Buffalo, N. Y.
116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.
9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3,
Yonkers, N. Y.

WORKER Sports

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Don Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 20 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurlers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
POLLET	30,000

FELLER ----- 45,000

NEWHOUSE ----- 50,000

On 1949's performance would you rate those six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and outer who won 12 and couldn't "win the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DIMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?

DiMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride of San Francisco's North Beach and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

"The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

"Those Red Sox, just like a lot of the rest of us, aren't getting any younger. And it is hard to believe that they all would put together good hitting years again

\$100,000 ETC., BUT:

Still Play for Beans in Minors

Don't let those \$100,000 salaries dazzle you, because they're still playing for "coffee and cake" in the bushes.

True, the minors have increased their salaries within the past five years but there still are many young players in the Class C and D circuits, who take home less than \$50 a week. There are scores of hungry young hopefuls spending the night on creaky "one-night-stand" buses.

They dream plenty when they see those big headlines. But while they dream they eat hash instead of T-bone steaks and try to forget the drafty rooming house which

awaits them at the next stop. Club owners in the lowest loops argue that player conditions could be worse. They're absolutely right. Conditions were far worse not too long ago when the average Class D Fledgling drew \$15 a week, generally in payment for playing six night games plus a double-header on Sunday.

Roughly one out of every 40 players who enters professional baseball reaches the majors. But statistics don't make good eating and what about the 39 who fail? Sometimes those kids down in the lower minors have to take side jobs to make both ends meet maybe as a delivery man or salesman for a local business concern sympathetic to young players.

Once these jobs led to trouble. Youngsters in the Class D Evangelical League were marking side money as collectors for a slot machine operator. The taint of gambling-unpardonable in baseball—hovered about them for a nervous period until it was proved they simply were earning a needed buck.

Sure, some guys get themselves \$100,000 for playing baseball, but sonny, these fellows are few and far between.

With all due credit to Phil Rizzuto and Joe Page, one of the men who made us tick last year was Jerry Coleman at second. He stepped in there and filled in with surprising hitting strength when nobody thought he could do it.

There are a lot of our fellows who aren't getting any younger, either—but we have a great bunch of youngsters on the team, too, like Coleman, who is only 25.

Worker Takes LIU, O. State Thru 2 Big Court Tournaments

There's weeks to go before the Invitation Basketball Tournament gets under way at the Garden March 11, but nothing daunted, the Worker today gives you an exclusive guess on the makeup of the twelve teams involved, and not only that, gives you the seedings and the final results! Amazing, isn't it?

From there we'll take you into the NCCA tournament starting the week after and give you the same service.

The twelve teams in the Invitation: LIU, CCNY and St. Johns of New York, Bradley, Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Duquesne, LaSalle, Villanova, Canisius, Arizona and San Francisco.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. Johns, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter finals automatically. The semifinals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. Johns still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley. Western Kentucky will eliminate

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, marksmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animal's meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

"Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport, and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

"Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 16-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

"Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

St. Johns and LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

THE NCCA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The final—Ohio State beats Kansas State to restore a lot of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnitter. That's right, following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th! Or don't you believe in intuition? Alright, guess it yourself!

Demands Grow for A New Peace Parley

— See Page 6 —



The Worker Readers to Aid Miners

This is an emergency appeal for aid.

It is an appeal for aid to the miners, who are fighting the battle of all labor, the battle of progressive America.

It is not an appeal for charity, for if the operators and the government succeed in starving and clubbing the miners into submission with T-H injunctions, all labor will be dealt a damaging blow.

It is an appeal to help yourselves by helping the miners.

The Worker will shortly send a truckload of food into the coal fields, a truckload from the readers and friends of The Worker.

The truck will leave as soon as it is filled. Please bring medical supplies, canned and packaged foods to The Worker office, 50 E. 13 St., or to any Communist Party club.

Aid is needed quickly.



Outlaw Hell Bomb, Imbrie Appeals

Note From Whoever Is Left

By I. Ell
Here in a hole
I am the sole
survivor of the last
Atomic blast.

James Imbrie, chairman of the Progressive Party of New Jersey, this week appealed to all of New Jersey's representatives in Congress, urging that they place themselves on record for United Nations action to outlaw atomic weapons.

In his letter to the members of Congress, Mr. Imbrie quoted statements of leaders of American thought who are seeking a new

approach to the banning of atomic war as an alternative to the "obsolete Baruch plan." Mr. Imbrie said: "Many responsible leaders of American public life have been shocked by the H-Bomb decision into an earnest search for a new road to peace. Scientific, religious and civic leaders have urged, as a first step, a new effort through the United Nations to outlaw atomic weapons."

To the Congressmen Mr. Imbrie said: "We believe that it is your duty, as representatives of thousands of Americans, to make known your stand in this life and death issue both to the people whom you represent and to the President."

The Progressive Party leader's letter cited the conservative Walter Lippmann who, Imbrie pointed out, "says that a new approach to the problem of banning atomic war cannot be predicated on Soviet acceptance of the obsolete Baruch Plan" but calls for "a deep effort of mind to think out fresh proposals based on the actual fact that now there are two atomic powers in the world and no longer one."

Imbrie's letter to the 14 N. J. Congressmen and two Senators followed last week's appeal by 53 eminent North Jersey clergymen for mass support to a demand that President Truman initiate peace talks with Premier Stalin to outlaw the A-Bomb.

N.J. WORKER READERS PUSH SUB DRIVE OVER THE TOP

NEWARK.—Cheers rocked the Terrace Room of the Mosque Theater at the Lenin-Lincoln Memorial Meeting last Sunday when it was announced that New Jersey Worker readers had pushed their two-month drive for 1,500 new subscriptions 73 over the top.

Way over—but still going strong—were the farm area, with 155 percent achieved; Mercer County, with 166 percent, and Hudson, with 112 percent. But an outstanding job was turned in by big Essex to hit the 90 percent mark, with only 50 more to reach its goal of 500. Camden, with 76 percent, has only 35 subs to go to hit its goal of 304.

Hudson County's Hoboken Club, which last week challenged "any and all comers" came through with 226 percent of its goal—but it was topped by Essex County's West Bloomfield shop club in a phenomenal 360 percent club showing.

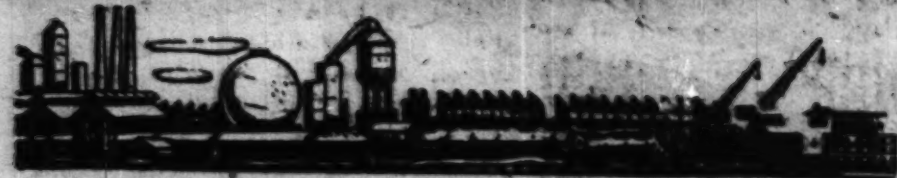
★
TWENTY-ONE other clubs topped the 100 percent honor roll.

state circulation manager Gay Padula announced. They are the farm area's Asbury Park and Essex County's Auto Clubs, with 200 percent each; Hudson's Bayonne Club, 150 percent; North Hudson, 146 percent; Freehold, Lakewood and Martha Stone, all farm clubs, with 130 percent each; Farm's Tom River and Farmingdale, Hudson's Electrical Club and Essex's North Newark, all 120 percent; Essex Professional, 108 percent; Essex Weequahic, 106 percent, and Essex Bloomfield, 101 percent.

Hundred percenters are the Debs Club and Packinghouse, both Essex; Hudson's Englewood; Farm's Long Branch; Camden's Frederick Douglass and Audubon Park, and Union County's Elizabethport.

Cleanup operations are proceeding in Middlesex County, with 73 percent and 23 subs to go to hit 100; Passaic, 60 to go to hit 200, and Union, 84 to go for 200.

SHOP TALK



GENERAL MOTORS TYCOON Charlie Wilson is fond of promoting the phony notion (like CIO's Phil Murray) that there are no classes in America, and so—no class struggle. For just one day recently executives at the Trenton GM plant forgot the boss' smooth line . . . and the GM workers promptly showed them that old class struggle can take many and many a form. . . .

Little incident, but it speaks volumes:

A representative of the tool and die company visited the Trenton GM plant for information about some dies his company was building. Escorted by a plant guard, he approached a man in the Tool and Die Dept. who looked to him like the foreman. It happened to be a worker wearing a white shirt and tie . . . who directed the visitor to the foreman.

When the visitor left, the foreman did some figuring: How're we going to tell the help from the citizens around here? He called the worker in. From now on, he harrumphed, come dressed like a worker. No white shirt. No tie.

So—the next two Fridays—ALL the workers in the Tool and Die Dept. showed up for work wearing white shirts and ties. . . .

QUITE A SHINDIG that was at American Legion headquarters in Bayonne recently for Mike Collins, plant wide UAW committeeman in the Linden General Motors plant. Mike was guest of honor at a big testimonial banquet where the announced guests were supposed to range from Walter Reuther, Carl Holderman and Pete Flynn to Jersey City Mayor John Kenny and Bayonne Mayor Charles Heiser.

Purpose of the gale event was to honor Collins as a member of the Auto Workers' GM top negotiating committee and the GM sub-council—where, glows the Bayonne Times, he "opposed the Communist elements in the union."

Just what the "communist" ideas were that Mike opposed, dependent sayeth not. Maybe the Linden GM workers can give the Times a line on that.

You see, in Mike's own department at the Linden General Motors plant—about the only relief the workers are allowed in to go to the relief . . . Anything else is gross and to come under the label of "Communist" . . .

Here's Shop Talk. Like it? It's all yours!

Send in your info to the New Jersey Worker, 38 Park Place, Newark. If it's hot, call us Mitchell 3-1277. Deadline is Monday . . . and remember:

If it's good enough for the workers in your shop to talk about, it's good enough for Worker readers to read about!

NEW JERSEY

COALDIGGER TO EGG FARMER: 'NOTHING CAN STOP US NOW'



EGGS FOR THE MINERS.—Poultry farmers at Tom's River, members of the Farmers Union, load eggs for delivery to striking miners. A truckload of 500 dozen eggs was dispatched jointly by the Farmers Union and CIO United Furniture Workers Local 140.

The egg truck, driven by Joseph Ershin, veteran Tom's River poultryman, and Joseph Apfelberg, Farmers Union Eastern Division organizer, arrived in Ronco, Pa., last Thursday noon, after an all-night trip. The trip took the truck through dozens of mining towns, where it was cheered on by waving miners.

The sides of the vehicle bore the legend: "Eggs for the fighting miners from the Farmers Union and Furniture Workers of New York."

The truck was met at Ronco by a group of miners and escorted to the home of John Ozanich, president of the United Mine Workers Robena local.

Miners in Ronco, an H. C. Frick (U. S. Steel) company patch, cheered the farmers' delegation. Apfelberg gave a short talk:

"This is not charity. This is food for the front lines. Our turn may be the next."

Typical of the comments of the miners was the greeting of a Negro coal digger:

"This is wonderful. Working people coming to help each other. Nothing can beat us now."

The recent convention of the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union voted to continue aid to the miners as long as the fight continues.

Promised Share of Profits, But Won't Even Share Free Speech

RIDGEFIELD PARK.—Two years ago the Continental Paper Co. promised to share its profits with its workers.

Seven months ago the company forced the workers out in a bitter strike that is still going on.

Last week the company shut its doors and told the workers they'd never get their jobs back—much less a crack at company profits.

And this week company-conscious Hackensack cops had got to the point where they weren't even willing to let the workers share the U. S. Constitution's right to free speech.

That, in a nutshell, is the grim story of how Bergen County paper workers were taken for all they had by capitalist Free Enterprise's oldest shell-game—the "profit-sharing" gimmick.

THIS WEEK in Hackensack, the county seat, CIO United Paper Workers international representative Harold O'Cleppo wasn't even allowed to tell the workers' story to the people. O'Cleppo was picked up by Hackensack cops for "distributing leaflets without a license" on an ordinance already ruled unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Continental paper workers, members of UPWA-CIO Local 299, were still valiantly holding out in a picket-line around the big Ridgefield Park plant. Local 299 members were still being harassed by local cops in arrests on phony "malicious mischief" charges.

And William J. Alford Jr., Continental Paper Co. president, was kicking an ash off his cigar as he

calmly announced his decision to throw 500 workers out of jobs by "putting the plant in mothballs."

For the paper workers and their union, the strike was far from over. But it was the end of the line for the pie-in-the-sky "profit-sharing" deal rightwing UPWA-CIO officials swallowed in an orgy of labor-management cooperation two years ago.

TOUTED in full-page ads, editorials, labor-management banquets and a drooling eulogy in Readers' Digest when it was first dusted off at Ridgefield Park, Continental's fancy "Share-of-Production (SOP) Plan" was supposed to usher in a new era of labor relations.

Interesting feature of "SOP" was that it admitted the basic fact of life in Free Enterprise economics—that, under the private profit system, workers never get back the full value of what they produce. Here's how it worked:

Under the Continental-UPWA contract, wages were set at \$30.51 of the production values the workers helped create," according to Continental ads.

Since 30.51 percent amounts to two hours and 26 minutes of an eight-hour day, Continental workers were actually donating the difference—five hours and 34 minutes a day—as free working time to the company.

THAT—as Karl Marx proved just about 100 years before SOP was dreamed up—is surplus value, and it's extracted from every worker in every factory operating under capitalism.

The only time the workers get

the value of their production back is when the coupon clipper's "share" is eliminated by producing goods for the common welfare, as in the Communist Soviet Union. But not in Ridgefield Park.

Ford Workers Warn of Strike

EDGEWATER.—Ford workers here have served notice they may call a strike vote unless the company learns another routine besides the "brushoff" when grievances come up for action.

Charging "evasiveness" by management on the piled-up complaints of Ford employees—mostly over the speedup issue—representatives of Local 908, United Auto Workers, CIO, said they'll call a strike vote if other means fail.

The management, say the union heads, continually ignored the justified complaints of the workers. The Ford officials are accused of failing to bargain across the table in good faith, even over minor issues that could easily be settled.

If Ford fails to take action on the grievances, the union will invoke the contract provision to negotiate with top Ford officials in Detroit. If this effort is no more successful than efforts to negotiate with the local management, the 908 Bulletin said the union would have no alternative but to ask for a strike vote.

Action, Not Factions Will Win Mine Battle

A Letter . . .

New Jersey Worker
40 Park Place
Newark, New Jersey
Dear Sir:

This opportunity to expose the factual errors, bald misrepresentations and flagrant distortions of news stories published in The Worker is a luxury I cannot always afford. If I were to record the daily departures from the truth which appear in your newspaper—as I could—it would be impossible for me to find time to work. The wealth of material available to any individual seeking to expose the Worker as a biased, prejudiced journal of misinformation, would soon find his avocation turning into a full-time occupation.

However, upon invitation of the editor of the New Jersey Worker, I would like to contrast the distortions contained in your news story of the annual convention of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council with the truth of what actually transpired.

THE DISTORTION: The Worker continually refers to what it calls "State CIO Brass intervening . . . bottling (and) forcing . . . action to prevent the convention from voting support to the miners."

THE TRUTH: Every delegate to the convention was a member in good standing of a CIO local union affiliated with the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council. State CIO President Carl Holderman, an invited speaker, was unable to attend, because of illness. Early in the day, a resolution was unanimously approved which vigorously berated NLRB Counsel Denham for his "union-busting" tactics in issuing injunctions against the UMW and enthusiastically affirmed CIO support of all bona fide unions fighting the anti-labor viciousness of Denham and his Taft-Hartley NLRB.

The charge that State CIO Brass "intervened" is as false as the charge that the convention was "prevented" from expressing support of the miners.

THE MIS-INTERPRETATION: The vote which the UMW interprets as a "slap in the face of the miners," as one newspaper put it, was not on a resolution, but was on the motion to refer all unfinished business to the executive board. This included two lengthy resolutions on legislation which were submitted to the committee before the miners' support resolution, and thus had priority.

The charge that this constituted "suppression" of the resolution is fantastic. This same resolution was submitted to the Executive Board at its first meeting, and was adopted unanimously, after being amended to specify that financial

(Continued on Page 13)

. . . And a Reply

Mr. Joel Jacobson
Essex-West Hudson CIO Council
Newark, N. J.
Dear Sir:

We're glad to print your letter in the New Jersey Worker—not because we agree with your opinions about The Worker (obviously, we don't) but because we hope an interchange like this may help to highlight areas of agreement on matters far more important for the labor movement.

Right now, there's nothing more urgent for labor than unity in the battle against Taft-Hartley, and all-out support of the miners who are standing up against the Taft-Hartley plot to destroy the union movement in this country.

That is why a three-column headline in the New Jersey Worker last week hailed the Essex-West Hudson CIO executive board's decision to raise funds for the striking miners by setting up an area-wide joint strike aid committee among all CIO locals.

THAT DECISION, we believe, was prompted by the same urgency that caused the United Electrical Workers to deliver eight tons of food to the mine strikers, the United Steel Workers to donate \$500,000, and the New Jersey Communist Party's Lenin-Lincoln Memorial Meeting last Sunday to raise a quarter-ton of canned food for the miners.

Behind that support, big and little, from all wings of the American working class movement, is the growing recognition that the miners' fight is one that may well decide the future of all trade unions in this country.

It was this recognition that prompted the majority of delegates to the Essex-West Hudson CIO convention Jan. 29 to vote for immediate consideration of a resolution to aid the miners.

FOR AMERICAN LABOR, the miners' battle is the payoff. That, apparently, was how the Essex-West Hudson CIO convention delegates—rightwingers, leftwingers and what have you—viewed it when they voted to take up the question of aid without delay. That, apparently, is how the Essex-West Hudson CIO executive board views it too.

That is how The Worker views it. And that is how The Worker reported it.

The fact is that the majority view was not shared by the two ranking State CIO officials present at the Essex-West Hudson convention. Legislative Director Harry Kranz and Secretary-Treasurer Pete Flynn led the fight that finally referred aid to the miners to the executive board, instead of acting on it immediately. And quite a fight it was.

Said Kranz: "I can think of 12 reasons why this resolution is controversial, and 12 more why I would oppose it."

Harry Kranz's opposition had a decisive effect in getting the re-vote "which (to quote your own letter) the UMW interprets as 'a slap in the face to the miners', as one newspaper put it." The Worker, of course, was not the newspaper you are referring to. But your reference surely makes it clear that we were on sound ground in reporting Kranz's actions as neither helping the miners nor reflecting the sentiment of the Essex-West Hudson CIO.

THE WORKER DOESN'T KNOW what Harry Kranz's 12 reasons are—or were—for opposing aid to the miners. But we know this:

The heroic struggle the coal-diggers are mounting against Taft-Hartley forced labor is not something to fool around with for the sake of factional jockeying.

It is not something to forget about for the luxury of warmed-over name-calling, either.

THE WORKER WILL ENCOURAGE every action that leads to unity in the battle against the Big Business dictatorship that Taft-Hartley represents.

That is why it has seemed more important to us here at the N. J. Worker to stress the positive contribution of the Essex-West Hudson board's vote to aid the miners, rather than take the space to fume at its executive secretary's obviously unwarranted attack on this paper.

If this interchange can help in any small way to advance the possibility of unity in the fight against Taft-Hartley, the space won't have been wasted.

Meanwhile, our apologies to Mrs. Gottlieb for confusing her marital status.

Sincerely,
THE NEW JERSEY WORKER
John F. Norman, Editor.

RAISE QUARTER TON OF FOOD FOR MINERS AT C.P. RALLY

NEWARK.—"We Communists don't scare easily," said Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party before 500 cheering people who packed the crystal room of the Mosque Theatre to capacity last Sunday.

In one of the most electrifying public meetings in many months, the New Jersey Communist party paid tribute to Abraham Lincoln and V. I. Lenin—and presented Miss Flynn with a quarter-ton of canned food collected at the door from meeting-goers to aid the striking miners.

Recalling another occasion when she spoke in Newark, Mrs. Flynn pointed to the advance of the American trade union and Communist movement over the years—"more than I care to remember."

"I spoke from a wagon in Washington Park," she said, "With me was Jim Larkin, the immortal Irish Communist, who later went back to his native land, where he died a martyr in the famous 1916 Easter rebellion."

COMPARING the labor movement in the days "before the automobile" with the situation today, Mrs. Flynn pointed out that "today labor is more powerful than ever. Once it realizes the need for unity, nothing can stop it!"

Indicating that such unity was



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

definitely on the way, the speaker cited many recent inspiring experiences in the coal fields, where she said, "the workers aren't fooled by red-baiting, radio and capitalist newspapers. They know it wasn't the Communist who forced them to strike. They know it wasn't the Communists who are depriving

(Continued on Page 13)

How Monmouth Helped Save Young U. S.

Lee of Virginia Fled; Negro Troops Held On

By Catherine Silver

FREEHOLD, June 28, 1778.—A sweltering day, a suffocating day, a day to scorch the eyeballs, blister the skin and parch the throat. . . . When scores of unwounded British and American soldiers dropped dead on the field of battle from heat exhaustion. . . . When famous "Molly Pitcher" took over a cannon after her husband was disabled, and carried water hour after



GENERAL WASHINGTON
Cited Troops' Bravery

hour to the Revolutionary soldiers fighting near Monmouth Court-house. . . .

It was that day that 700 Negro troops, slave and free, fought in the ranks of the Revolutionary regiments with such exceptional valor that eyewitness accounts made special mention of their bravery.

MONMOUTH wasn't the only battle in which Negro soldiers took part in the long, violent revolution that established the United States as an independent nation. Side by side with their white comrades—not in Jimcrow regiments but integrated throughout—Negroes fought at Trenton, Princeton and Red Bank as well as up and down the seaboard from Savannah to Saratoga.

Among the picked handful of men selected by General Washington for the daring Christmas Day crossing of the Delaware to attack the Hessians at Trenton in 1776 were two Negroes—Oliver Cromwell and Prince Whipple.

But Monmouth was a turning-point. That terrible battle smashed British plans for victory in the New England and Middle Atlantic region—and established the Continental Army as a fighting power, worthy of the respect and full support of the colonies.

IT WAS THERE that the Negro and white artillerymen and foot

(Continued on Page 13)

Note to AS&R: Safety Begins at Home!

By Arthur Brown

PERTH AMBOY.—It will be news to the workers of American Smelting and Refining that the company is so concerned with their safety (and evidently so successful) that the welfare director, Gilbert P. Augustine, gave out with advice to the Newark Safety Council last Monday.

Now, it's not news that the company insists on goggles and helmets being worn. Their largesse even includes wooden-soled shoes to furnacemen. Shoes cost relatively little, and besides, how could the furnacemen go near the fire without them? Men don't work well when their feet are smoking

AS REPORTED in the N. J. Worker, the recent explosion in Federated Metals Division dropped—in which a worker was sent to the hospital—was caused by assistance on a dangerous process because it required one less man!

The concern of AS&R for safety seems designed only to increase efficiency.

But where safety would mean less production—it's speed-up that wins!

Right here we want to ask Mr. Augustine to be "safety conscious" on these items:

1. **INSTALL** decent floodlighting in yard for night workers. Replace burned-out bulbs (inside and

outside) sooner than two weeks.

2. **REPAIR** the sweeping machine in Federated that's remained broken for almost a year.

3. **STOP** loading wet scrap into furnaces. During winter it's usually covered with ice. You know that water in hot copper causes terrific splattering.

4. **DON'T** make furnacemen do other jobs when they should be "taking a blow." This job is too dangerous for exhausted workers.

5. **STOP** speeding-up the furnace cycle. Two weeks ago in U. S. Metals a water-jacket blew up on the foreman's instructions to pull out the rod too soon. Using open blow-torches to provide additional heat is not exactly the safest

device, either.

6. **THE SAFETY RULE** of two men to a furnace is being violated systematically. It may save wages—but is it safe? How about one man working a crucible at night, off by himself at one end of the building? Is that safe?

These points are just a starter for you, Mr. Augustine. Clean these up and we'll supply some more.

When you speak before the Newark Safety Council, a group of company men like yourself, it's easy to blame the workers for accidents. But if you are really sincere in your concern for the welfare of the men, we suggest you go upstairs to make your speeches

Pot o' Gold

A legend that traveled the Underground Railroad in New Jersey is still being told.

Somewhere in this state a buried pot of gold, gathered from the "riders" on the Freedom Train and from their friends, waits to be unearthed by the descendant of a slave. . . . So the story goes.

Like most legends, this one implies more than it tells. Where would we search today for the hidden legacy?

In the pooled resources of Negro and white unity, massed against oppression, to insure freedom and abundance for all.

—S.K.

Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a real blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 88,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 85,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 8,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.

2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.

3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.

4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1839. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 460,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter.

They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurers?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Bob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a raty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 18 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lankford (D-Mich.) such reports

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of

Love Your Neighbor? Communism, Screams Legion

By George Taub

FAIR LAWN.—For outstanding gallantry in action, chalk up one brass star for the big, brave patriots who head American Legion Post 171. In complete disregard of their personal safety, they have moved into action against the Fair Lawn Cooperative Nursery School.

The 200% percent blue-blooded (almost said red-blooded, but that's subversive) Legion officials are howling "Communist front" against the nursery school, and here's their damning evidence:

Among the records played for the children at the school is one called "Building A City." The song says, "All men are brothers, love all your neigh-

bors, help each other, and then the peace we have longed for will come to all."

Obviously Communist propaganda, similar to the line worked out by a world-known agitator who once delivered a piece called The Sermon on the Mount.

BUT THE LEGION has uncorked even more sinister evidence:

The song is reported to "describe the building of a city by the steam-shovel operator, bricklayer and mason." But, Legion officials point out, it doesn't mention a single banker or real estate operator!

Subversive, obviously! Ben Pritchard,

Ernest C. Eyer and Commander Dante Loyal of the Post all "agreed that the records are propaganda." In fact, they agreed that the propaganda is "so subtle, as to be scarcely discernible without previous knowledge of the record company," Young People's Records, Inc.

The cooperative school has been meeting in the Legion Hall. Disclosure of its "subversive" activities caused the Legion to demand its ouster.

Meanwhile the Bergen County Chapter of the New Jersey Association for Nursery Education has blasted the Legion's intrusion on the school's educational program, which, it added, "must not be interfered with or dictated so by

any outside individual or group arrogating such power."

The records, according to Mrs. Michael Shore, publicity chairman of the school, were recommended by the New York Times and Parents Magazine. Whether these two publications are on the Legion Red list could not be ascertained.

Suggestion: Perhaps the school can "get right" with the Legion leaders if it presents the "record" of another sterling Bergen County patriot, red-baiting ex-Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, now in the Federal coop for swindling the government. But we doubt it would prove very elevating for children.

ELWOOD DEAN

The Atom Bomb:
A Lynch Frameup
Against the World

NEVER IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY have the people of our country been subjected to such a barrage of double-talk, lying and hysteria-mongering as now. Toward the end of each social era, up to and including the capitalist system, the ruling class steps up its frenzied propaganda in order to convince the oppressed masses that the old system is the only one that will work. They declare the forces for change are evil-doers.

The period of the death of capitalism adds something new.

The horrors of mass human destruction become the major springboard for capitalist self-preservation propaganda.

Witness the H-bomb.

The Trenton Evening Times, on Feb. 6, got itself editorially involved in this "save-capitalism-even-if-it-kills-all-of-us" horror business:

"The decision to produce the H-bomb is terrifying in its implications. It suggests that our progress through the centuries toward enlightenment and a better way of life is meaningless, and that in reality we remain, in so far as the nature of man is concerned, in the age of the fang and the claw. . . . [It] opens the prospect of an ultimate conflict in which nations will disappear from the face of the earth."

For the Trenton Times, mass-annihilation is inevitable. Or at least that's what they want us to believe . . . because, says the Times, "Soviet Russia is bent upon world conquest . . . Moscow is without restraints or morals, or principles, or even of sanity . . . Its leaders . . . are cunning, resourceful and determined . . . not quite rational."

"MIND YOU: it wasn't the ruling class of the Soviet Union (which is the working class of people) that ordered two bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki that killed 140,000 civilians. It was our ruling class. Even before these two atom bombs were unleashed, Japan's ability to continue the war had ended; the Red Army was already preparing its knife-like drive through Manchuria. . . . But the bombs were dropped—not to end World War II, but, as the Nobel Prize-winning British atomic physicist, R.M.S. Blackett, puts it—to "open the first diplomatic act of the post-war Cold War."

And mind you: it isn't the Soviet Union that wants to make the H-bomb, which Prof. Einstein says can wipe out all human life with its radioactive gas. It's our ruling class.

Yet our Cold War experts call the Soviet leaders "crazy" and "immoral." Doesn't that somehow remind you of Hitler's amazing Big Lie accusations against the democratic nations he was preparing to attack?

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, Karl Marx, the great founder of Communism, warned that the ruling class always lyingly accuses the fighters for progressive change of using the diabolical methods to which it—the ruling class itself—recorts. So the Trenton Times accuses the Soviet leaders of being crazy.

To all capitalists it's simply insane to do away with private profit, discrimination and wars. To them it's not rational to consistently raise the people's standard of living. To them "democracy" is the right to exploit the toiling masses through private ownership of the means of production—that is, capitalism, the man-eating monster, monopoly-capitalism.

THE MONOPOLISTS cannot continue to be monopolists without misery, poverty, hunger and oppression at their feet. That explains the H-bomb. That explains Taft-Hartley. That explains the effort to murder the trade unions through the brutal attacks on the miners.

And especially for us in New Jersey, that explains the Case of the Trenton Six. It explains, too, what the Trenton Times really means when it says, "If this nation is to survive and civilization endure, there can be no half-measures. The weapons of annihilation must be added to the arsenal of democracy."

"Nation," "civilization" and "democracy" to the Times all mean capitalism.

If the Trenton Times really wants civilization to endure, it must help lead the way to outlawing atomic weapons, repealing Taft-Hartley, aiding the miners and freeing the innocent Trenton Six.

It doesn't.

It won't.

We must.

Fire Deaths Bring Plea for N. J. Action

JERSEY CITY.—State and city legislation to ban the "K-bomb"—the murderous kerosene stove that is standard equipment in all New Jersey's Jimcrow tenements—was demanded last week by the Colored Citizens' Independent Civic Association.

Dr. Marcus Carpenter, Civic Association chairman, said his organization has launched a survey of tenements similar to the Varick St. firetrap that took the lives of eight members of one family last month.

Of the 28 known five death victims in New Jersey since Thanksgiving week, every one has been a Negro—and every fire except one has been caused by kerosene stove explosion.

AIM of the Civic Association, Dr. Carpenter said, is immediate legislation requiring landlords to install central heating in all multiple-family dwellings, as well as more rigid city fire inspection to check safety conditions.

Dr. Carpenter emphasized that much-discussed long-range slum-clearance projects, while desirable, are no substitute for emergency action to save lives. He said Mayor Kenny has requested assistant corporation counsel Louis E. Saunders to study other cities' ordinances as a possible basis for action.

Youth League Plans Negro History Fete

Negro history and culture will be celebrated by progressive youth of New Jersey in programs throughout February. Climax of the celebration will be the Labor Youth League's statewide Negro Culture Festival in Newark Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26.

LYL clubs all over the state are busily preparing songs, skits, poems, dances and art work on themes drawn from the New Jersey Negro life and history. These will be presented by LYL members at the Festival, with prizes being awarded for the best and most original performances. The Labor Youth League is inviting everyone, young and old alike, to attend the Festival, which will be held at the IWO Hall, 516 Clinton Avenue, Newark.

Letter from CIO Leader

(Continued from page 2-A)
and moral aid also be extended to striking members of Local 445, IUE-CIO as well as the miners.

Out of consideration for your space limitations, I shall not cite Chapter and Verse of the many errors in fact, which range from the ridiculous—that the resolution was suppressed—to the trivial—Helen Gottlieb of the UOPWA is Mrs., not Miss (although Mr. Gottlieb might not consider this trivial).

Outlaw the Landlords' K-Bomb

THIS IS The Worker's platform, advocated since the fire-death season began two months ago, to help end New Jersey's fire-trap murders:

● Wipe out the real estate corporations' ghetto racket; outlaw segregated housing!

● Enact statewide uniform codes establishing a time limit to compel landlords to install central heating in all city tenements instead of the murderous kerosene stove.

● In rural areas, enforce rigid inspection to compel landlords to provide two doors, fire extinguishers and chimney outlets.

● Jail the criminal landlords who fail to provide adequate safety requirements.

● Start now to build the low-rent, unsegregated public housing that can weaken the real estate sharks' grip on the people's lives!

Lee of Virginia Fled; Negro Troops Held On

(Continued from page 2-A)

soldiers were betrayed by their commanding officer, slave-owning Major-Gen. Charles Lee of Virginia, who ordered retreat as soon as the battle began. And it was there that the men spurned Lee's treachery and rallied behind Washington, Steuben and "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

One white veteran, quoted almost half a century later by the Huntingdon County Democrat in 1826, said he could never forget the valor of the Negro troops.

The old man told of the Negro soldier who was ordered to hug the ground as British grapeshot swept the plain . . . and who stood his ground, shouting back at his commander: "I won't lie down while Gen. Washington stands and fights!"

MEN LIKE HIM Washington had in mind when he wrote in his recommendation for a Congressional citation of the Monmouth fighters:

"The behaviour of the troops in general, after they recovered from their first surprise, occasioned by the retreat of the advance corps, was such as could not be surpassed."

● The British retreated to New York

● Major-Gen. Lee retreated after his court-martial to his plantation in Virginia—where, 80 years later, another Virginia Lee took up where he left off in treason against the United States.

But the Negro soldiers and their white comrades-in-arms held fast in the battle for liberty.

C.P. Rally

(Continued from page 2-A)

them of food. They know it wasn't the Communists who are responsible for Taft-Hartley!"

She urged strenuous efforts to provide food to feed the "thousands of hungry mouths" in the coal fields.

MARTHA STONE, state chairman of the Communist Party drew a parallel between the work of Lincoln and the work of Lenin, noting that the American leader advanced the cause of mankind in an era of Negro slavery and the Russian leader advances the cause of mankind in an era of world imperialism.

Communist Party State Educational Director Elwood Dean paid tribute to the history of the Negro people in New Jersey, as throughout the nation, describing this history as "militant and proud." He lambasted the efforts of the capitalists to "rob the Negro people of its history" and added that a people robbed of its history is robbed of its dignity.

A moving and eloquent recording of a message from ex-Councilman Ben Davis, one of the Communist "11" and an impassioned talk by Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the Trenton "6" were among the highlights of the meeting.

Entertainment was furnished by the Russian dancers.

WORKER Sports

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Don Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 20 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurlers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
POLLET	30,000

FELLER	45,000
NEWHOUSE	50,000

On 1949's performance would you rate those six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and out who won 12 and couldn't "win the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DIMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?

DiMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride of San Francisco's North Beach and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

"The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

"Those Red Sox, just like a lot of the rest of us, aren't getting any younger. And it is hard to believe that they all would put together good hitting years again

\$100,000 ETC., BUT:

Still Play for Beans in Minors

Don't let those \$100,000 salaries dazzle you, because they're still playing for "coffee and cake" in the bushes.

True, the minors have increased their salaries within the past five years but there still

are many young players in the Class C and D circuits, who take home less than \$50 a week. There are scores of hungry young hopefuls spending the night on creaky "one-night-stand" buses.

They dream plenty when they see those big headlines. But while they dream they eat hash instead of T-bone steaks and try to forget the drafty rooming house which

awaits them at the next stop.

Club owners in the lowest loops argue that player conditions could be worse. They're absolutely right. Conditions were far worse not too long ago when the average Class D Fledgling drew \$15 a week, generally in payment for playing six night games plus a double-header on Sunday.

Roughly one out of every 40 players who enters professional baseball reaches the majors. But statistics don't make good eating and what about the 39 who fail?

Sometimes those kids down in the lower minors have to take side jobs to make both-ends meet maybe as a delivery man or salesman for a local business concern sympathetic to young players.

Once these jobs led to trouble. Youngsters in the Class D Evangelical League were marking side money as collectors for a slot machine operator. The taint of gambling—unpardonable in baseball—hovered about them for a nervous period until it was proved they simply were earning a needed buck.

Sure, some guys get themselves \$100,000 for playing baseball, but sonny, these fellows are few and far between.

With all due credit to Phil Rizzuto and Joe Page, one of the men who made us tick last year was Jerry Coleman at second. He stepped in there and filled in with surprising hitting strength when nobody thought he could do it.

There are a lot of our fellows who aren't getting any younger, either—but we have a great bunch of youngsters on the team, too, like Coleman, who is only 25.

Worker Takes LIU, O. State Thru 2 Big Court Tournaments

There's weeks to go before the Invitation Basketball Tourney gets under way at the Garden March 11, but nothing daunted, the Worker today gives you an exclusive guess on the makeup of the twelve teams involved, and not only that, gives you the seedings and the final results. Amazing, isn't it?

From there we'll take you into the NCAA tourney starting the week after and give you the same service.

The twelve teams in the Invitation: LIU, CCNY and St. John's of New York, Bradley, Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Laquesne, LaSalle, Villanova, Canisius, Arizona and San Francisco.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. John's, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter finals automatically. The semi-finals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. John's still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley, Western Kentucky will eliminate

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, mackinawed businessmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animal's meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

"Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport, and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

"Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 16-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

"Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in, The water's nice and hot.

St. John's and LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

THE NCAA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern-half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The finale—Ohio State beats Kansas State to restore a lot of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnitter. That's right; following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th! Or, don't you believe in statul-tion? Alright, guess it yourself!

OHIO Edition of the WORKER



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WE'LL FIGHT -- SAY MINERS IN OHIO IN WEST VIRGINIA IN KENTUCKY

—See

Page 1-A

and Page 10



Register Now!

WE KNOW you're planning on getting rid of United States Senator Robert A. Taft in the 1950 election.

But are you eligible to vote?

In those cities requiring registration—and that's practically every industrial center in Ohio—you must have voted in the past two years.

Otherwise, you don't get a ballot.

It means you must go now to your

local Board of Elections and register.

Or if you've never voted, you must register.

Or if you've moved, you must transfer.

Don't be concerned just with yourself.

Check with your neighbors, your shop-

mates.

Offer to drive them to the Board and GET READY.

Taft is the Target in 1950!

RANK AND FILE INSISTS REUTHER PROBE GOSSER

TOLEDO, O.—Eighty-nine shop stewards and rank and file members from five units of Local 12 of the CIO United Auto Workers have signed an open letter to Walter Reuther and his special investigating committee of the international demanding an "immediate and thorough" probe into the activities of Richard Gosser, the union's vice-president.

Those signing the letter are members of the UAW at Spicer, Deilbias, Willys-Overland, National Supply and Mather Spring. At press time it was not learned whether the letter was still in circulation or had already been mailed to Reuther. Six major points are made in the communication. The rank and file group declared that:

- Gosser is believed to be illegally holding the office of president of the Automotive Building Corp. It is around the affairs of this corporation that a lawsuit has been filed charging that Gosser profited by \$21,000 in real estate transactions.

- Gosser has violated the UAW constitution by holding both the post of vice-president and the presidency of the AWBC.

- There are widespread reports that organizers on the international payroll have been forced to kick back part of their salaries into a "Flower Fund" controlled by Gosser. The shop-workers want this investigated.

- The books of the Colonial Hardware and Sporting Goods Co., owned by Gosser, should be examined to determine what sales were made and what prices charged the Children's Camp of Local 12 at Sand Lake as well as numerous other sales to the various units of the UAW.

- A "detailed investigation and report" must be made of the AWBC real estate transactions and the purchase of an elaborate hunting lodge at Clare, Mich., by Gosser and his associates.

- Physical manhandling of union members, acts of terrorization and loss of jobs by those disagreeing with Gosser should be investigated and ended.



WALTER P. REUTHER

THE OPEN LETTER cited this story regarding the Colonial Hardware and asked the committee to determine whether or not it is true.

"... an order for Camel Beds was placed originally with Sears Roebuck for 200 beds. An invoice was received by union officials from Sears, but the order was cancelled and the beds purchased instead from the Colonial Hardware and Sporting Goods Corp.

"These were the same Camel Beds, but the Colonial Hardware charged \$14 higher for each bed, bringing the total overcharge to \$2,800.

"We further understand," the letter to Reuther continued, "that in transactions involving the Colonial Hardware and the union, the AWBC, various units, sports teams and other organizations sponsored by the UAW, no competitive bidding was requested."

THE CONDITION of the affairs of Local 12 in Toledo serves "to encourage the employers in the belief that the time is ripe to destroy our union," the workers asserted.

"We are confident that the UAW-CIO membership in Toledo will never permit this. They need an honest, democratic organization as the best possible instrument in protecting their economic welfare and living standards.

"... we are ready to be at your disposal so that the good name of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, will be maintained," the letter concluded. "We are especially interested that your committee consider our request to work with a rank and file committee in carrying through this investigation and the hiring of an accredited firm of certified public accountants."

AMONG THOSE signing the letter to Reuther and the investigating committee were:

Frank Sido, Louis Howard, Bruno Bitker, William Ebert, H. B. Baumer, Joseph Cimney, John Stemple, Stanley Poskerbiewicz, O. D. Broka, Erman Molohan, Hallie B. Godbey, Aaron Johnson, Charles J. Clark, James Pifer, Cle Ronson, Howard Hicks, Barbara Welch, Kenneth E. Hyer.

Also: Robert Knox, E. Cluckey, Glenn E. Cinter, George Hubbell, Bill Snelling, R. Kiplinger, J. O. Smith, J. E. Murray, L. L. Ruswinkle, Harold Padley, Edwin V. Emch, Peter Wolff, N. Rasmussen, John Jirinic, Jr., Charles H. Mosu, Forrest Palm, Tom Hunter, Herbert Groot, Margie Hartman, Kenneth Shepard, L. W. Meyer, Emma Domrose, Ambrose Bellaire.

Also: Leo D. Thompson, R. L. Milton, Robert W. Breymaler, George W. Hawkins, J. L. Ryan, C. W. Johnson, J. R. Glinka, B. Moore, Jacob H. Schuler, Frank Mazzotti, Frank Kujawa, R. J. Mueller, W. Krouse, Frank Huss, Wayne Brown, Frank Frucnal, Glen Reed, Charles Longenbarger, Fred Paupard, Stanley Romp, Frank F. Osage, Ole Griffin, Curtis C. Straw, Harold Dryer.

Also: W. J. Gibson, Nick Spaulding, B. D. Knepper, M. J. Drummer, Gene B. Reynolds, V. P. Lemerand, J. E. Jenkins, G. W. Hepfinger, R. W. Stokes, R. F. Connolly, James Daugherty, Roman J. Walczak, J. C. Carr, Reeves Kidney, Harry Eade, George E. Stewart, Art Shaw, Michael Goska, Nick Fritz, Helen Konwinski, George E. Bell, W. Gosser, Roy O. Sauls and Elmer Trust.

'Truman No More Popular Than Hitler' In Kentucky Hills

By Giles Cooper

MIDDLESBORO, Ky. — I have been to Bell and Harlan counties and the areas between and find that the miners are on very short rations — some of the old people are living in unbelievable poverty.

I found them determined and militant, all set for a prolonged and bitter strike.

I never saw the miners so determined. The best of them — if not all — have their families organized for a real struggle. They expect it to last a long time.

The miners are not in rebellion against John L. Lewis or other biggies, but feel that due to the Taft-Hartley Act their leaders are no longer free agents.

This fact stands out: The miners seem determined to carry on regardless. That means with or without their leaders, and regardless of what Truman may do.

Some, in fact, most, seem to dread the struggle. Miners in this section know that strikes can bring not only starvation but bloodshed, the importation of hired thugs and the use of law officers against the union.

But they feel that now is the testing. It is not only a question of preserving the union, but preserving a militant union. No policy of licking the bosses' boots and begging favors for the union will suit these proud men.

Outside help is vital. Not just as a morale booster, for the need is great.

If the strike is long, as the miners freely predict, hunger will stalk the hills of Kentucky. And if the operators, not yet signed up, attempt to mine coal, one can expect incidents of a spectacular nature.

White House Harry has no comprehension of the powder keg. And Truman is no more popular in the coal camps than Hitler was during the war.

The popularity of Lewis has increased.



... we will fight ...

By E. J. REINTHALER

STUEBENVILLE, O. — Representatives of five Ohio Valley United Mine Worker locals addressed the membership meeting of the 5,000 strong Steubenville Local 1190, CIO Steel Workers.

They called on their fellow unionists at Wheeling Steel to give relief to the miners, to call on Congressman Wayne Hayes for action on Taft-Hartley repeal, voiced condemnation of Truman's use of Taft's club and called for labor unity.

Representing UMWA locals were James Fern, president; Henry Prime, committeeman, and Joe Carr, committeeman of Local 4285, Triadelphia, W. Va. Also Carl Woodson, president, Local 3229, Triadelphia, and Howard Wyatt, Triadelphia No. 5.

From Ohio locals were Ed Viehner, secretary; Pat Leonard and Jesse Simon, committeemen of Local 4472, Yorkville, O. And from Amsterdam, O., Richard Buttle, president, and Robert Nellin, committeeman of Local 2247, and Emil Teidman, president of Jennie Local 9542.

Support was voted unanimously and this included the steel representatives.

Rebecca Parker, Negro woman leader and Democratic primary candidate for state senator, is making a name for herself with a call upon all candidates to pledge support to the miners and demand repeal of T-H.

By Anton Krchmarek

GLEN ROBBINS, O. — The really popular newspaper in the Ohio Valley today is The Worker.

Here is what one miner said:

"I've seen your paper before. Must admit I never read it through — maybe I was a little scared. But now — hell, you guys are really in our corner, not like Truman, not like the other papers. I'd like to get it often."

"When we get our contract and I get a pay I want to subscribe."

Some of the younger miners are spreading this idea.

"Maybe we'll have to go back under the injunction."

"But we can just sit there. Let them dig the coal with an injunction."

In East Liverpool, pottery center of the world, the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council condemned the use of the Taft-Hartley Act by Truman.

The big steel local at Yorkville, 1223, backed up the miners and a \$300 contribution came in from Local 1307 in Youngstown.

The Youngstown Labor Youth League sent \$20 and a food collection arrived from the IWO lodges in the steel city. Also heard from was the Hungarian IWO in Cleveland and a group of Columbians county farmers.

Force Cincinnati Relief Gains

By Frank Hashmall

CINCINNATI, O. — The stubborn battle being waged by the unemployed of this city is beginning to wrest gains from reluctant city and county officials with the campaign now broadening from improvement of relief standards to the creation of jobs for those desiring work.

Following a march on City Council sponsored by the Workers Club, an unemployed group of Negro and white, the municipal body adopted a resolution asking the County Commissioners to hold off relief cuts scheduled for Feb. 1.

The Commissioners conceded to the extent of setting up an emergency fund of \$50,000 which was added to the budget of \$82,000 for February. This victory, however, does not eliminate starvation.

In the preceding month of January the county sum for relief was \$225,000 and the number of unemployed increased by Feb. 1.

THE PROTEST didn't die down with the granting of the inadequate additional \$50,000.

A delegation from the Ministerial Alliance went to the Commissioners and lodged a protest. Like action was taken by a number of unions.

Of key importance, the Workers Club began organizing block committees which centered their fire on threatened evictions. Those on relief had to use their February checks — averaging \$38 a month for a family of four — for food. Nothing was left for rent.

Whenever a threatened eviction was brought to the attention of the Workers Club, a delegation was dispatched to the Welfare Department as well as to Councilman Theodore Berry with the demand that the family receive another check for rent.

The outcome was that a whole number of evictions were stopped.

WHILE the Welfare Department did not hand over the rent check, it got in touch with the landlord involved and gave him some temporary assurances.

Meanwhile, the County Commissioners announced another concession. Through "economies" they were able to find another \$30,000 per month for relief.

Frederick A. Breyer, the County Welfare Director, said that as a result all rents would be paid for the month of February.

That would still leave the unemployed with a budget of \$9 a week for food, utilities, clothing, etc.

THE COMMISSIONERS, however, decided not to use this \$30,000 until March. Hence the final decision was not to pay rents in February except in "extreme emergency." The Workers Club has announced that this is entirely unsatisfactory.

Councilman Berry, who spoke at a rally held by the Workers Club, introduced a resolution to "call an emergency conference of business, labor, industrial, social welfare and civic leaders to . . . devise ways and means of creating gainful employment . . . and particularly a work relief program."

The resolution was adopted.

The Workers Club is heartily in favor of a work program. However, it will insist that the pay scale be in accordance with union rates. There is a determination here not to recreate the substandard scales that prevailed on the old WPA.

A Judicial Farce

PICTURE this scene if you can:

A rabid anti-Communist is on trial for the violation of the law.

A number of those seated on the jury declared that they had Communists as friends, but the judge declared he was satisfied they would not be biased.

And on the general jury panel, where she could converse with those likely to serve on the jury, was the wife of a prominent Communist official.

It just couldn't happen. No Ohio judge would permit such a situation.

But the reverse happened in Cleveland.

Paul Albert, a Communist, was accused by police of attempting to "incite a riot" because he spoke in opposition to police brutality against the Negro people.

The wife of the chief police spy, Sergeant Ungvary, was on the general jury panel.

A number of the jurors admitted acquaintance with policemen.

Added to this was the exclusion of Negroes from the jury by the prosecution.

And an attempt was made to hold the trial in private with citizens barred from the courtroom.

THIS SORDID picture in the courtroom of Municipal Judge David C. Meck confirms the conviction of working people that they cannot expect justice in the courts.

Justice will come only as the people lift their voices against the kind of farce that took place in the case of Paul Albert.

A good starting point would be to inform Mayor Thomas A. Burke that he should remove Sergeant Ungvary, whose only mission is to sandbag free speech and spy upon believers in democracy.

Unemployed Form Akron Organization

AKRON, O. — The economic crisis in this rubber center has brought about the formation of the first post-war unemployment organization, known as the Akron Unemployed Workers Association.

Chaired by J. Herman Brown, the new organization got off to a flying start with 50 members present.

The association will concentrate in raising the inadequate relief standards, fighting for prompt issuance of unemployment checks

by the state of Ohio, and has already insisted that workers not be forced to sell personal possessions in order to get on relief.

The next meeting of the Association was to have been held this Friday, Feb. 17, at the group's headquarters, 9½ East Market St., at 7:30 p. m.

Miners Ignored by Gosser

TOLEDO, O. — The bitter fruit of labor disunity was seen in Toledo, where the CIO United Auto Workers Union has been paralyzed by the dictatorship of Richard A. Gosser.

With unions throughout Ohio responding to the need of the striking coal miners for food, clothing and funds, Gosser and his associates ignored the crucial strike and concerned themselves with staving off any investigation of the scandal centering in Local 12.

Will It Work?

A detailed analysis of Cleveland's new FEPC bill

IN NEXT WEEK'S

Ohio Edition, THE WORKER

Foreign Born Warned of Illegal Quiz

CLEVELAND, O.—The immigration and Naturalization Service and the Justice Department have been taking advantage of lack of knowledge of the law by foreign born with the result that many individuals are being deprived of their rights.

This was learned by the Ohio Edition of THE WORKER as the federal agencies stepped up the deportation and denaturalization drive against anti-fascists who were born abroad.

The Justice Department announced some time ago that it is preparing to seek the denaturalization of 238 American citizens throughout the country because of their political opinions and political activities. Many of these are in Ohio.

DURING the past several months, a large number of naturalized American citizens have been called in to the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and subjected to all kinds of questioning.

In a number of instances, Justice Department agents have gone to citizens' homes to question them there. Most of these questions have to do with what the individual has been doing since he became a citizen, and not with what he did before he became a citizen.

This questioning is illegal. It is an invasion of the rights of American citizens.

The only way naturalized citizens are going to be able to preserve their rights is by refusing to permit the government agents to question them illegally.

Naturalized citizens, it was learned, can refuse to answer any questions put to them by Justice Department agents.

NON-CITIZENS, too, can refuse to answer any questions unless they have had an opportunity to consult an attorney and be advised as to their rights under the constitution.

That the government will not hesitate to use perjury from witnesses of shady reputation was further illustrated in the deportation hearing for David Schlossberg in Cleveland.

Chief government witness was Charles Baxter, former organizer for the CIO United Furniture Workers. Baxter was thrown out of his union post and expelled from the Communist Party when he was found guilty of shaking down an employer to the tune of \$1,700.

Baxter's testimony was of the purchased variety. He has received money from the government.

Testifying for Schlossberg, charged with having once been a member of the Communist Party, were Rabbi Rudolph Rosenthal of the Temple on the Heights, and Dan Weiss, prominent Republican and president of the Kinsman Jewish Community Center.

CIO Auto Body Condemns Truman

CLEVELAND, O.—The right wing offshoot CIO Auto Workers Council has condemned President Truman by unanimous vote for the Chief Executive's strike-breaking actions against the members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Not a single delegate from the pro-Reuther forces attempted to excuse the President, and the vote was a marked contrast to the election claims by the Reutherites that Truman was a friend of labor.

Auto unions here are expected to collect money, food and clothing for the relief of the Ohio miners and their families.

Miners Have No Use for Truman, Taft

BELLAIRE, O.—President Truman's sellout of the coal miners was bitterly criticized by Adolph Pacifico, president of District Six of the United Mine Workers of America.

"Had the President kept his nose out of the recent conference I think we would have continued to negotiate with possible satisfactory results," Pacifico declared.

He added that Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Panhandle miners in District Six will take a stand for "their rights."

"I have my opinion on the observations which I made on a tour of the fields where I found the men bitter and disappointed, especially toward the action taken by the operators on the recent negotiations motivated by the move made by the President in setting forth a proposed 70-day truce," Pacifico said.

Practically without exception the miners and the union officials are convinced that no good could come from the 70-day truce which would then be followed by oppressive legal action through the Taft-Hartley Act.

THE STEEL workers, with fresh recollections of how little they got from a fact-finding body, heartily agree with the stand of the miners.

Truman's popularity has reached its lowest ebb in this area as a result of his exposure as an enemy of the miners and a friend of the operators.

The miners, mindful of the responsibility of Sen. Robert A. Taft in arming Truman with the Taft-Hartley Act, are determined to drive Taft from office in November.

"My little spotted pup has more human kindness in him than Truman or Taft put together," one miner asserted.

The miners would give tremendous support to any state-wide drive by organized labor to defeat Taft. They'll organize their own communities and families but would like to engage in an even broader campaign.

AFL in Drive

COLUMBUS, O.—The AFL has announced the opening of a drive to sign up about 15,000 city and state employees in this city.



The Mail Bag

(Editor's Note: This letter is from Wyndham Mortimer, formerly a White Motor worker in Cleveland and one of the founders of the CIO United Auto Workers. The recent biography of John L. Lewis by Saul Alinsky points out that "the leaders and organizers of the UAW group in General Motors were the left-wingers, Wyndham Mortimer and Robert Travis.")

Mortimer now is issuing a rank and file letter to auto workers for the purpose of arousing the old time militancy in the union. Auto workers and their unionists interested in getting on his mailing list should write him at 5439 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles, 43, California.)

LOS ANGELES.

Editor, Ohio Edition

Dear Sir and Brother:

ONE OF these days the American working class is going to ask the \$64 question: "Just what is this thing called Communism?"

When and if their question is correctly answered, they will discover they have been the victims of the most gigantic hoax of all time. They will discover that monopoly and its stooges have rated us as being about three-year old mentally. We are regarded as being still in the Santa Claus stage of development, capable of being frightened, and utterly unable to think for ourselves.

Regardless of what we may read in the papers, hear over the radio, see in the movies, or be told by 'labor statesmen' and their staffs, the Communists, whatever their faults or shortcomings, are not responsible for the man-killing speed-up at GM, Ford or Chrysler. They are not to blame for poor housing, unemployment, inflation, phony pension deals, unsettled grievances, review boards, escalator clauses or impartial umpires.

NEITHER DO the Communists indulge in Negro-baiting, Jew-baiting, or any other such practices, and a Communist scab is unknown.

What then is all this manure that pours like a river from the CIO News, the United Steelworker and the United Automobile Workers? What are they driving at, and why? Could it be a whipping boy it needed to draw attention from some plainly obvious facts? Let us see.

We are living under an economic system wherein the monopolist gets something he does not earn, and the worker earns something they do not get. It is a 'crap game,' played with loaded dice, and brothers and sisters you just can't win. This game is called capitalism, but that is a word that does not make friends and influence people, so it is now referred to as Free Enterprise, or The American Way of Life. It doesn't matter which name you use, the game is still the same and we still can't win.

EVERYTHING that serves monopoly is good, and everything that threatens the game is bad.

An escalator clause in the contract keeps wages down, and that is good. GM makes \$600,000,000 profit, and that is very good. A wage increase would cut into this huge profit, and might jeopardize Truman's cold war, so that is bad. If some leaders can be influenced to expell those who question this one-sided racket, that is very good, and such leaders will be given honorable mention in the daily press.

Helping other workers win their strike is bad for monopoly. Carrying on a civil war inside CIO is good. What does it matter if the coal miners lose their strike? The important thing is to raid, and smash other unions.

THE COLD WAR, the Marshall Plan, and the Atlantic Pact puts props under monopoly's sagging structure by spending billions on war equipment, and our labor 'statesmen' call that good. Should these billions be spent on housing, schools, libraries and pensions for our aged work-

ing people, that would be bad, as such things are un-American and 'socialistic.'

Should it be called to the attention of our labor 'statesmen' that since the cold war takes every cent we can borrow, beg or steal, and that there is little or nothing left for welfare measures, we will be told that such ideas are against CIO POLICY, and that we are dangerous reds, subject to being kicked out on our ear.

We have reached the place where to advocate a change in the rules of this crap game, is to be called a red, a Communist, and a subversive agent. Any criticism of the crap game must be regarded as disloyalty to America.

THERE IS nothing American about lay-offs, speed-up, or the power of someone else to take away my right to earn a livelihood, and this, "Too old to work, and too young to die" monkey-business, what's American about that? And, what is so American about a working man or woman going to the personnel office of an employer, fill out a questionnaire longer than the devil's nightmare, take a physical examination more thorough than was used under chattel slavery; and reveal information about yourself that is, or should be, nobody's damned business except your own. Should this information reveal that at any time in the past, he or she was active in a union, or had been fired for 'insubordination,' or God forbid, held ideas disliked by the un-American Committee, all chance of getting a job would vanish entirely.

It is time the 90,000 Chrysler workers new on the bricks, and the 300,000 GM workers soon to hit the bricks, pause long enough to ask, "What goes on here?" If the several million dollars wasted on raiding campaigns were now in the strike fund, our position would be immeasurably strengthened, and these would be little need for an assessment. EVERY CENT WE CAN RAISE MUST BE SPENT IN GUARANTEEING VICTORY.

The many thousands of dollars now earmarked for future raids and disruption must be used to buy food, clothes, coal and rent for the men and women now walking the picket lines. We cannot carry on a war for higher wages, better conditions, etc., against the employer, and carry on a war against our sister unions at the same time. This is criminally insane.

This character known as Ken Eckert, deserter from the Mine Mill, and now on our UAW payroll, under Dick Gosser's direction should be sent back to earn an honest living. He is at present, spending his time and our money trying to weaken and destroy one of the oldest labor unions in America. A union that was built by the blood, sweat and tears of the metal miners long before this character Eckert was born. For this activity, we are paying him approximately \$1,000 per month.

IF WE think we can win strikes while pouring thousands of dollars down this kind of rathole, then we haven't learned very much. This thousand dollars a month paid to Ken Eckert will buy many shoes for the children of striking men and women. Whether it will be used for that purpose, depends upon how much hell is raised in our local unions.

The rank and file must return to power again. Rank and file workers do not authorize raiding and disruption. This is done by 'statesmen' who have forgotten their origin and mission. It is done by power hungry pipsqueak politicians, who can see nothing wrong in raiding and disrupting other unions built by other workers if such activities will boost them up another rung on the ladder, and where they will be smiled on by those who run this crap game called THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

Sincerely and Fraternally Yours,
WYNDHAM MORTIMER

The Feast of Friendship

February 25 Saturday
Evening

The Annual

Ruthenberg Banquet

SWISS HALL

2710 Walton Avenue
Cleveland



Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1438 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454

Editor: Elmer O. Feldman

A Call for Help:

IWO Campaign Opened for Food For Starving Ohio Coal Miners

BELLAIRE, O.—A Miners' Relief Committee of the International Workers Order in the Ohio Valley has sent out an appeal to all IWO lodges to come to the assistance of the state's coal miners "now engaged in a life and death struggle."

The appeal was signed by Fred Walchli, chairman; M. Zovich, secretary, and Pauline Misko, treasurer, who asked that contributions be rushed to the IWO Miners' Relief Committee, IWO Hall, 3130 Union St., Bellaire, O.

The appeal read:

Brothers and Sisters:

The coal miners are now engaged in a life and death struggle to save their union from destruction, and to protect the benefits secured in long and bitter struggles in the past.

The defeat of the miners would open wide the door for attacks on organized labor all over America.

The miners in their struggle must receive the support of the American people as a whole.

Many of the coal miners are members of the IWO. We are therefore appealing to every IWO Lodge and every member to rally to the support of the miners. The IWO General Council has issued a call for full support of the coal miners.

We appeal to you to take action in the IWO lodges and in all other organizations, trade unions, etc., on the following points:

- Letters, telegrams and resolutions to your Congressmen and to President Truman demanding that no injunction shall be used against the coal miners.

- Calling on Truman and Congress to take immediate action to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

- Calling upon the government to immediately make available the distribution of surplus commodities (potatoes, eggs, butter, etc.) to miners' families.

- Collect money, food clothing for the relief of the miners and send it to our committee for distribution in the mining camps in the Ohio Valley.

Many of the miners' families are facing actual starvation. The company stores are giving credit of \$2 a day for each family. The prospect is that even this will be cut off when the injunction is issued. Starvation is being used as a club to beat down the miners and to smash their union.

The IWO Miners' Relief Committee has been set up with headquarters in Bellaire, Ohio. All relief received by this committee will be distributed to the miners through miners' locals and committees.

The need of your help is desperate. We call upon you to act on this immediately.

Checks and money orders should be made out to Fred Walchli who is the chairman of the committee.

Goodrich Workers Assist Miners

AKRON, O.—The removal of Robert A. Denham of the National Labor Relations Board was demanded in a resolution adopted by the membership of Goodrich Local 6 of the CIO United Rubber Workers.

Goodrich has opened the union hall for collection of food and clothing for the miners. The federal government was asked to release surplus food to the strikers and Truman was urged not to use the Taft-Hartley injunction in the coal dispute.

Strikebreaking Team



ROBERT A. TAFT



HARRY TRUMAN

THE TEAM of treachery against the coal miners went into action as President Truman used the notorious Taft-Hartley labor act in an attempt to smash the most powerful union in the United States. The GOP-Democratic partnership is promoting the cold war abroad united in the starvation drive at home.

Lure Youth As Possible Strikebusters

CLEVELAND, O.—A large number of applications for messengers has been taken by Western Union in this city in what is looked upon as a move against workers of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. in the event the phone employees go on strike.

The Ohio Bell workers voted to affiliate with the CIO Communication Workers in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

Western Union is advertising for "motored men," who deliver messages by automobile, and bicycle messengers. It was learned that the hiring will take place only if the possibility of a strike seems likely.

The job, of course, would be of a temporary nature and would end at the termination of the dispute.

Nothing is said in the advertisement about the likelihood of a strike.

The wage situation in Western Union is bad.

The bicycle messengers recently were raised to 75 cents per hour but this came through the new minimum wage law.

Connell Extends His Prejudice

CLEVELAND, O.—Labor-hating Common Pleas Judge James C. Connell now stands accused of prejudice against the Negro people.

The accusation was made by Attorney Clarence L. Sharpe who filed an appeal against a ruling by Connell that a Negro, Robert Hall, could not construct a home in Solon Village.

Canton CIO Council Gives Miners \$500

CANTON, O.—The Stark County CIO Council has voted a \$500 contribution to the Ohio coal miners.

The majority of the delegates to the Council are from steel unions in the Canton area.

Steel Workers Give Support to Miners

YORKVILLE, O.—A high degree of solidarity between steelworkers and striking miners is being displayed in this Ohio Valley steel and coal center. Local 1223 USA-CIO representing 2,000 steelworkers at

the Yorkville Dutilite Plant of steel, AFL and other unions for joint strike relief to the miners.

President Harold Woods of the UMWA Local stated that in addition to the \$100 from the steel local, his local had received \$50 from the UE in Mansfield, Ohio.

A committee from the Dorothy Local is planning to canvass Ohio unions for support to the miners.

The Dorothy Mine is owned by the Y and O Coal Co., one of eight Ohio Mine operators who have been seeking an injunction against the UMWA. Y and O was one of the first operators to shut off credit at company stores in an attempt to starve out the miners who have only worked two days this year.

President George Burwell of the steel local stated: "The steelworkers have got to stick with the miners in this all-important fight for a contract and against Taft-Hartley."

He also stated that his local was requesting that government surplus commodities be made available to the miners as well as proposing a united committee of Valley coal,

OHIO NEGRO HISTORY Flight to Freedom

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of four articles on Negro history in Ohio. The concluding article will appear next week.)

ONLY A PORTION of the history of the Underground Railroad in Ohio is known. Of necessity, the dangerous work of assisting fugitives in escaping from their masters was shrouded in secrecy.

One of the outstanding centers was at Oberlin but there were many others of equal importance that have received little mention. One important station was located in an old two-story frame farmhouse on the Canaan Pike in Richland township nine miles southeast of Marion. Joseph Morris, an old Quaker, and his family occupied the house which was built in 1848.

An examination of the house revealed why no Negroes were ever captured inside its walls. The low attic and the cellar contained false partitions and secret chambers. The garret was a labyrinth. The main floor revealed two false partitions, one on either side, forming two rooms.

Around these were many more, all very skillfully concealed. The cellar contained two partitions, each capable of concealing a dozen Negroes. Cupboards fixed to the cement doors divided these partitions from the main cellar. Two tunnels led from the cellar, one to the site of an old barn, the other to the corn crib in the rear of the house.

Morris worked in conjunction with Levi Coffin, one of the most pronounced abolitionists in the country, and with the Rev. John Rankin.

IRONICALLY, John Rankin, no relation to the later congressional Rankin, was one of the moving figures in the Underground Railroad. You may visit today the Rankin home near Ripley. It was here by the Ohio River that the setting was provided for the scene in Uncle Tom's Cabin where Eliza crossed the ice. The author of that novel was an Ohioan, Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Along the Ohio River were 23 river towns which served as "initial" stations of the railroad. The "passengers," after making their way northward, generally went on to Canada from Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Fairport and Ashtabula. It has been estimated that there have been between 2,800 and 3,000 miles of the road in Ohio.

Boat routes on Lake Erie ran up and down the lake, as well as across it. Important routes connected Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland to Amherstburg and Detroit at one end of the lake and Dunkirk, Ashtabula Harbor, Painesville and Cleveland at the other end. Scouts, sailboats and "sharpies" conducted the fugitives across the lake to Canada.

A STATION in Maumee was run by A. C. Winslow, a foundry operator. If pursuers were not "hot on the trail" the fugitives were brought from this station to Toledo or taken by way of Detroit Avenue to Monroe, Michigan, and thence across to Canada.

If, however, pursuers were close at hand, the Negroes were taken to the Sylvania station kept by Daniel Harrou, Jr., and from there Hall Deland, "the night hawk," took them to French settlers along the Detroit River, who ferried them across to Canada.

Toledo was a major shipping point. According to Colonel W. H. Howard of Wauseon, the route here ran from the village of Ottawa "to the Grand Rapids of the Maumee (where the river could be easily forded most of the year) and at the Ottawa village of Chief Kinjeino where all were friendly. . . . Colonel Howard also recalled that "Ten miles below the Rapids at Roche Teboul, or Standing Rock, lived one Richardson, a Kentuckian, who made his living by catching slaves."

THE FUGITIVE Slave Laws of 1850 made it difficult and dangerous for Northerners to aid runaway slaves. Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky was prosecuted in 1854 by the owner of three slaves "in the United States District Court at Columbus, and a verdict of \$3,000 and costs (\$330.30) was returned against him."

From 1830 to 1860, it is estimated that more than 400,000 slaves made their escape through the state of Ohio by means of the Underground Railroad. Levi Coffin, mentioned previously, alone aided more than 3,000 to regain their liberty. Coffin was known as the unofficial president of the Railroad.

But there was tragedy as well as success in the operations of the Railroad. We get a glimpse of this from the Toledo Blade of Feb. 8, 1847.

"Quite an excitement sprung up yesterday on the occasion of a colored man being brought here in irons by a Kentuckian, who claimed to be the Attorney General or Agent of his owner. The man claimed as a slave, we are told, was taken at Detroit and brought thence in a sleigh, bound hand and foot with chains. A habeas corpus was granted by Judge Tilden but before the writ could be procured and returned the colored man was spirited away. In the meantime the Kentucky Attorney was taken before Justice Lewisbury, on charge of Assault and Battery and Kidnapping, and in default of showing that he had the colored man legally in his custody, he was bound over to appear at the next term of common pleas to answer to these charges."

Act to Save Negro From Alabama Lynch Death

—See Page 1-A

PEACE FIGHT GROWS

RALLY FOR PEACE

Jobs and Civil Rights

PEACE FESTIVAL AND RALLY

Friday, Feb. 24 - 8 P.M.

THE MET

Sponsored by the COMMUNIST PARTY
of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware

The Cry that Roused Labor!

'BACK THE MINERS'

PROMINENT Pennsylvanians were among the first 100 national religious and professional leaders who last week sent an open letter to President Truman urging direct American-Soviet talks to avert "atomic catastrophe."

At the same time, the Eastern Pennsylvania Labor Committee for Peace, representing rank and file workers in more than 60 AFL, CIO and independent unions, wired President Truman, and Sens. Edward Martin and Francis J. Myers, demanding an agreement between the U. S. and USSR for the outlaw of atomic weapons.

MEANWHILE, the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania told tens of thousands of Philadelphians: "PEACE CAN BE WON. TELL AMERICAN BIG BUSINESS - NO WAR."

Leaflets, carrying this peace message, called on the people to rally for friendship with the rest of the world

Leaders Ask Atom Talks

"WE BELIEVE that the United States and the Soviet Union can live in peace," 100 national religious and professional leaders declared in their open letter to President Truman.

"We believe that the threat of atomic war can be resolved through the settlement of differences between these two great powers."

Pennsylvania signers included: Rev. Franklin I. Sheer, Philadelphia, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church; Professor William C. Mather, chairman, Council on Christian Social Progress of the Northern Baptist Convention, State College; Hans Blumenfeld, Philadelphia City Planning Commission; Mrs. Margaret Scott Oldstead, executive secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Philadelphia.

at the international song and dance Peace Festival at the MET, next Friday evening, Feb. 24.

THE FIGHT against the war plotters was reflected last week in every section of the state where the people were fighting against the Cold War drive to break and suppress the peoples' struggles for economic welfare and civil rights:

- Pennsylvania's 200,000 miners, along with their brothers throughout the nation's coal areas, continued to rally labor in the fight against slave labor injunctions.

- The growing army of unemployed in Pennsylvania was beginning to organize in Philadelphia to beat back the attacks on the people's living standards, taking the form of "relief probes."

- The fight for freedom and equality of the Negro people was enlisting new support among Negro and white workers in Philadelphia. The Free Jenkins Committee of the Civil Rights Congress was spearheading a campaign for 100,000 signatures on petitions demanding Gov. James Duff free the innocent Negro youth, Byard Jenkins.

- An intensified campaign was also being planned by the CRC to save Fletcher Mills, Negro sharecropper, from a lynch death in Alabama. (See P. 1A)

These demands were seen as part of the mounting front against national chauvinism and war hysteria under cover of which Wall Street politicians were trying to terrorize the people with their latest H-bomb lunacy into submitting to a police state.

Act to Save Negro Sharecropper From Alabama Lynch Death

PHILADELPHIA.—The same combine of North-South Dixiecrats that knifes civil rights in Congress is trying to put a rope around Fletcher Mills' neck. Mills faces an Alabama lynching because:



FLETCHER MILLS

1) Governor James Duff, Republican, ordered his extradition without any hearing; 2) The bi-partisan State Supreme Court last week okayed it; 3) Truman's FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover worked hand in glove with Alabama authorities to send him back.

Mills' "crime" was in defending his life from a white supremacist landlord, and then escaping a lynch mob in 1945. Only the voice of the people loudly raised in demands to the United Supreme Court can now save Mills from being sent back to that lynch mob.

The cooperation of Pennsylvania officials and the FBI with Alabama lynch justice shows clearly how "respectable" northern Democratic and Republican officials have become the bloody allies of their brother white supremacists in the deep south.

The Commonwealth's guilt in the Mills case flows out of the same official policy of oppressing the Negro people that framed-up Byard Jenkins. This Philadelphia Negro youth has started serving a life sentence for a murder to which a white man confessed. The Civil Rights Congress is spearheading a mass campaign to free both Mills and Jenkins.

Act Now

Ask Gov. James Duff, Harrisburg: Withdraw Fletcher Mills' extradition order.

Ask Attorney General Harold McGrath, Washington, D. C.: Stop the FBI persecution of Fletcher Mills.

Rush funds to Civil Rights Congress, 1831 Chestnut St., Philadelphia \$5,000 needed.

HE DEFIED THE LYNCHERS:

The Story of
FLETCHER MILLS
By Candy Johnson
Coming in
The Pennsylvania WORKER

Fight for the Right To Fight for Peace! Rally at MET, Friday

PHILADELPHIA: Defend the Bill of Rights! Fight for the right to fight for peace, jobs and equal rights for all.

End the rule of white supremacy and lynch justice, which brutally victimizes the Byard Jenkins and Fletcher Mills!

End the persecution of the 11 Communist leaders!

These will be key demands at the giant peace Rally and Festival at the MET, Broad and Poplar Sts., Friday evening, Feb. 24. The deep determination of the people all over the world to win lasting peace will be brought to the MET audience in an hour-and-a-half cultural program of people's songs and dances.

The peace Festival and Rally is sponsored by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Preparing the program for people, in the half-hour allotted to speakers, will be Edward Strong, chairman of the Communist Party in this district, and Betty Caneet, the Party's national assistant organizational secretary.

The fight for peace in this "cold war" year of 1950 cannot be separated from the fight to defend the fundamental constitutional rights of the American people, as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

For the war-makers of Wall St. and Washington cannot whip the peace loving American people into shape for a war to rule the world unless they can get away with their suppression and lawless violence against the people—in direct defiance of the 100-year-old Constitutional law of the land.

Progressives Press Registration Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—As traveling registrars start their tour of the wards this week, the Progressive Party is stepping up its campaign to get Philadelphia to register Progressives.

Progressives, an established political party in this state, are required to file primary nominating petitions which can only be signed by registered members of the party.

Registrars will visit the following wards Monday, Feb. 20: Wards 3, 5, 6, 7, 13; Wednesday: none; Thursday: Wards 8, 11, 12, 14, 16; Friday: Wards 19, 23.

Registrars will sit from 1:30 until 6 p.m. and from 5 until 9 p.m. Call the Registration Commission at City Hall Annex, to find the place of registration in your ward nearest your home.

FORM AFL-CIO SEAMEN'S JOBLESS COMMITTEE

SEATTLE (FP).—United action to fight jobless pay beefs of seamen and longshoremen has been pledged by the newly organized AFL-CIO Independent Maritime Committee on Unemployment. Specific objectives of the committee include: 1. a fight to speed payment of benefits both on a local and interstate basis; and 2. seeking special service for maritime workers' at unemployment compensation office.

Communist Leader Reports On City Charter Hearings

By Ben Weiss

Treasurer, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA.—It is 4 p.m. Monday in the stuffy hearing room of the City Council. This is the day of the final hearing on the new City Charter. For months the bankers, who own the city, have been quietly meeting with the Commission. Today the people are to say what kind of a Constitution they want.

The chamber is nearly empty. Up front sit some of the members of the Philadelphia Charter Commission. Among them is William Schrader, former state attorney-general and senior partner of a law firm representing millions in industrial and mercantile wealth. A hide-bound reactionary Republican.

THE CHAIRMAN calls the next witness. Your organization? "The Communist Party of Philadelphia."

The six heads at the front table jerk upward. There is dead silence in the room. Two commission members rise, hurriedly jam their papers into briefcases and disappear at the nearest exit. The chairman asks for the testimony.

The Communist Party believes that the people should be heard. This is their constitution, therefore open hearings must be held until June, 1950. All organizations must be invited to give their views.

The four brave commission members keep their heads down, their eyes glued to copies of the statement.

The Communist Party wants more democracy in the city government. The people must have control over city officials. We are opposed to a city manager, for

Charter Series Announced

THE PHILADELPHIA Charter Commission is now drafting constitutional changes in our city's basic government, which has not been altered in the past 40 years.

At the final preliminary hearings on the Charter in January, the Communist Party presented a brief for bringing more democracy to Philadelphia government.

Because of the importance of the Charter movement, the Pennsylvania Worker will follow this article by Ben Weiss with weekly installments of the text of the Communist Party Charter demands.

he would be appointed by the bankers.

We want a mayor elected every two years. A city council elected by P.R. every two years. Forty men and women, Negro and white, elected from the six Congressional areas, not 11 men who only represent the corrupt Republican Party of the bankers.

And not 11 men who only represent the goody boys of the Democratic Party, who represent the same bankers, but who leave the bank directors' meeting by the door on the left side.

M. Schrader coughs, wheezes, looks up, and quickly returns his gaze to the papers on the desk.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY wants the people to have the right to elect the director of Public Safety. Then they can remove him if his cops continue to arrest, beat, and frame the Byard Jenkins of Philadelphia.

The people must have the right to initiate: the right to propose any law to City Council by petition. The people shall have the right to change any law by petition to vote on the law; by referendum.

The people shall be able to remove any city officials by petition for misuse of his office, for stealing. This is recall.

The testimony continues. The silence is heavy.

The people want constitutional guarantees for equal rights. It shall be a crime punishable by prison and fines to discriminate. The city shall not allow tax exemption to any institution that discriminates. The city must hire without bias. No business can get or keep a license to operate if it discriminates.

A few more coughs, a smile of

papers at the long table. Once again, silence.

The people demand an end to the wage tax, no other direct consumer taxes. Make the rich pay through higher forms of real estate, and personal property tax. Stop paying the bondholders' 4 percent interest. They have taken \$400,000,000 in interest in the last 20 years and we still owe them the same amount of money. The people want more money for health, welfare, hospitals, schools, playgrounds, low cost housing, etc.

Mr. Schrader looks up. His face has changed hue. It is now purple. The testimony makes a few more points, then ends.

The chairman slowly lifts his head; looks at his colleagues, then softly asks, "Any questions, gentlemen?" Silence.

Then almost too quickly, the words pour out. "No questions, thank you. The day's hearings are over. The day's work is recessed."

The "public spirited citizens" rise quickly, cram their papers together, and before the Communist Party witness can rise from his table, not a framer of the new Constitution can be seen.

BUT THE FIGHT has just begun. The people must be gathered, told the story. In May or June, they will once again be able to tell the framers of the city's Constitution that they mean to have a democratic form of government. That they intend to get back for their own use the money that is taken from them every day and given to the bankers.

The silence of the City council chamber will be broken. The people will pour in and their demands will be heard.

Mourn Death Of S. Phila. Communist

PHILADELPHIA.—Isaac Hammet, veteran Negro Communist and leader in the unemployed movement of the early 30s was buried in Mt. Lawn Cemetery last Monday.

He died Friday, Feb. 10, after an attack of pneumonia. Past 60 at his death, he is survived by his wife and two children.

"Comrade Hammet was closely connected with and a member of the Communist movement in South Philadelphia for more than 118 years," Communist district and section leaders declared last week.

He was a close friend of our beloved Sam Lee and for almost two decades worked faithfully to build our press and our Party among the working class in his area.

"We mourn his death and pledge to successfully build the people's movement for peace, democracy and civil rights for which he sacrificed so much."

Joint Concert

Paul Robeson
AND
Ray Lev

THE MET
BROAD and POPLAR STS.

Sponsored by
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
OF PHILADELPHIA

Tickets 65¢, \$1.20

GOP REAFFIRMS T-H LAW

WASHINGTON (FP).—The Republican party 1950 program came out flatly for retention of the Taft-Hartley slave labor law "with improvement", and for an intensification of loyalty tests and purge hearings on a national scale headed by John Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Steel Workers' Locals Support Miners' Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Labor unity continued to develop in support of the miners' struggle against the coal operators and the Taft-Hartley injunction. Local after local of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) passed resolutions in behalf of the nation's coal diggers and voted money towards miners' relief.

Outstanding were the activities of USW local 1397 at Homestead, which was scheduled to vote \$500 for the miners. The local also appealed to the people of Homestead consisting mainly of workers at the Carnegie-Illinois steel plant and their families to give help to the embattled miners. It made preparations to open Miners' Relief Headquarters at 8th and Dickson in Homestead. The relief committee which functioned during the steel strike is to supervise the collection and distribution of funds and food for the miners.

THIS IS how a steelworker in front of the Homestead plant gate summed up the situation:

"If the operators and the guys in Washington will get away with this and beat the miners into submission, then our gains will be worthless. We got to protect our own union and that's why we must

support the miners. Our interests are at stake in this fight."

An official of the local commented:

"This injunction which was issued against the miners is no good. We don't like it and we got to fight against it."

The steelworkers local of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, South Side Pittsburgh, voted \$1,000 toward miners' relief. The sentiment of the workers in this local was summed up when one member said after the meeting: "If they'll break the Miners Union in this fight we'll be next. They'll get after us in a year or two and there won't be any pensions for our older people. Our victory in the recent strike will amount to nothing. This is our chance to break the unholy alliance between the coal operators and Taft-Hartley."

Steelworkers President Philip Murray announced that the international executive board has voted \$500,000 to miners' relief. The Pennsylvania CIO Council con-

tributed \$1,000. In Cambria County the Franklin local voted \$7,000, the Johnstown local \$5,000. The Pittsburgh Steel City Industrial Union Council added its \$300. "The operators have arrogantly refused to negotiate an improved contract," the resolution said. "They shout free enterprise while insisting on using the Taft-Hartley Law."

UE Local 601 (Independent) in East Pittsburgh has placed barrels in front of plant gates where food and money are being received. Representatives from miners' locals were always present at UE union headquarters and were helping in the collections. Carloads of food from UE members have been sent to UMW locals in Harmarville, Harwick and Courtesville. John Ozanich, president of the Robena mine local, largest in America, will address a 601 UE membership meeting at Booster Hall, E. Pittsburgh, coming Sunday. The UE is also proposing the calling of a joint conference of UE and UMW locals in Westmoreland County in support of the miners.

FORM PHILLY MINE AID GROUP

PHILADELPHIA.—With truck loads of food already streaking across the state, and injunction protests pouring into Washington, a Citizens Committee for the Defense of

the Miners was launched here to organize further strength behind the embattled strikers. Initiating the committee were a group of 30 Negro and white men and women from 18 CIO, AFL, independent unions and community groups. They proclaimed Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 20 and 21, as Miners' Days in Philadelphia to highlight the following actions:

• Shop gate meetings at Budd, Baldwins, Westinghouse, General Electric and in the Kensington industrial area.

• Petitions demanding President Truman lift the injunction against the miners.

• Sound trucks to draw the neighborhoods and shop gates to collect food, clothing and funds for the miners.

• Leaflets to arouse the whole city behind the miners' fight.

A protest message went out to President Truman from the citizens meeting in the Hotel Essex. Wires to Gov. James Duff (R), and Sen. Francis Myers (D-Pa.) demanded they state publicly their position on the mine injunction. Delegations are putting the same demand before local Congressmen.

The Young Progressives reported that a carload of canned food and \$30 in cash was on the way to Uniontown.

A Progressive Party representative reported that a ton and a half of food had already been collected.

A Young Progressive reported that the Kensington food truck had rolled up before Congressman William Green's (D) door and left a message with Mrs. Green: "This is the way your district feels about the miners."

Ike Friedman, business agent of CIO Fur and Leather Workers Local 53 was elected secretary of a continuations group to enlarge the Miners' Citizens Committee.

The initiating group included members of the following organizations (CIO): United Public Workers, Food and Tobacco Workers, United Office Workers; (independent): United Electrical Workers; (AFL): Paper Hangers, Boiler Makers, Carpenters, Retail and Shoe Clerks, Barbers; Young Progressive, Civil Rights Congress, Progressive Party, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, Labor Youth League.

PITTSBURGH CP OVER TOP IN WORKER SUB DRIVE

The Communist Party of Pittsburgh went over the top in its drive for subscriptions for The Worker, it was announced Friday by Joseph Roberts, general manager of The Worker.

Illinois Communists went over the 2,000-mark in the drive Friday, securing 1,000 subs in the

past three weeks. One thousand more subs are needed to put Illinois over the top in its drive.

The Communist Party of Kentucky is on the way toward 200 percent of its quota in The Worker drive. Having topped the original mark set of 35, Kentucky Communists are hopeful of doubling that figure.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.--A Mellon Gold Mine

By James H. Dolan

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co. is the largest commercial coal mining concern in the world. It has become a GOLD MINE for the Mellons who control it. John L. Lewis

just recently called its president—George H. Love—"a liar by the clock." Love is spokesman also for the big steel companies, which along with his own, are desperately trying to break the Miners Union, and to cut down the wage scale, working conditions and welfare and pension provisions won in decades of bitter struggle.

The figures below reveal the enormous profits sweated by the Mellons out of the workers in their mines and gouged by high prices

Co. reported it had 19,000 employees in 1948, the same number as in 1947. IF EACH EMPLOYEE GOT THE 95-cents a day increase asked by the union, this would only come to \$3,610,000 a year. This is a liberal estimate, since it is on the basis of 200 days employment during the year, actually more than the miners in general have been getting.

Yet the company would still have had over \$14 million surplus

	1948	1947
Operating profit (after deducting all mining costs).....	\$34,541,730	\$22,506,014
Income from other sources.....	1,984,975	1,786,916
Total income (over operating costs)	\$36,506,705	\$24,292,930
Surplus (after paying income tax and dividends).....	\$17,857,717	\$11,856,860
Surplus accumulated from Jan. 1, 1945, to Dec. 31, 1948.....	\$38,596,742	\$20,739,028
"Earned" on each share of its \$1 par value common stock—\$9.87 in 1948 and \$6.52 in 1947.....		

out of the consumers!

In spite of the \$13.05 a day wage rate secured by the union in 1947 and the \$14.05 a day in 1948, the company INCREASED its profits and total income by 50 percent. All the talk about the competition of other fuels taking the profit out of coal mining is so much hooey!

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal

for the year! The robbers of Brinks Express, with their loot of a million and a half dollars, were pikers compared to what the Mellons and their friends in control of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co. grab each year merely because they own the legal title to over 300,000 acres of bituminous coal lands and the mine buildings and equipment.



Unemployment Trails So. Wheel Speedup

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The new mechanization introduced by the Southern Car Wheel Co. at its Hazelwood plant has created inhuman speedup conditions and is responsible for a 50 percent layoff. The workers, 50 percent Negro, have to work so fast that they don't even have time to light a cigarette. The men work in gangs of 14 and the gang foreman steps in to take over the job when one of the men goes to the lavatory. The workers are forced to eat their lunches at 9 a.m.—two hours after they start their shift—while the ore is being melted to pour into the molds.

Prior to the new speedup system, 110 men produced 336 wheels in eight hours. Today 58 men produce 216 wheels in six hours. Today the average hourly pay is \$1.50; prior to mechanization, the men averaged \$1.72 on an incentive plan. The new system has done away with all skilled classifications.

Recently the company shut down the plant—the reason they gave was overproduction.

SOUTHERN WHEEL WORKER.

Homestead Plant Violates Contract

HOMESTEAD, Pa.—The workers at the big Carnegie-Illinois plant of the U. S. Steel Corp. were plenty sore when the company announced it would not pay time and a half for work Christmas and New Years. However, when International Vice-President Timmes wrote the local that the steel union "intends to live up to the contract," and that the company's

decision should be accepted, the membership became fighting mad and rejected his letter at the local meeting.

It was not the steel workers who wanted the union to violate the contract but that they wanted the union to stop the company from violating the contract.

In the plate mill roll shop, men were scheduled to work on Dec. 25, off Dec. 26, and then work on Dec. 27, 28 and 29. This schedule violates that section of the contract dealing with scheduling of work on a holiday week. This section provides that management cannot lay off a man on a holiday in order to avoid paying time and one-half. Section 2 of the contract, which deals with relationships between the company and the union, and vice versa, was also violated.

Timmes' letter was rejected by the meeting. The membership instructed the officers to answer by stating the above case. The meeting also went on record that future contracts must put an end to straight time pay for Sunday work and especially holidays that fall on Sunday. FIGHTING MAD.

Favoritism Rife In Duquesne Plant

DUQUESNE, Pa.—I would like to tell you of some of the troubles the men have in the Carnegie-Illinois plant here. Here are a few grievances.

In the Rolling Mill the working turn is an average of three or four days a week. Favoritism rules. Pals of the bosses get the five-day-a-week turn.

It used to be that the names of the men for the different turns were posted. The four or five-day turns were rotated equally among

the workers. Now the bosses keep the lists in their pockets, thus covering up their giving the best turns to their stooges.

This business of playing favorites at the expense of workers the bosses don't like goes when the men report sick.

It works like this. When a worker reports sick the company immediately sends a nurse to his home. If she finds the worker is not in bed, that means his outright dismissal. However, if such a worker happens to be a particular friend of the boss, nothing will happen to him.

The mills try to make out that the workers are satisfied with the way in which health problems are met by the private charities and that they approve the ways in which drives for funds for such charities are conducted in the plants.

The fact is the workers are intimidated to support such "community" drives. Failure of a worker to contribute to such drives is held against him. He then gets the worst end of the deal—the worst and shortest work weeks, etc. The bosses do this quite openly. STEEL WORKER.

Does 2 Men's Work; Gets 1 Man's Pay

DUQUESNE, Pa.—I work in the Duquesne Carnegie-Illinois mill. In my department there are three men on the job, two top men who get the top rate of \$1.60 an hour and a helper who gets \$1.30. If one of the top men is off, the helper then has to do two men's work, the top man's and his own. My beef is that the helper does not get the top man's wage, but only his own lower rate. A HELPER.

Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 35,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.

2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.

3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.

4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1839. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 460,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter. They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurers?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 18 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich),

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Lets said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.

WORKER Sports

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Dan Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 20 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurlers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
FOLLET	30,000

FELLER ----- 45,000

NEWHOUSE ----- 50,000

On 1949's performance would you rate these six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and outer who won 12 and couldn't "win the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DIMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?

DIMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride of San Francisco's North Beach and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

"The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

"Those Red Sox, just like a lot of the rest of us, aren't getting any younger. And it is hard to believe that they all would put together good hitting years again

\$100,000 ETC., BUT:

Still Play for Beans in Minors

Don't let these \$100,000 salaries dazzle you, because they're still playing for "coffee and cake" in the bushes.

True, the minors have increased their salaries within the past five years but there still are many young players in the Class C and D circuits, who take home less than \$50 a week. There are scores of hungry young hopefuls spending the night on creaky "one-night-stand" buses.

They dream plenty when they see those big headlines. But while they dream they eat hash instead of T-bone steaks and try to forget the drafty rooming house which

awaits them at the next stop. Club owners in the lowest loops argue that player conditions could be worse. They're absolutely right. Conditions were far worse not too long ago when the average Class D fledgling drew \$15 a week, generally in payment for playing six night games plus a double-header on Sunday.

Roughly one out of every 40 players who enters professional baseball reaches the majors. But statistics don't make good eating and what about the 39 who fail? Sometimes those kids down in the lower minors have to take side jobs to make both ends meet maybe as a delivery man or salesman for a local business concern sympathetic to young players.

Once these jobs led to trouble. Youngsters in the Class D Evangeline League were marking side money as collectors for a slot machine operator. The taint of gambling—unpardonable in baseball—hovered about them for a nervous period until it was proved they simply were earning a needed buck.

Sure, some guys get themselves \$100,000 for playing baseball; but so many, these fellows are few and far between.

From there we'll take you into the NOCCA tourney starting the week after and give you the same service.

The twelve teams in the Invitational LIU, CCNY and St. Johns of New York, Bradley, Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Duquesne, LaSalle, Villanova, Capital, Arizona and others will compete for the LIU trophy.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. Johns, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter finals automatically. The semifinals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. Johns still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley, Western Kentucky will eliminate

St. Johns, and Duquesne will knock out Bradley.

LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

THE NCCA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The finals—Ohio State hosts Kansas State to restore a lot of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnitker. That's right, following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th!

Or don't you believe in intuition? Alright, guess it yourself!

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

St. Johns and LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

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In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, mackinawed businessmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animal's meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

"Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

"Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 16-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

"Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Worker Takes LIU, O. State Thru 2 Big Court Tournaments

There's weeks to go before the Invitation Basketball Tourney gets under way at the Garden March 11, but nothing daunted, the Worker today gives you an exclusive guess on the makeup of the twelve teams involved, and not only that, gives you the seedings and the final results! Amazing, isn't it?

From there we'll take you into the NOCCA tourney starting the week after and give you the same service.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. Johns, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter

finals automatically. The semifinals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. Johns still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley, Western Kentucky will eliminate

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THE NCCA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The finals—Ohio State hosts Kansas State to restore a lot of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnitker. That's right, following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th!

Or don't you believe in intuition? Alright, guess it yourself!

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

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19,000 Fewer Men... 10 Million More \$\$\$

By Bill Hood

BETHLEHEM.—Ten million extra dollars were sweated out of Bethlehem Steel workers last year. In cold, exact cash, this is now revealed as the financial payoff for Bethlehem's 1949 intensified speedup and cutting of rates on the job.

The double-barreled company drive to get more work for less pay resulted in more intensive work, layoffs and short workweeks for Bethlehem workers. And \$10 MILLION more profits for Bethlehem Steel magnates than in the previous record year of 1948. Bethlehem's record profit for 1949 were announced as \$99.3 millions.

THE COLD WAR priming of industry has thus paid handsome dividends to the steel profiteers. To the steelworker, on the other hand, it has meant a constant goading to produce more for less money till he produces himself straight out of his job.

Bethlehem's own figures give some picture of the enormity of Bethlehem's speedup program.

The 1949 record profits were made with 19,000 less workers at the end of 1949 than in 1949. They were made with a payroll \$41 million less. They were made with 776,000 less tons of steel shipped in 1949 than 1948.

According to the figures of chairman Eugene Grace, had there been no strike, profits would have increased not \$10, but \$20 million, and production would have increased by more than 700,000 tons. But the number of workers would still have been at least 19,000 less, or a drop of employment of approximately 20 percent. And these figures do not tell the story of the many more workers on three- and four-day weeks throughout the year.

It takes no financial wizard to figure out that Bethlehem "earned" its colossal profits by getting fewer men to work harder and produce more for less pay.

THE FIGURES in Grace's report give a gloomy prospect for



EUGENE GRACE

Bethlehem employment in 1950. He reported a 500,000 ton capacity increase at the Lackawanna plant, and plans for 900,000 ton capacity increase in the Sparrows Point \$30-million-expansion program. No expansion plans are mentioned for the Bethlehem plant, where several thousand are still laid off.

Grace's report, in effect, points toward a shrinking market rather than an expanding market for steel. This again is a result of the Cold War strategy which shuts off steel markets in the Eastern democracies of Europe, in the Soviet Union and in China—and which boosts steel production in the Nazi-dominated Ruhr district of Western Germany.

Grace reported that Bethlehem Steel exports were 12 to 13 percent of total bookings for the first three months of 1949, where as exports dropped to 4.1 in the last quarter. He attributed this drop to the boost in steel output in "Western Europe"—which means especially Western Germany.

He reported that orders on hand for finished steel at the end of 1949 were 2.5 million tons, compared to 3.6 million a year earlier, or a 30 percent drop.

At the same time, the Federal

Reserve Board reported that the 95 percent capacity at which the steel companies were operating at the end of 1949 appears to be "substantially above the current rate of steel consumption."

BETHLEHEM'S crazy profit figures at the expense of the steelworker shows the terrible effects of capitalism upon the working class, with millions of workers ground down for the profits of the few.

In countries where socialism is being established, such as the Eastern democracies in Europe and in the socialist state of the Soviet Union, the workers themselves own the factories, goods are produced for use instead of for profiteers, and jobs are guaranteed for all, with steady improvement of living standards and working conditions.

IN BETHLEHEM TODAY an immediate campaign by the steelworkers should be waged through their unions to:

1. Militantly resist every speedup scheme, which worsens conditions and throws workers out of jobs.

2. Fight for wage increase to maintain living standards and check somewhat the extent of layoffs.

3. Support fully the strike of the miners against the big business government conspiracy to smash this militant union and open the floodgates for further assaults on the rest of the unions.

4. Join the fight for peace in the interests of the economic welfare of the steelworkers themselves... demand that the Truman administration make trade agreements with the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European democracies, which can greatly expand steel exports and guarantee jobs for thousands of steelworkers.

5. Demand that Governor Duff call a special session of the State Legislature for increased unemployment compensation, more adequate relief payments and a public works program for jobs.

Allentown Jimcrow Fight Grows Despite Intimidation by Police

ALLENTOWN.—Allentown police were called out Feb. 8 in an attempt to check a movement to end discrimination against Civil Rights Committee was talking to the Negroes. A delegation of a newly formed manager of the Terrace Hotel, 418 Hamilton St., insisting he comply with Pennsylvania's Civil Rights Law (P.L. 872,654), ending discrimination against Negroes.

While the manager stalled, his wife went to the phone. Suddenly the four-man delegation was faced with 10 policemen, who took them to the station and searched them.

Police Chief Christine said they had "no right" to discuss the Civil Rights Law with the manager. When asked what the charges were against them, he replied, "None right now, but we can find a charge if you want one."

The movement to end Jimcrow

here began soon after an Allentown police raid upon a private place frequented by Negroes on Jan. 15. The phony excuse was "selling liquor without a license."

At that time Allentown newspapers quoted Negroes as bitterly complaining they were denied a license to operate a club, and at the same time were barred from most drinking places in Allentown.

Shortly afterward a group of five people, two whites and three Negroes, decided to check on these charges of discrimination. They tested the Dial Inn and the Terrace Hotel, and found the most blatant form of discrimination against Negroes there.

Two days later a meeting of 35 persons was organized, 25 of whom were from the community where most of Allentown's Negroes are Jimcrowed. A provisional committee of 10 was selected to make plans for a fight to enforce the Civil Rights Law and for FEPC legislation.

DELEGATIONS were selected

to talk to the owners of the Dial Inn and the Terrace Hotel. The owners of the Dial Inn agreed not to discriminate against Negroes.

The Terrace Hotel, however, called police to defend their "right" to discriminate against Negroes.

Following the action of the police in support of violations of the Civil Rights Law, the Dial Inn continued its discrimination.

The Allentown Civil Rights Committee is continuing the fight to end discrimination against Negroes along the following lines:

1. It elected delegations to see the Mayor and District Attorney to demand that the police enforce, not help violate Pennsylvania's Civil Rights Law.

2. It decided to start a legal test case of the Civil Rights Law.

3. It voted to launch a petition campaign for FEPC legislation.

4. It made plans to call a large meeting to organize a permanent Civil Rights body to lead the fight against discrimination, in Allentown, on Monday, Feb. 20, at 7:00 p.m. in UE Hall, 627 Hamilton St.

'Ownership' of PTC By City Masks Plot To Freeze High Fare

PHILADELPHIA.—A two-front war has been opened on Philadelphia transit riders. On one front, the strap-hanger is bombarded with insistent clamor for a higher fare.

On the second front, he is threatened by the now publicly announced scheme to unload PTC's inflated securities onto Philadelphia taxpayers—thus putting a permanent, municipally-blessed floor under sky-high PTC fares.

The Pennsylvania Worker first warned of this then-undercover scheme one-and-a-half years ago, in September, 1948.

THE STRAPHANGER must beware lest this second-front tactic divert him from the immediate struggle which is to prevent PTC bankers from snatching \$5,000,000 more in higher fares.

Only tremendous protests to the Public Utilities Commission in Harrisburg, both individually and through organizations, can prevent the newest fare-steal for which PTC is now pressing.

Transit riders, however, cannot afford to forget the second-front—the threat to dump inflated PTC securities onto Philadelphia taxpayers and call it "municipal ownership."

The so-called "municipal purchase and ownership" of PTC by the City of Philadelphia is now receiving public sponsorship by both Republican and Democratic bigshots including GOP Councilman Clarence Crossman, head of Council's finance committee, and Democratic leaders Dilworth and Clark.

DETAILS OF THIS scheme

will be discussed in future issues of the Pennsylvania Worker. But these main facts stand out:

1. Under the proposed "City ownership plan, the same banking crew would continue to run PTC."

2. The same banking crew would continue to rake in PTC profits—through gift-edged city bonds received in payment for non-existent "investment" in Philadelphia's grossly over-valued transit system.

3. Fares would stay up... and up... in order to keep bond-interest flowing to PTC bankers whom the city "bought out" at their grossly inflated figure.

4.—A shrinking in PTC revenue would no longer bother PTC bankers. For, if the farepayer should be bled dry, the same fare-payer in his capacity as taxpayer would still have to foot the bill to meet the bond interest guaranteed by the City to PTC bankers.

TWU MAKES PENSION 1950 GOAL

NEW YORK (FP).—The Textile Workers Union (CIO) executive council voted unanimously to make employer-paid pensions the union's No. 1 goal in 1950. Pres. Emil Rieve said that since major contracts do not expire until early 1951, a definite formula for the kind of pension plan desired need not be worked out until later this year.

PEACE



Festival and Rally

In Commemoration of
V. I. LENIN

In Honor of
J. V. STALIN

Speakers:

BETTY GANNET
Nat'l Asst. Org. Sec'y, CPUSA

EDWARD STRONG
Chairman Eastern Pa. & Del. CP

FESTIVAL PROGRAM

One and a half hours will be devoted to presenting in songs, music and dance the fight of all peoples for peace

- COLUMBUS TROUPE, Spanish Dances and Songs
- RADISCHEV TROUPE, Russian and Ukrainian Dances and Songs
- LAURA DUNCAN, Noted Negro Contralto
- MORTON FREEMAN, Ballad Singer

FRIDAY, FEB. 24—8 P.M.

MET

BROAD AND POPLAR STREETS

ADMISSION: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (TAX INCL.)

Admission: Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware

Tickets Available at: Room 516, 500 N. Broad St., Phila.; Morning Freiheit, Sixth and Pine Sts., Phila.; and all Communist Party Clubs

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24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

7. The Fight for Justice

—See Page 6

UNIONS ROUSED TO BACK MINERS' FIGHT

— See Page 3 —



DEMAND GROWS FOR NEW PEACE PARLEY

Million Unionists to Sign Plea

— See Page 4 —

USSR-China Guard Asia Peace

—See Page 2

WHAT PRICE SUPER-PROFITS?

30 Fingers in 20 Days!

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—What's the cost in human flesh and blood of Studebaker Corporation's record '49 profit year and the peak-production month just past?

A bargaining committeeman, during a discussion on plant safety at the last regular meeting of Studebaker Local 5, UAW-CIO, answered the question.

Thirty fingers in 20 days. That, stated this local official on the union floor, was the cost—probably a small part of it only—of plant safety conditions in a recent period. And what causes these conditions? Who chopped off the missing fingers?

Studebaker workers know. Speedup—the speedup forced upon workers by management in its greedy search for super profits. Seventeen thousand Studebaker workers struck against speedup one year ago and forced the company to rehire 43 men fired for combatting rate-cutting in their department. There have been stoppages since.

But the grisly concrete example of the 30 fingers points up the growing acuteness of unsafe working conditions not only at Studebaker but in most shops. At a small UAW shop here recently a worker was almost killed by a falling hoist.

At the large Ball Band plant in nearby Mishawaka 2,000 members of Local 65, URWA-CIO, staged a rank-and-file walkout last month in protest of speedup devices contributing to unsafe working conditions.

Then there was the militant 71-day strike of the 6,000 Bendix workers against speedup policies of the Bendix Corporation last spring.

THE CASE of the missing fingers came up in connection with another accident at Studebaker in which a portion of a grinding wheel struck and critically injured a man at work. The worker is still in serious condition.

Studebaker union members passed a motion calling for regular safety inspection by a union safety inspector. Their action, active trade unionists here say, could be duplicated by other locals.

Thirty fingers could still be on

Pettus Perry to Speak in Gary

GARY.—Pettus Perry, Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party will address a public meeting here at Co-Op Hall, 1248 Broadway, on Monday, February 20, 7:30 p. m. Public is invited.

GOVERNOR USES COPS AGAINST AFL STRIKERS

JASPER, Ind.—Gov. Henry F. Shricker called out state police in an effort to break the strike of 400 AFL furniture workers at three plants here. The workers are out for a 10-cent wage hike and a union shop.



whole and healthy hands if management's greed and its callous disregard of the life and limb of the workers were curbed by united action through union locals for an adequate system of plant inspection and safety devices.

Along with the fight for higher

wages, greater security and no discrimination should take place a struggle to guarantee the safety and comfort of every worker, insofar as is humanly possible, without regard to management's expense in such a program.

Fingers belong on hands—not in surgeons' receptacles.

Hoosier Judge Defends '11' Now Faces Revenge Frame-up

SULLIVAN, Ind.—A County Grand Jury has returned an indictment on three counts against Judge Norvall K. Harris. The indictment apparently is based on minute and petty matters, such as the judge's efforts on behalf of a former Hoosier to secure his birth certificate to secure work in another state, etc.

Many friends and neighbors of Judge Harris, who have known this Hoosier-born jurist all their lives, are convinced that the indictment is nothing but a shameful attempt at political revenge for the judge's defense of the 11 Communist leaders and his co-chairmanship with Paul Robeson of a National Non-Partisan Committee to defend the 11.

They point to the fact that the judge has been in office over a year, and in all that time no effort

has been, or could have been, made to impeach him for any misconduct in office or for any other reason.

Friends close to the judge say that his home is deluged with telegrams and letters of sympathy and support from well-wishers all over the country.

FITZGERALD ADDRESSES HUGE UE MEETING

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—UE president Albert Fitzgerald told a cheering audience of 400 union members that he expected 75 percent of the GE workers here "to vote to keep the contract and the union which got it for them." The meeting condemned the use of the injunction against the miners and wired Truman demanding removal of Denham from the NLRB.

P. P. Urges Capeheart Defeat

INDIANAPOLIS.—Maurice Horowitz, director of Organization of the Indiana Progressive Party, released a statement of his party to the press condemning the candidacy of Homer Capeheart, reactionary Republican U. S. Senator

seeking reelection.

Calling on Hoosier labor and farmers to unite to defeat Capeheart, Horowitz expressed grave doubt about the ability of the Democratic Party to defeat Capeheart with a man like Alex Campbell, who appears to be the leading aspirant the Democrats are now pushing. Campbell, the Progressive Party says, has no record of deals on behalf of labor and the people.

On the other hand, he is notorious in his capacity as a former assistant U. S. attorney-general for having failed to bring one single lyncher to justice, while being responsible for the heresy trials of Harry Bridges and other labor leaders, the 11 Communist leaders,

as well as for the deportation drive against the foreign-born.

The state office of the Progressive Party also announced plans to send a large Hoosier delegation to the national convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago.

Scandals of 1950

About Missing Funds and a Raffle in a Steel Union

—See Page 9

It's Later Than You Think

H. T. USES T-H! TIME TO ACT!

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has reached for the Taft-Hartley club he wants to bring down on the heads of 400,000 striking miners. What will the trade union movement do? The miners must not be allowed to face this White House-coal baron attack unaided.

The AFL and CIO membership can't wait for or depend on the top leadership. The membership in the locals must move into action to help their brother workingmen in the coal fields. All locals must take up proposals for resolutions of solidarity, for money and food relief, and especially on the proposition made by a number of locals to stage work stoppages from coast to coast to protest the T-H injunction.

If the locals don't help the miners now, they'll face the same brutal treatment in their own wage struggles.

THE MINERS HAVE EXHAUSTED every avenue of negotiation; the corporations don't want a settlement or a contract. They are out to smash this pillar of American unionism. Labor support is mounting. Many locals have wired their support to the miners, some have sent money, others have condemned Truman's injunction threat and demanded T-H repeal instead.

Among the Indiana locals which have acted are steel locals 1010, 1011, 1014; Chevrolet and Bendix auto locals and District 9 Council of UE at Fort Wayne. This grass roots pressure finally compelled the international office of the steel union to send a \$500,000 check to the mine workers.

But this is not enough! Money alone won't stop the threatened injunction against the miners. The task is to stop the use of the injunction, not to be satisfied with paying fines with workers' hard-earned money for "violating injunctions." To get it done, it will take united, militant, determined action of all labor. Your local is the key to starting the ball rolling. Will your local act? It's up to you.

H-For Housing; Not Hell-Bombs!

AN EDITORIAL

Truman has decided that the H-Bomb is to be built. It is widely acknowledged that the Soviet Union can readily make H-Bombs, too. So where does Truman's decision bring us? If anywhere, only closer to the most disastrous war for history—should there be a future history—to record.

The announcement that the Soviet Union also had the Atom Bomb put a temporary stop to swash-buckling war-hysteria headlines for a while as the cold-war seemed to thaw out a bit. Now, with Truman's H-Bomb announcement, the administration has once again taken the cold war out of the deep-freeze, scare headlines are again beating the war drums.

All of this can keep nerves on edge, keep jitters alive while more billions of tax-payers' money are spent for no good purpose at all. But it won't bring peace one whit closer, and won't build low-cost homes or take care of the growing army of unemployed, now reckoned by near-sighted federal estimates to be 4½ million.

It's time for Hoosiers to rise up and turn their faces to the trigger-happy gold-braid and striped-pants big-whigs in those plush-upholstered mansions down at Washington and to tell them off: "Now look here, Mr. President, Mr. State Department and Mr. Defense Department! To hell with this Hell-Bomb business and the rest of this barbaric insanity! Forget the H-Bomb and let's build some houses! Get together with Mr. Stalin and let's get this atomic-war stuff outlawed! Let's have peace, and let's stop preparing for war, let's stop walking around with a chip on our shoulders and inviting a fight! And for gosh sakes, let's stop putting money down a rat-hole and use it instead to feed, clothe, house them that needs it, first at home and then whatever other countries need it round the world!"

It's time to send those letters and wires in, right now! And it's time to get your unions, Grange, churches and fraternal organizations to moving, too!

Steel Profits Again Hit New Peak

Steel companies made their best profits in 20 years in 1949. U. S. Steel reports a \$166,000,000 profit, while Bethlehem, second largest producer, reports a bigger than \$99,000,000 take.

These fantastic profits went to the high moguls despite a decline in total sales for both companies from previous years. This means that companies are squeezing more profits out of each worker. U. S. Steel reported, for example, that its profits in relation to sales were two percent higher than the year before.

Indiana Clergy Oppose H-Bomb

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Indiana Council of Churches at its annual meeting here adopted a resolution deploring the development of the hydrogen "super bomb" and urging the U. S. government to promote peace in the world instead.

The resolution, adopted by a 40 to 8 vote of the delegates, stated in part:

"Rather than proceed to develop the hydrogen bomb, we urge our government to use its good offices to promote peace in the world."

The Reverend Paul E. Weaver of the Huntington Church of the Brethren called upon the annual Protestant meeting to "urge the United States through proper channels to overture Russia for peace conversations before we proceed to develop the hydrogen bomb."

The conference, which elected Dr. John J. Haramy of Indianapolis as new council president, also adopted resolutions against appointment of a new ambassador to the Vatican to succeed Myron G. Taylor, and opposing peacetime military conscription.



Hoosier Opinion

Starvation Amidst Plenty

—See Page 9

Steel Union Out for 1 Million FEPC Signatures

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Steelworkers' Union officialdom moved in to this city on February 5 to hold the second of five conferences on fair employment practices in American industry. The conference covered a five state area centering on Illinois.

The meeting, held at the Hotel Morrison, was addressed by David J. MacDonald, secretary-treasurer, and James Thimmes, vice-president of the union. Both made strong speeches against discrim-

inatory job practices against Negro workers. Not a single Negro union leader or steelworker was given the floor, and discussion or action of any kind from the floor was barred.

The Chicago conference was the same as the Pittsburgh Conference, and like all of them, representation was limited to the President and Chairman of PAC in each local. However, a number of locals were able to break through these restrictions and get

Negro workers elected as delegates. This happened at Local 1011, Youngstown Local in Indiana Harbor, and Local 65, U. S. Steel Local in South Chicago.

Prime attention of the conference was centered on a steelworkers' campaign to secure one million signatures to a petition demanding passage of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Bill by Congress.

Reporting to a meeting of 75

shop stewards the following night at Gary Local 1014, Local President John Mayerik announced a strenuous campaign to secure 15,000 signatures for the petition in the U. S. Steel plant there. He declared it was the aim of the union to abolish lily-white departments and pledged that this would be fought for by his local.

Previously, the local had sent a 10 man delegation to the National Civil Liberties Mobilization in Washington called by the NAACP. On the delegation's re-

turn and report, the local set up a large Civil Liberties Committee and pledged a fight for both a federal and a Gary FEPC Bill.

The conference continued the established policy of the steel union leadership of evading the question of electing Negro workers to high union office by repeating the time-worn and empty platitude about "everyone has an equal opportunity to get elected," but failed to establish any guarantees to secure full and ample opportunity for such election.

Steel Workers Rally to Coal Miners' Fight

From Alabama to the Mesaba Range, from South Chicago to Pittsburgh, steel workers are rallying behind the fighting coal miners.

In the Indiana Calumet, Locals 1010, 1011 and 1014 have sent wires of support to the miners. Inland Local sent \$100 to the Kentucky District, UMWA. The huge Gary Works local sent a wire to President Truman condemning the use of the Taft-Hartley injunction, and urging, instead, that he call congressional Democratic leaders to get Taft-Hartley repealed now.

In Ohio, a number of large locals at Youngstown started the ball rolling with actions in support of the miners.

In Pennsylvania, the large Duquesne local at Carnegie-Illinois set the pace for a number of other locals. At Erie, all steel locals joined with the rubber, electrical and mine-mill unions to issue a joint declaration of support.

All of these local actions and more finally compelled the International office of the union to send a \$500,000 check to the mine workers' union.

However, Phil Murray has still to demand that President Truman not invoke the Taft-Hartley injunction; he has still to demand the Democrats keep their promises and to demand immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley; and he has still to act as head of the steel union and of the CIO for such concerted, timely and militant action in support of the miners as will gain them the victory which is so decisive for all organized labor.

Continued, wide and more effective action by steel locals throughout the country can bring this about.

UE WINS WAGE HIKE AT MAGNAVOX CO.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Local 910, UE has won a 4½-cent general hourly wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, in a contract signed with the Magnavox Co. here.

HOLD JOBLESS PARLEY

EUGENE, Ore. (FP).—The first conference on unemployment held in Oregon since the last depression took place with delegates from AFL and CIO unions attending.



Gary Meeting Hears Flynn, Lightfoot

GARY.—One-hundred twenty-five steelworkers and their families jammed Co-Op Hall here on February 5 to hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Committee member of the Communist Party, and Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, deliver inspired talks on the peoples' winning fight for peace and civil rights.

The spirited audience voted to send wires condemning use of the injunction against the miners, demanding freedom for the 11 Communist leaders convicted on a framed-up charge as well as their lawyers being tried for contempt of court.

Fanny Hartmann, Indiana Organization Secretary of the Communist Party made an appeal for the Party's Fighting Fund and the audience responded with \$151 in contributions.

YS&T Cranemen Win Support Vs. Co. Attack

INDIANA HARBOR.—For years the Youngstown S. and T. plant here has been trying to break up the unit of tin mill cranemen through dispersion into different departments units, and for years the cranemen have successfully defended their unit organization as the source of their strength. After much preparation, the company recently made another all-out attack. But again the cranemen are resisting.

Getting word throughout the mill, the cranemen came down in a body to the local union meeting with scores of supporters from other jobs. They asserted their will and strength at the meeting and, over-riding the opposition of Germano's henchmen, won the full backing and support of the local to their fight. It doesn't seem like the company will win against the cranemen this time either.

Strike at Pasco

CLEVELAND, O.—Eight hundred production workers at the Pasco Products Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. walked out here when the company refused to adjust job pay rates and eliminate inequities. The workers are members of the CIO United Auto Workers.

AFL TURNS DOWN FRANCO

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (FP).—The AFL executive council has urged U. S. policy makers to continue to withhold recognition of Franco Spain. Meeting in mid-winter session the council warned against establishing diplomatic relations with the land of the fascist dictator.

Pipe Mill Men Strike; Pay Cut, Output Upped

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind.—A few weeks ago, a Mr. Kaef, head superintendent of the tin mill in Youngstown Sheet and Tube's plant here made a speech at the Gary Lions Club.

Expressing satisfaction with the steel contract and the prospect of "industry-wide labor peace for two years," Kaef went on to boast about the modernized continuous pipe mill just completed, declaring that this mill alone was so profitable that it could keep YS&T going even if it had no other orders! He then went on to say that the only thing marring this beauti-

ful picture was the certainty of wild-cat strikes.

The men in Number One continuous pipe mill here soon found out what Mr. Kaef meant. After going through the motions of bargaining with the union, the company suddenly posted a new wage scale on a Thursday night. The new scale cut wages 20 cents an hour while requiring a 25% increase in output. Friday morning at 11 a. m., the men walked off the job.

Word spread quickly through the mill that the pipe mill is only the guinea pig, that if the com-

pany gets away with it here, the rest of the mill is next. Grievance committeemen now recall the words of the industrial relations manager who said that it was company policy that no worker shall make more than 17½% bonus above day rates.

Despite efforts of the International Representative to kill the fighting spirit of the men by red-baiting, there is a growing mood among the plant's 7,000 workers to support the striking pipe mill workers and take up a militant fight against speedup.



Steel Profits vs. Wages

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite the 6 week steel strike, the big steel companies piled up a record-breaking profit for 1949. U. S. Steel reports a net profit of \$166 million, highest since 1929 and Bethlehem reports \$100 million, highest in its history. This is net profit after all taxes and deductions for depreciation and after all possible book-juggling to hide profits.

THAT THIS HIDING of profits is not a small item can be seen from the booklet on U. S. Steel stock issued by the research department of the H. Hentz and Co. brokers which says: "The company has added approximately 50 percent to 'normal' depreciation in the past several years which involves a charge against earnings of about \$2 per share beyond deductions permitted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for tax purposes." This is part of the argument in this booklet trying to show that the actual value of U. S. Steel stock is closer to \$100 a share than it is to the \$63 book value reported by the company.

FROM THE 1949 PROFIT reports we have clear proof right from the "horse's mouth" that these steel companies could have granted the 30 cent wage, pension and insurance demand of the Steel Workers' Union and still reaped terrific profits. That the successful resistance of the Steel Trust to the Union's wage demands, with the help of Truman's Fact Finding Board and the readiness of the Union leadership to drop wage demands resulted in record profits to the companies and severe hardships to the steel workers.

NEXT: THESE ANNUAL reports make clear that the resistance to the wage demands in '49 and the freezing of the present wage level for 1950 is the basis for the Steel Trust owners' optimism for a good profit year for 1950 since all agree that production—and with it employment—will drop seriously in 1950.

WHILE WAGES are frozen in steel for 1950; the pension and insurance schemes cost is much less than the increased steel price for 1950, labor costs are less per dollar income for all major steel producers. Take the example of U. S. Steel—labor costs for 1949 dropped 13 percent as a percentage of total income compared with 1948. Labor costs dropped from 47 percent of total sales in 1943 to 41 percent in 1949.

FROM THESE SAME reports we see that U. S. Steel, despite a 42 day strike during which it carried its full salaried staff and maintenance crew while producing nothing, earned a net profit of over \$32 million dollars in the fourth quarter of 1949 while Bethlehem earned a net profit of over \$16 million for the same quarter. Thus, U. S. Steel, in this quarter operated at 46.6 percent of rated capacity and earned a net profit that would be equal to nearly \$130 million a year. And Bethlehem operating 45 percent of rated capacity for this period earned net profits at a rate equal to about \$55 million a year.

HERE AGAIN WE have proof right from the "horse's mouth" that the resistance to the 1949 wage demand, the price increase, the speedup on the job, the new and improved machinery and freezing of the wages for 1950 means profits—big profits—to the Steel Trust for the period of curbed production that the industry is now entering. It means harder work, lower living standards, layoffs and part-time work for the mass of steel workers.

U. S. STEEL AND BETHLEHEM could shut down half the plants, lay off more than half the workers and still reap profits equal to their 1949 last quarter. They are prepared for the bust. The workers aren't. There is no choice for the steel workers except to fight back. Fight back the speedup. Fight back the company's refusal to settle grievances. Fight back the company's tricks to divide Negro and white. And in the first place; fight back the Big Business-government gang-up against the miners and their union.

Workers Blast Jas. Carey's 'Unity With Fascists' Talk

GARY, Ind.—Shock and indignation is the reaction of rank and file steel workers when they learn of James Carey's "unity with fascists" speech made at an anti-Communist Conference at New York's Hotel Astor at the end of January.

In that speech, Carey, who is now engaged in a vicious attempt to destroy the militant United Electrical Workers Union, said: "In the last war, we joined with the Communists to fight fascists. In another war we will join with the fascists to defeat Communism." Expressing the sentiment of

widespread rank-and-file feeling, Harry Powell, president, Inland Local 1010, Steelworkers, said: "As far as I am concerned, the CIO shouldn't join with fascists in anything. We should fight on the side of democracy, period."

John Mayerik, president, Local 1014 at Gary Works, U. S. Steel, apparently disbelieving that Carey would make such a statement, said he would have to see the report of Carey's speech before commenting. Since the local press failed to carry the story, Mayerik said he would look up the New York press.

Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 35,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.
2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.
3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.
4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1899. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 460,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter. They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurers?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that muggy-afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court last year, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John L. Smith (D-Mich.)

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.

Hoosier Opinion

Starvation Amidst Plenty

By George Sandy

Chairman, Communist Party of Indiana

THE GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT in Indiana with the subsequent exhaustion of unemployment insurance benefits brings into sharp focus the outmoded system of township relief. There has been a constant increase in the number of people who need help from this source and it is time to examine how they are treated and what assistance they receive.

The latest figures available show that in November of 1949, 58,983 individuals received "help" from the township trustees and that they constituted 19,004 family units. I use the term "help" advisedly as an examination of what they got will show that it could not very well be called help.

These helpless, hungry people received the grand total of \$588,355 for the entire month of November and when the total amount is divided by the number of people receiving the money, we find that each individual received the munificent sum of exactly \$9.98, with which to keep body and soul together during an entire 30-day period. This includes food, clothing, lodging, medical care and, lest we forget the brutal facts of life, the sum of \$8.825 for burial expenses. Don't forget that after the trustees slowly starve them to death that they must bury them and this is counted as a relief expense.

WHEN YOU LOOK OVER the figures by counties the situation is even more appalling. Posey County authorities, for instance, granted to 964 persons the grand sum of \$1,916 or an average of \$1.98 per month to live on. I would not blame any one reading this for saying to himself George Sandy is a liar, but I assure you I am typing directly from official records and they are available in the Indiana State Library for any one who wants to check up.

Posey County had five percent of its population on the so-called poor relief rolls and undoubtedly the local resources are being rapidly used up. I have not read anywhere, however, that the county authorities have called for an end to the cold war and the appropriation of the funds going to aid the fascist butchers around the world for poor relief in Posey County.

Neither have I heard of the national authorities rushing any of the tremendous quantities of butter, eggs, apples, potatoes and all the other surplus commodities that we have been storing away with our tax money to rot and spoil in order to maintain the high cost of living. Clearly, the 58,983 people who are being given this slow starvation treatment would make tremendous inroads on these "surplus commodities" given any sort of an opportunity.

The utilization of these commodities in this manner should also be extended to the millions of workers whom unemployment compensation checks do not provide a decent standard of living. It is indeed scandalous that people should starve to death while our government searches for the cheapest way to destroy food.

IT IS CLEAR, HOWEVER, that as long as the unemployed are not organized to fight for a better standard of living, they will not receive any more help. The problem so far in Indiana has been that the major areas of unemployment are in the areas of the smallest towns and communities where the organizations of the workers, such as the trade unions and in particular the Communist Party, are the weakest. Some method must be found to overcome this difficulty, however.

Starvation knows no boundaries when it is spread by the politicians of the two old parties. They know that it is their job to look out for the interests of the bosses. The only way to interest them in the needs of the working people is to organize. The time to start is now. We had Unemployed Councils and branches of the

SOUTH BEND FIGHT FOR PUBLIC HOUSING PAYING OFF

SOUTH BEND.—This city's realtors have thus far managed to block federal public housing in South Bend, over the protests of hundreds of local residents badly in need of adequate shelter. But a powerful coalition of labor and civic and church groups has now

CHEVROLET LOCAL MOVES FOR STRIKE VOTE VS. SPEED-UP

INDIANAPOLIS.—The Executive Board of the Chevrolet Local has moved to take a strike vote against intolerable speed-up conditions in the General Motors plant here.

This action comes on the heels of tremendous rank and file pressure which exploded at an overflow meeting at January's end. The meeting unanimously instructed the executive board to employ the necessary measures for taking the strike vote.

The killing speed-up, which has taken the life of one worker already has aroused a seething dissatisfaction among the auto workers at the Chevrolet plant.

Similar speed-up conditions exist in National Malleable, where 700 have been laid off and where the remaining 300 now produce as much, despite a shorter work-week, as 1,000 did before.

Matters are no better at International Harvester, where 1,500 were laid off last year and only a few called back since.

NAACP Delegates Vow Renewed FEPC Fight

GARY.—Seventy-eight Hoosier delegates, including over 30 steel and auto workers, returned from the NAACP-sponsored National Civil Rights Mobilization determined to continue their fight for FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-poll tax legislation, and against police brutality.

Many delegates expressed indignation at the run-around and glib talk they received from administration spokesmen in the capitol on the one side, and the severe limitations to express themselves in the conference, imposed by certain top NAACP officials, on the other side.

Nonetheless all delegates, including the large NAACP delegation from Hoosierland, are anxious to continue the fight, and to build their organizations and unity to win civil rights victories this year.

Workers Alliance in almost every corner of the state. It is time to rebuild.

TWO MONTHS AGO in this column I appealed to all of the readers of the paper to get out and help with The Worker sub drive. The results as of Feb. 8 are shown below.

All of the figures are based not on our national quota of 350 subs but our state goal of 500 subs and the quotas assumed by the various sections toward fulfilling that goal.

	Goal	Achieved
South Bend	25	112
Lake County	200	212
Indianapolis	100	99
Terre Haute	20	15
Fort Wayne	40	30
Evansville	25	4
Miscellaneous	90	37
TOTAL	500	498

This is by all odds the most successful drive we have had in a long time and our heartfelt thanks and congratulations to all of those who participated and made it such a firm foundation for building the movement in 1950.

About Missing Funds and a Car Raffle:

SCANDALS OF 1950

By Jim West

LOCAL UNION ELECTIONS take place in steel in mid-1950 and already the tug of war for power between the Democratic and Republican factions has begun. In fact, the curtain has gone up on the Scandals of 1950 in Gary Local 1014, largest in the international union.

First, the membership accepted the resignation of Robert Cox, financial secretary, when financial discrepancies were found. This was a simple trade union matter of cleaning up an office which had been improperly handled. Yet the small Republican faction chose to ignore this fact and raised the cry of "discrimination against Republicans."

One of them, Frank Getridge, went so far as to resign as grievance committeeman in protest against this supposed "discrimination," thereby showing that he placed Republican Party interests above the fight on grievances to which workers had elected him.

NEXT, THE REPUBLICANS came up with charges that Kincaid, subdistrict director of the Gary area, is responsible for a phony raffle deal, in which a Kaiser car is supposed to have been raffled off to a non-existent winner. Kincaid is a Democrat.

The whole thing is a stinking

mess and could ordinarily be dismissed as another sign of the corroding corruption which infests the two-old parties. But in this particular case, it cannot be ignored, because a trade union of steelworkers is being dragged into the sewer, and workers' money and interests are involved. Furthermore, certain Republican "labor leaders" have been playing a double-edged game trying to involve the Communist Party in this cesspool. Needless to say, the Communist Party doesn't lend itself to corrupting deals.

IN HIS RESIGNATION, Getridge charged that a combination of "labor Democrats and Communists" seek "complete control of the CIO"—a charge which falls flat on its face as a lie in view of the vicious anti-Communism of such well-known Democrats as Phil Murray, Joe Germano, James Carey and Co. While such statements are made on the one hand, certain other Republicans have no qualms about sending out feelers to the Communists for an "understanding" against the Democrats!

Rank and file steelworkers can draw their own conclusions about people who keep two sets of books and talk out of both sides of their mouths at once.

LET THIS ARTICLE serve

clear-cut notice that the Communists want no part of conniving schemes and back-door deals which leave the interests of the rank and file steelworkers out in the cold.

Since steelworkers can expect more scandals to break out as the elections come closer in Local 1014 and other locals as well, let us make clear the position of the Communists once and for all:

WE DEFEND AND FIGHT for the right of all workers to hold office irrespective of political affiliation or other beliefs, race or national origin. If certain Republicans or Democrats mean business, it is easy for them to prove it. Let them move to end all restrictive qualifications against the right of steelworkers to hold office, such as attendance qualifications or having to sign Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits, which deprives the membership of some of its best fighters in office.

WE OPPOSE ALL MIS-USE of workers' funds by any union officials, irrespective of their political affiliations. We favor stern measures by the union against every proven instance of financial corruption, whether with respect to the union treasury or to raffling off a car, no matter who it hurts.

WE OPPOSE TAILING the union to the kite of either the Democratic or Republican Party and favor the independence of the trade unions from the two-old parties, for an independent political stand based on the most urgent needs of the rank and file. We oppose the Murray-Germano-Kincaid efforts to tie the Steelworkers Union to the Democratic Party with its Marshall Plan, cold war support and Taft-Hartleyism against the miners and the labor movement; and we oppose the efforts of Colosimo-Cox-Getridge to tie the local to the Republican Party with its support of the Marshall Plan-cold war and its Taft-Hartley law. As between these two, there is no choice for steelworkers.

WE FAVOR A COALITION of all forces, irrespective of political affiliation, based on a program of militant fight to get grievances settled now; ending all discriminatory practices; fighting speedup; preparing a fighting wage policy; restoring the union to the membership, by full trade union democracy; all-out support of the miners now; immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley in this session of Congress now; and independence from the two old parties and their ruinous "Holloman" style of housing policies, which

been formed which will face its crucial test at the Feb. 27 city council meeting, when Mayor George A. Schock submits a co-operation agreement for the council's approval. The council must pass the agreement to get \$11,000,000 in federal funds to build low-rent housing.

Strongest partner in the pro-housing coalition is the St. Joseph County Industrial Union Council, representing 40,000 CIO workers in this area. Allied with the CIO is the AFL Building Trades, the ADA, the Civic Council which itself comprises 40 groups including CRC, NAACP, the Negro Masons, etc., the Hod Carriers local, the Young Progressives.

A citizens' committee is now functioning headed by Fred Allin, a UAW-CIO trade union leader. This committee is coordinating activities of the varied groups interested in low cost housing. Support to this committee from the ranks of labor is growing rapidly.

Real estate bigwigs have raised a hue and cry in the press about "socialism," "high costs."

The CIO council charged the real estate men with having first tried "in a secret and clandestine fashion to stir up a fake racial issue." This referred to the realtors' tactic of trying to arouse anti-Negro prejudices in white neighborhoods adjacent to proposed housing projects.

The Progressive Party, the Young Progressives and the Communist Party issued statements two months ago demanding integrated housing with no discrimination as to race, color or creed. At that time the Communist Party pointed out that the real estate men were out to stymie all housing, segregated or otherwise.

This estimate has been proved correct by the oft-repeated public demand of the South Bend-Mishawaka Board of Realtors to submit the housing question to a public referendum, as well as by the frank open attack against the principle of government-owned housing.

are driving this country into a terrible war.

IN THE ESTIMATION of the Communists such a program corresponds to the real needs of the steelworkers and their families. We are ready at all times to get together with anyone, Republican or Democrat, or non-Party, who is genuinely interested in this program in whole or in part, to exchange views and seek to find common ground for agreement and action on behalf of the steelworkers' needs.

Whether or not others, Republicans, Democrats, or what-have-you, respond to this outstretched hand of principled cooperation, the Communists will continue, as in the past, to work to unite the great rank and file irrespective of political or other views, for such a program and for self-activity to achieve their vital needs.

INDIANA AND CALUMET EDITION

THE WORKER

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Editor: James West

WORKER Sports

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Don Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 20 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurriers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
POLLET	30,000

FELLER ----- 45,000

NEWHOUSE ----- 50,000

On 1949's performance would you rate those six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and out who won 12 and couldn't "with the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DIMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?

DiMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride of San Francisco's North Beach and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

"The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

"Those Red Sox, just like a lot of the rest of us, aren't getting any younger. And it is hard to believe that they all would put together good hitting years again

\$100,000 ETC., BUT:

Still Play for Beans in Minors

Don't let those \$100,000 salaries dazzle you, because they're still playing for "coffee and cake" in the bushes.

True, the minors have increased their salaries within the past five years but there still are many young players in the Class C and D circuits, who take home less than \$50 a week. There are scores of hungry young hopefuls spending the night on creaky "one-night-stand" buses.

They dream plenty when they see those big headlines. But while they dream they eat hash instead of T-bone steaks and try to forget the drafty rooming house which awaits them at the next stop.

Club owners in the lowest loops argue that player conditions could be worse. They're absolutely right. Conditions were far worse not too long ago when the average Class D Fledgling drew \$15 a week, generally in payment for playing six night games plus a double-header on Sunday.

Roughly one out of every 40 players who enters professional baseball reaches the majors. But statistics don't make good eating and what about the 39 who fail? Sometimes those kids down in the lower minors have to take side jobs to make both ends meet maybe as a delivery man or salesman for a local business concern sympathetic to young players.

Once these jobs led to trouble. Youngsters in the Class D Evangelical League were marking side money as collectors for a slot machine operator. The taint of gambling—unardonable in baseball—hovered about them for a nervous period until it was proved they simply were earning a needed buck.

Sure, some guys get themselves \$100,000 for playing baseball, but sonny, these fellows are few and far between.

With all due credit to Phil Rizzuto and Joe Page, one of the men who made us tick last year was Jerry Coleman at second. He stepped in there and filled in with surprising hitting strength when nobody thought he could do it.

There are a lot of our fellows who aren't getting any younger, either—but we have a great bunch of youngsters on the team, too, like Coleman, who is only 25.

Worker Takes LIU, O. State Thru 2 Big Court Tournaments

There's weeks to go before the Invitation Basketball Tournament gets under way at the Garden March 11, but nothing daunted, the Worker today gives you an exclusive guess on the makeup of the twelve teams involved, and not only that, gives you the seedings and the final results. Amazing, isn't it?

From there we'll take you into the NCCA tourney, starting the week after and give you the same service.

The twelve teams in the Invitation: LIU, CCNY and St. Johns of New York; Bradley, Kentucky, Western Kentucky, LaSalle, Villanova, Canisius, Arizona and San Francisco.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. Johns, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter finals automatically. The semi-finals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. Johns still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley, Western Kentucky will eliminate

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, macknawed businessmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animals meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

"Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport, and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

"Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 18-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

"Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

St. Johns and LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

THE NCCA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The final—Ohio State beats Kansas State to restore a bit of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnittker. That's right, following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th.

Or don't you believe in total honesty? Alright, guess it yourself!

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

By Claude Lightfoot

EVERY TIME I get to thinking about how the civil rights issue is being kicked around, and when I make a contrast between what people say and do, I'm reminded of an old religious song entitled: "Everybody Talking About Heaven Ain't Going There."

And so it is with civil rights. Some people who talk loud about them have no intention of doing any more than the man in the moon. A long roll call could be made of people who fall in this category, and Harry S. Truman's name would be right up on top.

But at this time, I want to center attention on the Illinois Democrats.

At the Democratic National Convention in 1948, the Illinois delegates were among the most vocal in urging the convention to adopt a series of strong planks in the platform on the civil rights issue.

Arvey and his boys were ready to go further than the Negro Democrat boss, Bill Dawson, who declared that the nomination and election of Harry Truman was itself the guarantee of civil rights.

One would suspect on the basis of this performance that Illinois Democrats would examine their own state, their own organization, and as an example for the rest, apply some civil rights right here at home.

But this is not the case.

IN 1948, the Negro voters in Illinois, following the lead of the Chicago Defender, Willard Town-

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is the State Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois.

send—and the Dawson machine—gave the Democrats the largest majority of votes ever given their candidates. The Negro vote was decisive in winning Illinois for Truman.

However, this fact never fazed Mayor Kennelly when he sounded the death knell for the Carey Ordinance. It didn't disturb Sen. Paul Douglas when he told the Dixiecrats in the Senate that he, too, stood for segregated institutions. It didn't stop Sen. Scott Lucas from compromising the civil rights bills out of existence in the last session of Congress.

And it most certainly wasn't in the thinking of the Democrat slatemakers who have once again dished out a lily-white state slate and put only one Negro party back on the County ticket.

The high degree of cynicism and contempt for the intelligence of the Negro voters is perhaps best expressed in the failure to put up Negro candidates for Judge of the Superior Court and in the heavily Negro populated 1st and 5th Senatorial Districts.

I think that it is obvious from these, and many other facts which are too numerous to detail, that when these people speak about civil rights, they do so only for political purposes. And that they are just plain hypocrites.

THE PERFORMANCE of the Republican Party in Illinois is no better than the Democrats despite their attempt to lure the Negro voters by placing Negro candidates at the most sensitive spots in the coming elections.

Their record is so long on the negative side that I'll not take the time to dignify this party with a discussion.

On the basis of what the Democrat and Republican Parties have done—past and present—to match their deeds and words, it should be obvious to everybody that substantial advances of civil rights for our people are not going to be obtained through these parties. Of course, here and there, the people

This Is the Time to Act on FEPC

FEPC has been on the lips of every Negro and progressive since the 82nd Congress began. But FEPC is not on the agenda of the two major parties of America.

Hopes ran high when the FEPC mobilization to Washington took place. Many people were not prepared for the double-talk and double-dealing dished out by the Democrats and self-styled champions of civil rights—who had already planned burial of FEPC.

Nor were the Republicans blameless! They sidetracked the issue when their representative on the House Rules Committee, Clarence Brown, voted against the Powell bill which would have brought it to the floor. As ALP Rep. Vito Marcantonio has expressed it: "Both parties want it for a political issue, but not for a law."

It therefore becomes the challenge to everyone who wants to see FEPC become law this year to force the bill to the floor for a vote.

The main responsibility lies right at the door of Truman and his party. Their platform on civil rights must not be allowed to die with the end of the 1948 election campaign—in which they promised so much.

Nor can the people be diverted from this all-important issue by those in our own ranks who are so tied to the Democratic Party's apron strings that they would betray their own people rather than embarrass their Party's leaders.

We refer to such nonsense as appeared in the last issue of the Chicago Defender under the heading: "What Good Is Fair Opportunity Law If Our Children Can't Talk?"

Or the private statements made recently by a Negro alderman who cautioned that any action on a Chicago FEPC Ordinance might jeopardize the fight to win approval of the public housing program.

The answer to that kind of diversionary claptrap is that the Negro people everywhere are gripped in a worsening job crisis. And we do not intend to tell the thousands of Jim-crowded jobless to wait for rosy tomorrow before they see their next pay check!

The next opportunity to get the FEPC out of committee for House action is February 27. Write and wire to your congressman at once. Tell him you will be watching him and his party—in order to decide how you will vote in November!

The WORKER

DuSable edition

Vol. XV, No. 8

26

NEW YORK-CHICAGO

February 19, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

SHOWDOWN ON HOUSING SITES



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**Progressive to
Run for Senate**

—See Page 1A

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**Hearings to
Begin Feb. 23**

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—A broad cross-section of Chicago's citizenry will take part this week in an all-out effort to convince the City Council that the people demand approval of the seven housing sites recently submitted by the Chicago Housing Authority.

Scheduled to appear in support of the sites at public hearings called by the Council's Committee on Housing for February 23, 24, 27, and 29 are dozens of labor, fraternal, religious and civic groups, social agencies and political organizations.

The real issue at the hearings, observers pointed out, will be CHA's principle of unsegregated housing. Chief opposition will come from biased "Improvement Associations" throughout the city, and the various real estate boards who see their rent-gouging, profiteering practices threatened with the promise of some relief for ghetto dwellers.

THE STAFF member of the Public Housing Association told this paper:

"The enemies of public housing are planning a major offensive at the hearings. They're whipping homeowners' groups into a frenzy over the threat to property values if CHA projects are approved for their neighborhoods."

Ed Starr, Legislation Director of the Communist Party of Illinois, scheduled to appear at the hearings in support of the sites, this week appealed to all Com-

(Continued on Page 10)

Progressives to Run Candidate for Senate

CHICAGO.—A Progressive Party candidate to oppose Scott Lucas and Everett Dirksen in the Illinois race for U. S. Senator will be chosen next month, it was announced this week. State PP director William Miller announced that the party's executive committee has decided to name its candidate at the state convention late in March.

Miller also disclosed the Party convention will be asked to consider entering candidates for state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court, and three trustees of the University of Illinois.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT followed a two-day week-end meeting of the State Executive Committee, held in the party's new offices at 170 W. Washington St.

"After a careful examination of Everett Dirksen, the Republican contender, and his opportunistic record, we came to the conclusion that he has an archaic and medieval mind that believes just as strenuously in a speedy return to feudalism as his chief Republican supporter, the Bomb-Cellar Colonel, Robert R. McCormick," Miller declared.

"We tried desperately to find some fragmentary sign of liberalism in the record of Scott Lucas, the Democratic Party hack from Havana. We found it hopeless. Lucas is the one who took special pains to press for the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the coal miners by President Truman. Lucas voted for the original Taft anti-labor bill, and supported the Taft-Hartley Act. He is an open enemy of labor."

"LUCAS, as the Democratic Majority Leader in the Senate, has deliberately sabotaged the fight for a Fair Employment Practice Law and for other urgently-needed civil rights legislation. He is a thinly-disguised enemy of the Negro people and other minorities."

"Lucas has repeatedly expressed his belief that the U. S. Government should recognize the Franco dictatorship of Spain, and open normal diplomatic relations with that fascist nation, in direct violation of policy established by the United Nations Assembly. He is an enemy of peace and a friend of fascism."

"Since it would be a betrayal of elementary Progressive principles to support the candidacy of either Lucas or Dirksen, our State Executive Committee decided to appoint a screening committee with the assignment to interview possible candidates to enter the race on the Progressive ticket."

THE VOTERS of Illinois deserve to have more than a choice between a hack from Havana and a bomb-cellar patriot. The Progressive Party intends to give them that choice by putting a real candidate in the field."

"The actual choice of candidates will be made by democratically-elected delegates from our party organizations throughout the State at a regular convention to be held in Chicago," Miller concluded.

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Dirksen--The Trib's Man

THE RECORD SHOWS HE'S ON WRONG SIDE OF EVERY MAJOR ISSUE

By Carl Hirsch

Col. McCormick, who is accustomed to having a personal stonage in the U. S. Senate, hopes to have one again after the November elections.

The Tribune's man is Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Republican candidate from Pekin, Illinois who was the congressman from the 16th District for 16 years.

McCormick regards him as 100 percent dependable, in spite of the fact that Dirksen jumped the Tribune traces briefly during the war years.

DIRKSEN today is a personified Tribune editorial. He is against labor, the Negro people, civil liberties, public housing, public health, rent control, veterans' benefits.

From a labor and progressive standpoint, he has always been and is now on the wrong side of every major domestic issue.

Dirksen may make a demagogic appeal to the Negro people in this campaign as a champion of civil rights. However, his record is thoroughly anti-Negro.

FOR SOME YEARS, he was the "mayor of Washington," as chairman of the congressional Committee on the District of Columbia. But there is no record that he made any improvements in the disgraceful Jimcrow system in the capital.

His close associates and campaign manager is Harold Rainville, who was hired by Illinois Big Business interests last year to carry on their campaign against the FEPC Bill in the Illinois Legislature.

Dirksen was a strong supporter in Congress of the Taft-Hartley Act and of its forerunners such as the Case, Hobbs and Mundt-Nixon



DIRKSEN

He fought price control bitterly.

AND FEW non-members of the House Un-American Committee have so lustily championed its policies and urged it on to more repressive activities.

Dirksen admits that he was the guiding genius behind the Un-American Committee's fascist-like pamphlet, Communism in Action and was its main author.

In that pamphlet, Dirksen raises the alarm against such "horrors of Soviet Communism" as: (1) the cultural use of leisure time in the Soviet Union (b) "Libraries are widespread in the Soviet Union (c) "the Soviet Union's population has an unlimited enthusiasm for the theater."

ANYTHING CULTURAL is "subversive" to Dirksen. And during the thirties, while opposing all

(Continued on Page 9)

Dickerson to Chair PP Parley Feb. 24-26

CHICAGO.—Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago will be co-chairman of the second national convention of the Progressive Party to be held in Chicago Feb. 24-26, it was announced this week by Elmer A. Benson, Progressive Party National Chairman.

Dickerson, a leading Chicago attorney, was formerly a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices Commission, and is a past president of the National Bar Association. He is President of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Benson also announced that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted historian and author, will be chairman of the Convention's most important committee, the Resolutions Committee. DuBois is a national Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

MRS. SENORA B. Lawson of Richmond, Virginia will be permanent secretary of the Convention. Mrs. Lawson was the first woman to run for the Virginia House of Delegates. She was the Progressive Party candidate last November.

Mrs. Estelita Goode of Enfield

Connecticut, who has just returned from Peking, will give a first-hand report to the Convention on her trip to China. The Progressive Party is a strong advocate of recognition of the new government in China.

Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa, keynoter at the Progressive Party Founding Convention in Philadelphia in '48, will be secretary of the Congressional Campaigns Committee. He will address the Convention on the 1930 elections.

HENRY WALLACE, Paul Robeson, Cong. Vito Marcantonio and former Governor Benson will be chief speakers at the three-day convention. More than 1,000 delegates from 35 states are expected to attend.

The convention will open on Friday evening, Feb. 24, with a mass rally at the Ashland Auditorium, where Progressive Party leaders will speak.

Paul Robeson, Ray Lev, Michael Loring to Appear in People's Concert Here Feb. 25

CHICAGO.—Paul Robeson's first appearance on the concert stage in Chicago since the Peekskill outbreak of last summer will be at a concert at Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8:15 p.m.

The famous Negro baritone will appear in a program of "people's music," together with Ray Lev, prominent New York pianist, and Michael Loring, West Coast folk-singer.

The concert will be sponsored by the Progressive Party as a highlight of the two-day national convention on Feb. 24-26.

(Next week, The Illinois Worker will carry a profile article of Sen. Scott Lucas, Dirksen's Democratic opponent in the race for U. S. Senator.)

Gil GREEN

Judge McGarry's Decision Gave the Green Light to Chicago's Racist Mobsters

CHICAGO SHOULD HOLD its head in shame. Last week something happened which unless reversed and reversed swiftly, the people of Chicago will have to pay for and dearly.

I refer to the action of Judge Joseph McGarry in freeing hoodlum-mobsters who for four solid days last November ran riot on Peoria St. attacking Negro and Jewish people.

Did I say—will pay? I should have said—are already paying. For we have just received information of four more Negro homes that have been set on fire in the Park Manor area.

Mayor Kennelly is as guilty of these incendiary acts as if he had set fire to those homes with torch in hand. He is guilty, because he has done exactly nothing to live up to his promise and pledge to the people of Chicago shortly after the Peoria St. assault.

He is guilty, because he and his administration have willfully and deliberately done nothing to prosecute the instigators of these attacks upon the Negro people who are organized in the White Circle League. He is guilty, because the City Prosecutor, acting in behalf of the City Administration, went into the court room and instead of prosecuting the mobsters helped set them free.

As for McGarry, his title may be "Justice," but what he did proves conclusively that he has no understanding of the meaning of that word. And if that be contempt, I have no desire to conceal it!

Imagine! This "honorable" judge, this "impartial" tribunal of "justice," this man sworn to defend the Constitution and its Bill of Rights, gives a clean bill of health to those who not only poured forth their venomous, bigoted filth in the form of words, but used physical violence to terrorize and intimidate, and if necessary to maim and kill Negro people and Jewish people who believed they had a right to reside where they pleased, to travel where they pleased and to have the friends that they pleased.

Mayor Martin Kennelly, Judge Joseph McGarry and Prosecutor Harry Iseberg must not be permitted to get away with it. An aroused and irate citizenry must speak their minds. The time has come to unmask the hypocrites. We want no smooth, suave, slick words. We want DEEDS! Mayor Kennelly must be compelled to defend the lives and rights of the people of this city—regardless of the color of their skin or their beliefs. Only the people, organized and aroused, can do this.

AS ALL OF YOU are aware, the WORKER subscription drive in Illinois has been a wow of a success—thanks to YOU. I want to take this opportunity to apologize for ever having doubted your readiness to do the job and to do it thoroughly.

If I needed some of you, if some of you even became a bit angry, please forgive me. I meant well, and I hope it helped even a little towards getting a maximum energy devoted to doing a necessary and essential job—the reaching of thousands of new working people with THEIR papers, OUR papers, the Illinois Worker and the DuSable Worker.

As for the YOUTH, they get my special apologies and my special congratulations. In about two week's time they went out and fulfilled their goal objectives over 100 percent. Now they not only have the future but also the subs, and both combined add up to a much brighter future.

Those groups and sections that led the race—the Auto and Railroad and Steel workers, the Cacchione community section, etc., have already received their congratulations and don't have to be told about how good they are. They know. But I'd like to say that in this drive there were no bad sections. Some didn't go over the top—as yet, but all of them have promised to continue the drive until they too, reach 100 percent. And this column will report as each one fulfills this promise in the next week or two.

If we go out to make this 100 percent for everyone, then Illinois will end this particular drive with closer to 4,000 new subscribers than the original goal of 3,000. And there is no reason why every Communist Party section can't go over the top and why every club of every section can't.

What do you say? Are you tired and ready to fold up, or are the results such as to inspire you to go out and to make it 100 percent all around?

Every section and every club OVER THE TOP

CRC Defends Negro in Police Shakedown Case

CHICAGO.—Charges of shakedown by police in Negro districts figured into still another case last week, following the arrest and conviction of Thomas J. Franklin, 26, of 1230 N. Vine St.

Franklin, denied the right of representation in court by Judge Oscar Caplan, was fined \$10 and costs, with suspended sentence.

On January 14, a Chicago Ave. police station detective burst into the washroom of a tavern at Larabee and Division and searched Franklin. In Franklin's pocket he found a closed razor. Franklin explained he had just had a haircut across the street, and the barber had promised to sharpen his razor, but the detective refused to verify the story with the barber across the street.

Then, according to Franklin, the cop demanded, "Do you have any money?"

When he said three or four dollars, the cop prodded, "Do your folks have any money? Could you get \$75 if we go by your house?"

When Franklin said he couldn't, he was locked up.

On Sunday, Jan. 15, Franklin said, Detective Charles Herring and Bondsman Jesse Drexler of

123 W. Chicago Ave., made two trips to Franklin's brother to obtain \$75 for the defendants' release.

Franklin steadfastly refused to be victim of the alleged shakedown attempts.

Civil Rights Congress Attorney Joseph Hellmuth obtained Franklin's release on \$25 bond. A delegation from CRC protested arrest of Franklin without a warrant and with no evidence any crime had been committed.

On Feb. 8, before Judge Caplan, Franklin, through Mrs. Gertrude Noyes, a neighbor and active progressive, requested continuation while a lawyer was procured. He denied the motion as well as the right of Mrs. Noyes to speak for the defendant, and imposed a suspended fine of \$10 and costs.

Attorney Edmund Hatfield said later he would enter the case with motions to set aside the conviction on grounds that counsel was denied the defendant.

The Town I Live in

by VICKY STEELE

AT THE DuBOIS meeting last week, the query was put to the eminent scholar as to why he stopped writing for the "Chicago Defender." Came the quick reply: "You're asking the wrong person." Dr. DuBois was especially sharp during the question period when some bright lad sought to expound his theories on the floor. "Do you want to ask a question," quipped the learned doctor, "or make a lecture?" Incidentally, if Station WMOR gets its transcription unfouled, it will re-broadcast Dr. DuBois' U. of C. speech on Sunday.

HATS OFF to Pearl Bailey, who upheld the dignity of Negro actors on Broadway when she announced that she was quitting the current hit *Arms and the Girl* in protest to anti-Negro remarks made by some members of the cast. The Theater Guild managed to "straighten the thing out," but the cast had to be taught the respect due their fellow worker. We hope this will be an object lesson to other white artists.

WE RECEIVED a handsome brochure announcing an exhibit by Charles White at the ACA Gallery. He's a South Side boy who's gone a long way. Remember the full-page drawing that appeared in *The Worker* Magazine last week on the Ingram case? He did that. He's been using his art as a weapon for the rights of the Negro people for years. By the way, did you know that the South Side Communist Art Center is one of the few left in this country that were set up by the Federal Arts Projects. In its tradition, it has community theaters, lectures and exhibits and classes for children.

YOU ARE INVITED—Mrs. Ruby Callier, president of the Cabrini Housing Projects Tenants League, will welcome you at their program on "Brotherhood and Negro History" on Monday, Feb. 20, at 8 p.m. The meeting is in the administration building.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY PATTER—The First Congressional District opened a new office on 43d St., with Gus Savage as administrator. The women are making a pitch, too. They are discussing running a woman candidate in the South Side area. We'll count on seeing all of you South Side women there Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1:30 p.m. at their headquarters.

LET THEM EAT PAW-PAWS—Pittsburgh Courier columnist George Schuyler has a new method of "solving" world problems. In his column of Feb. 12, he places the burden of relieving starvation in the Caribbean islands on the Negro people. Says Schuyler: "If every American Negro family ate one mango and one paw-paw (Hawaiian fruit) daily it would mean riches for the impoverished West Indies." We have a better solution, Mr. S. If one American imperialist were tossed out daily, it would mean more food and a decent standard of living for Puerto Rico, Hawaii, etc.

WERE YOU LISTENING to radio station WMOR (102.7 F.M.) Sunday, Feb. 12, at 1 p.m.? There was a swell program on "Race Relations 1950." It featured Sidney Williams, Curtis McDougall, Mrs. Roscoe Johnson, Aaron Bindman, Kenneth Kennedy and Nathaniel Parker. Keep your dial tuned to WMOR on Sundays at 8 p.m. for their program, "Chicago Reporting," which deals with problems of our city. Rudy Cole is the producer.

HOUSING'S THE ISSUE—Our housing reporter's complaining she can't keep up with Tenants Action Council victories... like the settlement out of court with the landlord at 6501 Cottage Grove, netting 45 tenants an average rebate—in cash—of \$200 each, plus reductions in rent from \$22.50 to \$12. per week... or the case of "the frigidaire that wasn't there" in another South Side building, where the rent office granted a raise to a landlord who falsely claimed he had installed 47 new refrigerators. A year later, tenants, tired of waiting, acting through the Tenants Council, won a rebate.

PETITION

Chicago's Tenants Demand REAL RENT CONTROL!

GOVERNOR ADLAI E. STEVENSON
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

BECAUSE, thousands of Chicago tenants are receiving rent increases each week, and
BECAUSE of lower incomes and increasing unemployment we face a crisis with mass evictions leading to rent strikes, and
BECAUSE of the Federal and Local Governments' failure to meet the need for housing, and
BECAUSE of the breakdown of Federal Rent Controls,

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TENANTS, IN DEFENSE OF OUR HOMES, OUR HEALTH, SAFETY, AND GENERAL WELFARE, URGE YOU TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND PASS A LAW ENABLING CHICAGO TO ESTABLISH LOCAL RENT CONTROL.

NAME	ADDRESS	MY CONTRIBUTION
<i>John Williams</i>	<i>1234 S. Cottage Grove Ave.</i>	<i>1.00</i>

So. Side Opens Drive For City Rent Control

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—Rent control for Chicago was the goal set this week in a petition campaign initiated by the Chicago Tenants Action Council. A drive for a million signatures were launched last Monday night at the West Point Baptist Church, where 300 South Side tenants gathered—having braved

one of the city's worst storms. The petitions are directed to Governor Stevenson, demanding a special session of the Illinois Legislature where a law could be adopted enabling the city to pass its own rent control law. This local ordinance would be effective if Congress carries out its threat to junk federal controls.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Frances Maxfield, tenants chairman in the 57-apartment building at 4714 S. Cottage Grove Ave., where organization had won precedent-shattering victories against evictions and rent raises.

Representatives from a number of South Side apartment buildings gave vivid and shocking reports of the rent gouging, firetrap conditions and Chicago Rent Office injustice, harassing tenants in the city's Jimcrow ghettos.

Mrs. Marie Garner, of 6643 S. Eberhardt, told of her two-room apartment, "where I have to sleep on the floor because we're so crowded."

The rent, she reported, shared by another family in the little apartment, was \$31 per week.

THE EVIL of ruthless "conversion," obligingly ignored by the Rent Office, Mrs. Garner pointed out, had resulted in netting her landlord \$211 per month for a six-room flat broken up into several smaller units. Previous tenants had paid \$45 per month for all six rooms.

Mrs. B. Williams, tenant in a 20-apartment dwelling at 3641 S. Cottage Grove Ave., paid glowing tribute to the Chicago Tenants Action Council.

"For years, we lived with plaster falling over us, water dripping everywhere and candle light instead of electricity," she said. "We couldn't even put up trees at Christmas time and whatever light we could get came from extension cords attached to one light in the hall."

After the Tenants Council stepped in, she went on, "the light

went on again and now we can hardly rest, for all the knocking at our door from workmen asking, 'What do you want fixed?'"

A TENANT from 6252 S. Dorchester Ave., described how organization had won a cut in rent from \$75 and \$100 per month to \$30 and \$35 for the 48 apartments in her building.

"We tried individually to get the rent office to act," she said, "but they ignored us. When we joined the Tenants Action Council and came down in a delegation, Mr. Shogren's office gave us respect and action."

The Rev. L. C. Washington,

speaking for 65 families at 3539 S. Cottage Grove Ave., declared:

"The key to overcoming our difficulties is simple—get together, and act together."

ATTORNEY Irving Steinberg and Council Chairman Victor Ludwig, described by Mrs. Maxfield as "the finest champions tenants have in Chicago," pointed out the need for a local rent law similar to the Sharkey Law adopted by the New York City Council.

"We never really had rent control on the South Side," declared Steinberg, listing the flagrant housing and rent violations common in this area.

We're Off to a Good Start

WE'RE OFF! The first issue of the DuSable Edition of *The Worker* hit the streets on Feb. 10—and everybody knew it was there.

Such a reception! Which only proves that the Negro people and their friends want the truth, know the truth when they see it, and know where to get it.

Now that the presses are rolling, everybody will want to keep up with the news. We are betting on 1,000 additional readers by March 1. We have therefore extended the special yearly sub rate of \$2 to that date.

Have you got your sub in yet? How about your family? Your neighbor? Your friend? When people ask you how you manage to know so much about happenings in the Negro communities of Chicago, you can just say "I read it in the DuSable Edition of *The Worker*."

SPECIAL SUB OFFER

The WORKER
DuSable edition

☐ 1 year . . . \$2
REGULAR RATES:
☐ 1 year . . . \$2.50
☐ 6 months . . . \$1.50

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Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years; promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 85,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.

2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.

3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.

4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1899. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 400,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter. They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Stark-ovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurers?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hastley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hastley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich),

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.

Racists Burn 4 Pk. Manor Homes

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—A new wave of terrorist attacks on Negro homes in Park Manor was disclosed in a dramatic session of the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago, held last Saturday afternoon at the Parkway Community House.

Attempts to burn down four homes during the first week of February were reported to the meeting by Mrs. Katie White of 6950 South Parkway, one of the victimized homeowners.

"About 10:30 at night on Saturday, Feb. 4, we heard the noise of running footsteps at the rear of our house," Mrs. White related. "We went out and discovered a fire had been started under our rear porch with gas-soaked newspapers." Firemen had to be called to put out the blaze, she said.

ANOTHER rear-porch fire later that evening threatened the Miller home at 6841 S. Wabash Ave., she told the Conference. This was the ninth assault on the Miller residence in two years. Mr. Miller served until recently as president of the Park Manor Civic League, the organization formed by Negro homeowners when they were barred from membership in the Park Manor Improvement Association.

The Improvement Association is known to be leading the campaign to "Keep Negroes Out of Park Manor."

Mrs. White and Mrs. Edmonds

Swanson, another active member of the Park Manor Civic League, told the meeting how fires started earlier in the week by arsonists had broken out in the vestibule of Attorney Cleveland L. Longmire's home at 6627 S. Prairie Ave., and at the rear of the Shaw residence at 358 E. 70 St.

DESPITE investigations by police and representatives of the Commission on Human Relations, no additional protection was being afforded them, the Park Manor homeowners charged.

"There were obviously no accidental fires," declared Sidney Jones, Jr., chairman of the Conference Legal Committee. "They bear the mark of a new, organized plan to intimidate and drive out the Negro families."

Mrs. Swanson voiced the fear that "this is the beginning of a new series of attacks." She said, "We're worried. We want help."

DECRYING the behavior of city officials and police who refused to identify hoodlums they had arrested, the Rev. Howard of Christ Temple Community Church declared:

"We cannot end mob violence in Chicago unless the Negro people make it clear to this city's officials that we shall answer them at the polls on Election Day."

He asserted that the political machines, "Democrat and Republican alike," have taken the Negro vote for granted up to now.

"It's time we declared we shall reject them both in the voting booth, if they fail to secure for us the democratic rights to which we are entitled."

The meeting agreed to sponsor an "End Mob Violence Rally" during the month of March, with prominent local and national speakers participating.

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Illinois Leaders Tell Truman: 'Ban Bomb'

NEW YORK.—A score of leading Illinois citizens, as well as five Protestant Bishops, two Nobel Prize winners were among the 100 prominent Americans from 24 states who this week sent an Open Letter to President Truman declaring: "We believe that the

United States and the Soviet Union can live in peace and that the threat of atomic war can be resolved through the settlement of differences between these two great powers."

The statement urged him to "immediately take steps to institute direct negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union on the highest level, so that the threat of atomic catastrophe can be lifted from the peoples of the world."

SIGNERS of the Open Letter released this week by Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, Honorary Chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, include:

Miss Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley, Mass., winner of the 1946 Nobel Peace Prize, and Dr. Thomas Mann, who was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize in 1929; Dr. Artur Schnabel, New York, concert pianist; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired); Rabbi Leo Jung, New York City, Rabbinical Council of America, and Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Loveland, Col., President, Northern Baptist Convention.

The signers of the letter further urged President Truman to "immediately instruct the American delegation to the United Nations to present positive proposals through appropriate channels for an agreement whereby the use of atomic weapons, whether A-bombs, H-bombs, or other machines of mass destruction, will be banned."

AMONG the Illinois signers of the letter were:

Prof. Edith Abbott, University of Chicago; Russell W. Ballard, Director, Hull House; Dr. Albert E. Barnett, Garrett Biblical Institute; Prof. Robert W. Brown, Northwestern U.; Prof. Rudolph Carnap, U. of C.; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, U. of C.; Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, attorney; Prof. Kermitt Eby, University of Illinois; Rev. George A. Fowler, St. James Methodist Church and President of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Also: E. G. Hoff, Editor, Sunday School Publications, Church of the Brethren, Elgin, Ill.; Rev. Reynold N. Hoover, First Methodist Church, Chicago; Rev. Virgil E. Lowder, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Miss Isabel Pifer, President, Chicago Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers; Prof. Paul A. Schlipp, Northwestern U.

IN RELEASING the letter, the distinguished Negro churchman, Bishop Walls, who delivered the Brotherhood Sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last Sunday, declared:

"I believe the time is ripe for President Truman to take action to guarantee world peace by sitting down and conferring with any major nation with whom our relations need to be improved. Should this result in lifting the threat of atomic disaster that hangs over all of us, I feel confident that the people of our country and the entire world would look to him with gratitude."

"With the tremendous power that rests in his hands, President Truman can either assure permanent peace by reconciling the two great powers or let the world plunge to ruin. For, if another war should come, no nation may escape becoming not only a battleground but a holocaust."

Dirksen -- The Tribune's Man

(Continued from Page 1-A) aspects of the New Deal, he personally brought about the destruction of WPA Federal Theatre.

Dirksen was considered one of the most "capable" men in Congress which also means one of the most dangerous if you take his reactionary program into account.

He is a shrewd debater, a powerful and bombastic speaker, with a gift for demagoguery and a clever phrase. In appearance and manner, he is an oversized Huey Long.

DIRKSEN is a lifelong native of Peoria, across the river from Peoria. And in Congress, he strongly championed the needs of the Caterpillar Corp. and the big whiskey distilleries which are located there.

He is a leading Legionnaire and active in dozens of organizations of the Elks-Moose-Shrine-Kiwanis type.

Dirksen is a man with driving political ambitions and regards himself as presidential timber. In 1944, he announced his candidacy for President as part of the "Stop Wilkie" movement that developed before Dewey sewed up the nomination.

In the '48 GOP convention, he rallied a lone vote on the first ballot.

HE WAS one of the five Illinois delegates who voted for Dewey, thereby earning the wrath of Col. McCormick, who was backing Taft.

Since then, however, Dirksen has made up with both McCormick and Taft—and the anti-labor Ohio Senator has promised to stump for Dirksen in the Illinois campaign.

Although he once supported the bipartisan foreign policy, Dirksen has never had any principled differences with the McCormick-Taft wing of the GOP.

DIRKSEN has been a critic of the Marshall Plan—from the right.

And today, he says: "Let's quit placing Marshall Plan mustard plasters on an economic ulcer that calls for the knife."

What Dirksen means is this: He is opposed to even this pretense of humanitarian aid to the people of Europe. He is against even using the carrot in the carrot-and-stick policy of the administration. Like Truman, he is for American imperialism exploitation in Europe—but he wants it undisguised and unvarnished.

He declared recently that he is opposed to "making people in Europe wear shoes who never wore shoes in their lives."

HE IS for a clear-cut profit and control program abroad "from which we can recover 100 per cent for the dollar invested." In February, 1948, he introduced the "Dirksen Plan" in an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

The plan called for U. S. private capital to "move into foreign fields in search of profit." His proposal was that the U. S. government insure these private investments and guarantee them against loss, against nationalization and socialization.

To Dirksen, the Marshall Plan was strictly a business proposition—a "gamble," in which he now says the U. S. has lost.

DIRKSEN is a living example of how little real difference there is between the Truman and McCormick variants of the war program.

True to his particular brand of U. S. imperialism, Dirksen is fanatical on the subject of the Soviet Union, and anti-Soviet war incitement makes up the bulk of his campaign speeches.

He is a reactionary spokesman for Big Business, championing "the rugged virtues of an earlier day." In fact, like McCormick, he can be described as having "one of the finest minds of the 14th Century."

Vets End Censorship Of WMOR by Toffenetti

CHICAGO.—A group of vets who organized and built radio station WMOR cut themselves loose last week from the biased censorship of the wealthy restaurant owner, D. L. Toffenetti, who had seized dictatorial control of the station.

The owner of the seven Triangle restaurants, who had an investment in the station, withdrew his support last week after the station's Board of Directors curbed his special censorship powers.

One of the vets, Bernard Miller, president of the WMOR corporation, told The Worker: "Now we're going to be a free station—free of censorship—no matter what that may cost us."

Toffenetti, who was chairman of the WMOR Board, forced the vets to clear all "controversial" broadcasts with him some weeks ago. He had objected strongly to a program which detailed the story of the Peoria St. outbreak of mob

violence, and personally smashed 275 transcription records of the program.

"He wanted to limit us to broadcasting pleasant music and the inspirational platitudes of Big Business hack writers," a station spokesman said.

With Toffenetti out of the picture, the vets put on a program last Sunday, called "Race Relations 1950," on which there were statements by some of the recent victims of mob violence.

Rod Holmgren, labor commentator, will also resume his Sunday night WMOR broadcasts. And next Sunday, a speech by Negro scholar W. E. B. DuBois, dealing with Negro History Week, will be broadcast.

what's on ?

CHICAGO

CELEBRATE Negro History Week. Hear Grace Tillyman, editor, Duffable Worker and Gil Green, Chairman, Illinois Communist Party. "Are the Negro People Winning the Fight for Freedom?" Second monthly forum, Sunday, Feb. 26, International Relations Center, 116 S. Michigan Ave. 3 p.m. Joint auspices, Modern Book Store and Chicago Workers School. Admission 50c.

PAUL ROBERTSON in Chicago—A People's Concert with Ray Lev and Michael Loring. Saturday evening, Feb. 25, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. Tickets, 50c, \$1.50, \$1.00. Sponsored by Progressive Party of Illinois.

CLASSIC FILM SERIES and to hear every Friday night. Dancing, ping-pong, discussions. Illinois Labor Youth League Center, 1330 S. Wabash.

CELEBRATE the 50th birthday of Frank Peltzman, Sat., Feb. 18, 8:30 p.m., at the Peltzman, 1017 S. Laramie. Omit personal gifts. Benefit for the Press. Auspices: 54th Ward Club.

SPEAK RUSSIAN. Beginners class every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, room 50, 68 W. Washington. Series of ten lessons, \$10.00.

"MUST WE FIGHT RUSSIA?" Round-table on the meaning of the H-bomb. Hear Dr. Rev. W. J. Walls, Dr. Harry P. Ward, William M. Mandel. Friday, March 3, 8 p.m., 214 S. Theater, 741 S. Wabash. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Sponsored by Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

"ALEXANDER NEVSKY," famous historical Russian film with discussion. Regular Tuesday evening information night. Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 68 W. Washington, room 50. Sunday, Feb. 21, at 7:30 p.m.

GET KIP—Be in step—Plan to celebrate and salute Sam Ham (memorandum) on his 75th birthday. March 4, 9 p.m. at 348 W. Eugene Ave. Donation \$1.00.

MASS MEETING. Hear Henry A. Wallace, Vito Marcantonio, Elmer Benson, and others. Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. Friday evening, Feb. 24. Mass rally will be opening session of Progressive Party National Convention. Observer's Credentials, etc.

CITY-WIDE Labor Youth League social and Negro History Week Pageant. Saturday evening, Feb. 18 at LYL Headquarters, 1330 S. Wabash.

CHICAGO Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions presents a program of distinctive films: "Diary for Timothy," "Democratic College," and "Fiddle Dee Do." plus an informal discussion and introduction. Sunday, Feb. 19, 7:30 p.m. College at Jewish Studies, 71 E. 11th St. Admission 50c (incl. 10c parking).

Labor Pressure for FEPC Mounts as Vote Nears

CHICAGO.—Trade union support for Chicago and national fair employment practices laws was aroused this week on citywide and shop levels.

Both the national FEPC bill and the local Harvey FEPC ordinance remained bottled in committees of Congress and the City Council as public pressure mounted for their release. A test vote in Congress on Feb. 27 will determine the fate of the national bill.

Widespread union concern for FEPC was crystallized with the calling by Sam Parks, chairman of the South Side Negro Labor Council, of a union stewards conference on:

- (1) Develop a program of mass action to force FEPC to a vote in Congress and the Council.
- (2) Force Gov. Adlai Stevenson to launch a public works program to ease the South Side's unemployment crisis—the direct result of discriminatory employment practices.
- (3) Plan a citywide rally on FEPC in March.

WORKERS at Decca Records, members of Local 1119, demanded in a letter to Alderman Nicholas Bohling, chairman of the Council Judiciary Committee, that his committee bring the Harvey bill to the council floor.

The letter dramatized the painful effect of Jimcrow hiring, pointing out that 40 percent of Chicago's relief clients are Negroes while Negroes constitute only 10 percent of the city's population.

The Decca union's FEPC committee, after meeting with Harvey, reported surprise at the Alderman's informing them the bill would be reported out of committee any time Harvey requested it. According to the workers, Harvey, the bill's author, indicated little desire to hasten getting the bill out.

Showdown On Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

nists and non-Communist friends of democratic public housing to "let your Alderman know you expect him to vote for the whole package of seven sites, with the understanding that building on vacant sites must be started first, to avoid as much hardship as possible for families living in areas to be cleared."

"THE PEOPLE will judge their representatives in the Council by their votes on this issue," Starr declared.

Those who oppose the sites must be regarded as friends of racists whose "Improvement Associations" and "White Circle League" followers have provoked bloodshed and violence with their insistence on Jimcrow housing in this city.

Individuals and organizations desiring to speak for the sites at Council hearings are required to notify Housing Committee Clerk McDermott at Randolph 6-8000, Ext. 400.

SESSIONS scheduled for discussion of the separate sites are scheduled as follows:

Thursday, Feb. 23: 10 a. m., Site 5, in Ward 23 (Ald. Tourek); 2 p. m., Site 6, in 10th Ward (Ald. Pardini).

Friday, Feb. 24: 10 a. m., Site 4, in 11th Ward (Ald. Wall); 2 p. m., Site 7, in 19th Ward (Ald. Duffy).

Monday, Feb. 27, 10 a. m.

Ask Action on KKK Outbreak in Alton

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill. — Federal and state officials were asked this week to "protect the lives, property and civil rights" of Negro citizens in the area of Alton, Ill., where two KKK crosses were burned.

Wires were sent to President Truman and Governor Stevenson by Ben T. Phillips, chairman of the E. St. Louis Civil Rights Congress, charging that the cross burnings were "part of a widespread plot of violence and intimidation against citizens in Madison and St. Clair Counties who are determined to secure enforcement of laws against segregation and discrimination."

The fiery crosses were accompanied by phone calls threatening Negro citizens who were taking part in a campaign to end segregation in the Alton schools.

THE CAMPAIGN is aimed at invoking the state law which denies state funds to public schools which practice segregation. One of the local Negro leaders who were subjected to the terrorization was Elijah Conley.

One of the two crosses appeared near the Negro community of Alton. Another was burned across

the river from the business section of the town.

Phillips denounced public officials and prosecutors who "look the other way in the face of flagrant violations of the federal and state civil rights laws."

THE E. ST. LOUIS chapter of CRC is currently making the first attempt in this area to get enforcement of Illinois' 85-year-old civil rights statutes through criminal prosecution.

The chapter has been highly critical of State Prosecuting Attorney Richard B. Carter of St. Clair County for "his obvious reluctance to prosecute this case vigorously and to win a conviction against notorious and contemptuous disregard of Illinois law."

The criminal charges pressed by CRC are directed against Vincent O'Leary, manager of the Majestic Theatre in E. St. Louis, for refusing to admit Negroes to the theater.

A. M. E. BISHOP WARNS: NO FALSE NATIONALISM

CHICAGO.—Negroes must not adopt false nationalism, Bishop Joseph Gomez, head of the Texas A.M.E. Church admonished last week. If they are to commit themselves to any war, he advised, it must be a war for health, jobs, housing and education for all.

The bishop addressed the 163d Anniversary celebration of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Rockefeller Memorial Chapel last Sunday.

BISHOP GOMEZ said America lost sight of the concepts of freedom and democracy as the country industrialized. The dignity of man and sacredness of personality have been lost, he said, and we have a class system which has wrought havoc on our basic creed.

The visiting clergyman deplored as "terrifying" the development of the H-Bomb, and allocation of 80 percent of the nation's budget for armaments while only 6 percent

through afternoon: Site 3, 2nd Ward (Ald. Harvey); Site 2, 42nd Ward (Ald. Crowe); Site 1, 1st Ward (Ald. Pistilli).

Other organizations testifying for the sites include: the Church Federation of Chicago, B'Nai Brith, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, American Jewish Congress, Chicago Urban League, District 1, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, Chicago local of Int'l Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union, United Electrical Radio & Machine workers, the South Side Negro Labor Council, Greater Industrial Union Council, CIO, American Veterans Committee, the Council of Social Agencies, the Catholic Youth Organization, Progressive Party of Illinois, and the League of Women Voters.

is assigned to health and welfare.

The AME Church was founded by Richard Allen, a self-liberated slave, to protest against discrimination and segregation. The church has since pioneered in the fight for Negro rights in America.

THE MEETING endorsed the candidacy of Rev. Archibald Carey, Republican, for Congress from Chicago's First District.

Greetings to the AME Church were delivered by Rabbi Jacobs for the Chicago Rabbinical Association and Dr. Leslie Pennington, for the Church Peace Union.

To round out the integration of creeds at the meeting, music was provided by the Ellis Community Choir, composed of Japanese-Americans.

Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 1)

through their organization and unity can wrest concessions from these parties. But such concessions will not basically alter the present situation.

This does not mean that support for this or that candidate who has shown certain definite progressive tendencies should not be given. But such support should be given without commitment for the parties as such.

And even where individual candidates, running on the old party tickets, are supported, the Negro people must join labor and others to help forge a new people's party.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What would a Fair Employment Practices law mean to you?

Mrs. Ira Mae Collins, 517 E. 50th St., Typist.



"I feel that if the FEPC bill was passed, more Negro women would be able to secure better educations, and in addition would be in a position to give their children the training and material things they need. I feel also that FEPC would mean an all around better community in which to live."

Albert Janney, 1272 W. 13th St., Machine Operator.



"For my people, FEPC would mean the raising, to some degree, their economic status. For my family, it would mean easing somewhat, the personal financial burden under which we labor, caused by my not being able to work in shops which discriminate against me because I am a Negro."

"It would mean that young people might be better able to college, or marry and have families."

"As a trade unionist, it would mean that I might join certain unions which now discriminate. In short, it would mean that the role I play in the fight for peace and freedom and the good life will not be hampered by personal immediate economic difficulties."



Miss Margaret Barry, 9357 South Vernon Ave., Unemployed.

"I am unemployed now, so FEPC to me has special significance. It would mean to me, and to most Negroes, a chance at the opportunities and advantages in the working world that thus far we've only been able to wish for. It would eliminate all the fears that I have in obtaining the type of jobs that I seek, or losing them because of my color."

Budy Cole, 2447 W North Radio Salesman.



"As an individual, the FEPC means several things to me. It represents a great step forward for all of us. It means the opportunity to be gainfully employed in an occupation of my own choosing on the basis of my own individual ability, regardless of race, color, or creed."



W. E. B. DuBOIS

DuBois Sees World Trend To Welfare

CHICAGO.—H-bomb production was called "stupid and cruel" by W. E. B. DuBois, Negro statesman and scholar who spoke here last week at the Packinghouse Union Center in commemoration of Negro History Week.

He urged instead that "Negroes can best serve their race, not by witchhunting and redbaiting, but by fighting for peace and a genuine welfare state."

Dr. DuBois reviewed the history of the Negro people and noted that they had made some uneven advances, notably in the winning of the right to vote and other civil rights.

HE AND Paul Robeson were awarded a citation of achievement by the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, which sponsored the meeting through a special committee headed by Mrs. Rachel C. Ellis.

John Gray, executive secretary of the organization, also presented awards to eight Chicagoans for outstanding accomplishments in the field of Negro rights.

Dr. DuBois told the large audience that Negroes know that America is not a successful democracy and that it is ruled by "corporate wealth."

DR. DuBOIS cited a world trend toward production for social welfare rather than individual wealth.

"Some contend that free enterprise has made America prosperous," he said, "But no pauper is free and no man without a job can have free opinions."

He urged Negroes to support the movement toward social welfare and warned against their being misled by war hysteria and propaganda.

"THE OLD IDEA of 'keep quiet, make as much as you can, and mind your own business, does not serve the revolutionary change of the period in which we live," said Dr. DuBois.

Awards were presented to the following Chicagoans:

Sidney Williams, secretary of the Chicago Urban League and Chairman of the Conference to End Mob Violence; Richard Durham, writer of the radio program, "Destination Freedom"; Russell Lasley, vice-president of the Packinghouse Workers Union; Mrs. Alva Delaney, Chairman of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Father Clarence Parker, Chairman of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress; William Sennett and Aaron Bindman, victims of the Peoria St. attacks; Ald. Archibald Carey; Oscar Brown, radio commentator.

AFL Asks State FEPC Law

—See Page 1-A

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IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

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END OF ESCALATOR,
WAGE INCREASES
KEY GM ISSUES

—See Page 2A

FORD LOCAL ASKS STRIKE OK TO HALT RUNAWAY

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Ford Local 600 executive board voted unanimously this week to ask approval of strike action if the Ford Motor Co. persists in its runaway shop policy that will cost 30,000 Rouge workers their jobs. The

resolution was introduced by Motor Building chairman James O'Rourke. The company has announced it will move some 9,000 jobs of the Press Steel Building to Buffalo, N. Y., by midsummer.

Ford has also bought land in Cleveland and Cincinnati, to build plants to produce motors, transmissions, gears and do production foundry work.

Ernest Breech, company vice-president, has been quoted by

Around the State

• Sue to Stop Fare Hike

—See Page 10

• Form Jobless League

—See Page 9

• Tenants Fight Lockout

—See Page 9

• Up Seeks Distress Aid

—See Page 10

Local 600 Asks Rally for Miners

—See Page 2-A

union leaflets as saying that by midsummer the 85,000 working force at the Rouge will be down to 35,000.

Ford announced last week it intended to kick up production to get out one million vehicles by the end of June. In all of 1949 total production was 1,070,000 vehicles. The final assembly plants will go on six days while the rest of the Ford workers will be speeded up in five days to produce enough to keep assembly work going six days.

Meanwhile, in practically all phases of production speedup is the burning issue that workers are seeking action on. The slogan, "We are working ourselves out of jobs" is now being heard everywhere in the giant Rouge plant.

Demands Grow for A New Peace Parley

— See Page 4 —

AFL JOINS GROWING CRY: 'FEPC IS THE ISSUE NOW!'

By Ed Riley

DETROIT.—The Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor has joined the movement, which is approaching band-wagon proportions, demanding the Gov. "Soapy" Williams place FEPC on the agenda of the special sessions of the Legislature which opens up in Lansing March 15. But in spite of the fact that many influential people's and labor organizations are on record for "making the special session," a lot of cold water is being thrown on the project.

This "pessimistic" outlook of some influential people's leaders does not in my opinion square with the breadth of the groundswell of demands from the people demanding FEPC.

I SPOKE with Gloster Current, executive secretary of the Detroit NAACP, who told me "the NAACP is pressing all it can to urge Governor Williams and the State Legislature to follow the example set by the Truman administration on FEPC. Truman is for it, therefore Williams has no reasons for being against it. If he fails us, we will 'shoot the works'."

"I am sure we can win this time if we get enough people behind it," Current told me.

As yet I do not see enough people being gotten behind the demand for FEPC. It is not even certain that Gov. Williams is going to include FEPC in his call to the special session.

Everyone knows that Paul Weber, his ACTU secretary, is advising Williams against it, and Gus Scholle, state CIO head, is against the issue coming up "this year."

The ACTU "explanation" is contained in the January Wage Earner, which says a movement for FEPC now will bury FEPC for the next five years. The Wage Earner takes the defeatist line that there is too much opposition right now and that "minorities" (read: Negro people) should practice the "Christian virtue" of patience. The Wage Earner does not explain how its condoning of discrimination squares with the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man.

WILLIAM HOOD, recording secretary of Ford local 600, UAW-CIO expressed a fighting determination to win FEPC. He told me:

"We will mobilize all our forces to get the governor to include FEPC in the call for a special session of the legislature. We are tired of second class citizenship."

DEARBORN—The Tool and Die union membership meeting of Ford Local 600 has endorsed the recommendation of its executive board calling for strike action to stop the company sending work out to scab shops while 2,000 union tool and diemakers are jobless.

Additional Negro History Week Greetings
Freedom of speech is the very essence of a free people; it is the best of democracy, and without it all is lost. Economic and mental slavery have retarded the Negro's progress.
ARTHUR B. DAVIDSON
300 Lawyers Bldg.

Michigan Edition
The WORKER

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Striker Baiting B of C's Worshipped Mussolini

DETROIT.—The Board of Commerce here two weeks ago ran a full page ad in local newspapers charging the present strike of 89,000 Chrysler workers came because "some evil influence is jeopardizing our sacred American rights and privileges, it's probably foreign at root."

What the B. of C. didn't tell was a story about themselves that happened 27 years ago of the Mussolini march on Rome.

The Board of Commerce, of which Chrysler, General Motors and Ford are part, held its annual cruise on the Great Lakes that year.

The cruise was arranged by Richard Reading, who later be-

came Mayor of Detroit and did a stretch in prison for income tax evasion and whose entire police force leadership was removed for taking bribes from gamblers.

As the Detroit News told it 27 years ago:

"Twelve hundred members of the Board of Commerce were dressed in full fascist regalia, Black shirts and belts. The band played the fascist anthem, Giovanna, as the ship left the dock."

"The Fascist banner (mace, surrounded by rods bound with cords), flew from the masthead, and as the ship pulled out, the uniformed members lined the rails and gave the fascist salute."

"A spokesman for the Board of

Commerce told a Detroit News reporter, 'we do not think that fascism will really come to the United States, but we like the way Mussolini handles labor and keeps the trains running on time.'

Harvey Campbell, who was responsible for the recent B. of C. was also executive secretary of the B. of C. 27 years ago.



MUSSOLINI

— AS I SEE IT —

Actions Speak Louder Than Words, Mr. Boos

By Hugo Boisweiger

DID DETROIT get rid of Toyism in the police department when Mayor Cobo was forced to replace Toy with a new police commissioner? Detectors are beginning to ask this question. After two months of the Cobo administration, police brutality, far from having been curbed, seems to be on the increase.

We should recall that the single broadest issue in the 1949 Mayoralty and Councilmanic elections was "Toy must go!" Toy's "storm trooper" police, as they were characterized in an article in Colliers magazine, had earned the hatred of broadest sections of Detroit's citizens.

Cobo was forced to fire Troy. He replaced him with George Boos, former secret service chieftain in Detroit. Boos took office with an announcement of a "fair deal" in law enforcement, with a promise to end police brutality against the Negro people.

Is it too soon to ask what has happened to Boos' promises to end police brutality? We think not. We think that Boos has had plenty of time to "get his chair warm" and do something about police brutality.

What has happened since Jan. 1 when the Cobo administration took office?

The NAACP has been forced to protest cases of police brutality at least twice in the past two months and ask for unequivocal action by Boos. So far, these protests have been met with stony silence by Commissioner Boos.

HERE ARE SOME of the publicly reported examples of police brutality occurring since Jan. 1, which rival any comparable period under the infamous Toy:

A 16-year-old Jacoby School student was threatened with a gun, slapped and hit in the groin and otherwise mistreated by Davison Station detectives on Jan. 9. William Grier, 26, a former professional boxer, was grabbed off his own doorstep by two police in a scout car, beaten when he objected, taken to Hunt Station, struck in the groin on the way. Then these officers had the temerity to book Grier for "assault and battery."

Even county law enforcement officers are not exempt from Detroit's "storm trooper" police. On Jan. 11 and 21, two Wayne County deputy sheriffs charged they were illegally arrested by police from Hunt Street Station, and even when on each occasion the deputies showed their badges and credentials.

One of the deputies said: "The handicap of being born colored is very pronounced at times, especially if you live in the section of the city patrolled by some Hunt Street policemen."

EDWARD M. TURNER, president of the Detroit NAACP, was forced to write a second letter to Boos last week demanding that the officers who are charged to have beaten James W. Burton on Jan. 30 at police headquarters be brought before the police trial board.

Perhaps Mayor Cobo and Police Commissioner Boos have plenty of time before "getting around" to doing something about police brutality. But the Negro people who are the victims of clabbings, illegal arrests, illegal invasions of their homes, intimidation for the crime of being on the street, have waited long enough.

All people and white people in the first place, should demand in unmistakable manner that they want action on an end to police brutality, and not double-talk from Cobo and Police Commissioner Boos.



BOISWEIGER

Gird to Put Sub Drive Over Top

DETROIT. — Mabel Mitchell, Michigan Worker circulation director, called upon readers who have pledged 11 subs for the present sub drive to come through in the next forty-eight hours in order to put the drive over the top.

The sub drive, scheduled to end Feb. 12, in Michigan was officially extended one week, to be completed by the evening of Sunday, Feb. 19. By special arrangement with The Worker office in New York the special drive price of \$2 for a one year sub will be honored through Feb. 19.

The week-end of Feb. 12 saw 129 subs in for the preceding week, high mark for the drive to date. Sections, club and individual Worker supporters were going all-out to finish up 500 subs to make the 1,200 quota in the final week. Total subs to Feb 12 were 630.

AS THE DRIVE moved into its last week, the Dearborn Section stepped out ahead of the auto section, bringing their total in to 204 out of a quota of 400.

The auto section had 141 turned in, out of a quota of 300, just under the fifty percent mark.

Other standings were: Foster 40 out of 60; Youth, 21 out of 100; Dave White, 28 out of 50; Northwest 41 out of 75; West Side National Groups 3 out of 15; East Side National Groups 8 out of 15; Russians 7 out of 10; Polish 0 out of 15; Washtenaw 23 out of 40; Western Michigan 49 out of 100; Saginaw Valley, 19 out of 100; Miscellaneous, 26.

A successful reader's conference in Flint which pledged to complete the immediate quota of 100 subs by the end of the drive and an additional 100 by March 15 was held Sunday, Feb. 12.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

DuBois Says Negro People Seek Peace

DETROIT.—"We Negroes were in America long before most of our critics. But we best serve our people, not by red-baiting and hysteria, but by joining our fellows in fighting for peace and the people's welfare."

That's what Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Negro author and historian, and founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told more than 400 people at a Negro History Week meeting sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress here this week. The meeting, held at the Bethel A.M.E. Church, was chaired by the Rev. Charles A. Hill.

Dr. DuBois' talk was a scholarly discussion of the history of the Negro people and their status in America today. He told how the Supreme Court had interpreted the 14th Amendment to the Constitution "to protect the corporations and not to apply federal power to protect Negroes."

"Thus," Dr. DuBois continued, "with the nation sitting by, control of the nation was handed over to the monopolists. From 1900 the systematic fighting for democracy has been spearheaded by the Negro people."

Members of the Young Progressives of America presented a large bouquet of flowers to Dr. DuBois.

Probe Frame Of Club Valley

DETROIT.—Charges that money was offered a deputy in the sheriff's office to frame a violation against the interracial Club Valley here, forced an investigation by local police.

Howard Pyle, owner of the Club Valley, in the last year has defeated in court six attempts of Detroit police to take away his license. He formerly owned the Club Sudan, an interracial dance hall for youth.

He is operating at present on an injunction restraining the cops from interfering with his interracial activities. His application for a license to operate his new Club Valley is pending and the latest charge of an attempted frameup is seen here as a move again to prevent an interracial dancehall from operating.

Sheriff Deputy Otha Wilson said that a man and a woman approached him in Recorder's Court here, Jan. 6 and that the woman offered him \$300 to trump up a violation against Pyle's Club Valley.

Wilson said the woman asked him, "Does the name Marian Hunter mean anything to you?"

Marian Hunter, chief of the police women's division, has been campaigning vigorously against the Club Valley and its predecessor, Club Sudan.

When shown a picture of Mrs. Hunter, Wilson said the woman who talked to him in court "was more mature and gray." Mrs. Hunter denied any knowledge of the attempted frameup.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

THE PIED PIPER

THE PIED PIPER for the fifth column Trotskyite crew in Ford local 600 should know he isn't fooling anyone. The Trotskyite technique that has fooled some progressives should be known to honest workers. First an invite is given to hear "labor leader" Vincent Dunne, who was national secretary of the Trotskyite gang of disrupters.

Then, after the "lecture" by Dunne, the honest workers are invited to a private conversation with the "labor leader of 20 years' experience."

Dunne is one of three brothers who ran Teamsters local 344 in Minneapolis some years ago, a regime marked by a series of unsolved murders of union members.

When the AFL International Teamsters leadership was investigating the finances of Dunne's local these birds began a movement to go into the CIO Construction Workers. They organized a carefully screened meeting, heavily guarded by goons, put through the vote to join CIO. The County CIO Council in Minneapolis said they would take in the workers but not the Dunne brothers.

The Dunnes then sought to get back in the AFL. The rank and file Teamsters were taken back into the AFL but not the Dunne boys. One-time governor of Minnesota, Harold Stassen, owes his election to this crew of Trotskyite saboteurs. They backed a guy named Peterson, who later became a Republican, against Farmer-Labor Party Governor Elmer Benson, providing ammunition later for Stassen to use against Benson in the final election. Stassen won and the country's first Farmer Labor Governor was defeated.

And this is the crew that the Pied Piper of Ford Local 600 is bringing honest progressives to listen to on the grounds "he knows his stuff." Then suddenly the Pied Piper brings known Trotskyites to progressive caucus meetings.

Then the progressive caucus begins to be torn apart for the first time in its years of existence and anti-Communist sentiment begins appearing.

Ford workers, known as the most progressive in the labor movement, also know the wrecking activities of the Trotskyites. So the Trotskyites seek to latch onto honest progressives and in that way use their confused hands to swing the knife into the belly of the progressive movement, ripping it apart.

When the Chrysler strikers are down to the last penny they should know that the Norman Matthews-Reuther clique organized a free beer caucus in Slovak Hall a couple of Sundays ago where John Livingstone, Int. vice president, spoke urging the defeat of Ralph Urban and his ticket in the coming Packard local 190 elections.

Ernest Marion, business agent of local 153, is now the candidate of the Reuther caucus for president of that local. Russell Leach, present president, has been claiming for weeks that "they don't want an honest man for president in 153." Now Marion is the candidate and Leach goes out to pasture. Wonder what Leach is saying now.

They came, they entered, they split—beware the Trotskyites. In local 212 there once was a progressive caucus getting ready to run a slate against the Ken Morris regime of chairwarmers. The Trotskyites came in just as the slate was being formulated. Now there are no opposition candidates to Morris. You figure the answer.

The boss press this week bugled out that Paul Silver's anti-Reuther slate won out over the Reutherite ticket in local 351. Reuther put Silver on the Resolutions committee at the last convention to do whatever redbaiting Reuther didn't have time to do.

The last issue of the clerical-fascist ACTU sheet, the Wage Earner, carried a big story plugging Taft for re-election in Ohio. It was unsigned. Is it true that it was written by John Fitzpatrick, soon to be defeated chairman of the Tool and Die unit in Local 600?

Why Dodge, Plymouth Locals Left Parley

DETROIT.—Dodge and Plymouth delegations, representing nearly half of the Chrysler strikers, walked out of the Chrysler UAW national conference last week, with Dodge local charging their voting strength was cut from 201 votes to 25 votes. Plymouth delegates walked out in support of the Dodge protest.

The Dodge leadership issued in their daily strike bulletin an official explanation of why they walked out. They said:

"The Detroit Free Press had better get its facts straight instead of printing lies about why Dodge local 3 delegation left the UAW Chrysler conference, Wednesday morning, Feb. 8.

"The conference was called by Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler director of all Chrysler delegates to map out contract demands.

"The Dodge delegation according to our membership (30,000) should be entitled to 201 votes, not 25 votes as reported in the Free Press.

"At former Chrysler conference, our delegation of 12 (7 committeemen and five local officers) as allowed to cast the full voting strength of the local, organized and

"Then suddenly, to our amazement, at the conference Wednesday, our voting rights were tossed out of the window and each delegate present was limited to one vote. When our president Ed Bartelport demanded the right of our delegation to cast the allotted 201 votes, the answer was No! Our voting strength nose dived from 201 to 12.

"Dodge local was thus represented by one-tenth of the total voting strength assembled, yet it has a membership of 30,000. Under the hand vote insisted on at this conference any recommendations made to this conference could be outvoted 10 to 1, even though Dodge local represents one third of the Chrysler strikers."

The Dodge leaders further stated that the walkout should not be considered as a rebellion against the union leadership but rather a determined effort to enforce the democratic rights of the membership.

As Contract Time Nears:

End of Escalator, Pay Hike Key GM Issues

DETROIT.—Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers Union speaking recently in Flint said that a wage increase would be sought from the General Motors Corp. and, "we can have a better pension from GM than we can win from Chrysler. On May 29

of this year the contract expires between the union and GM. It covers 234,000 unionized workers. Some 25,000 in GM are not in the union.

On Feb. 20 a nationwide poll conducted by the NLRB will take place on the union shop. It's expected to carry by a large majority.

Negotiations are expected to begin with GM around March 1, as the contract specifies that contract renewal discussions can be opened 60 days before expiration.

Nothing was said by Reuther about eliminating the wage cutting escalator clause he rammed through in 1948.

Lesinski Perils FEPC to Stool On Christoffel

DETROIT.—Rep. John Lesinski (D) of Michigan's 16th C. D. last week deliberately jeopardized the fight for FEPC on the floor of the House in order to testify in the frameup trial of UAW leader Harold Christoffel.

Christoffel is now on trial for the second time on fake charges of perjury first brought against him in 1947 by the Hartley Labor Committee as part of the build-up for passing the Taft-Hartley Act.

The U. S. Supreme Court threw out the first conviction of Christoffel, former president of the Allis-Chalmers local in Milwaukee.

When the charge was first made against Christoffel in 1947, Lesinski, claiming he was a foe of the Taft-Hartley Act, denounced it as "strikebreaking." He personally called Assistant Attorney General Caudle of the Department of Justice and told him he was not present when the labor committee, of which he was a member, voted to indict Christoffel.

Lesinski recently told his constituents in the heavily industrialized 16th C. D. that he would not fight for repeal of Taft-Hartley, because it was "hopeless." So now he is also cooperating with the Department of Justice in the second

trial of Christoffel. Now he says he was present at that meeting in 1947. He claims he was at the press table. Without this reversal by Lesinski the anti-labor gang on the committee couldn't frame Christoffel, since they would have been without a quorum.

So Lesinski rushed to court and swore he was present, thereby pleasing Clare Hoffman and the other Republicans on the committee.

In his anxiety to frame Christoffel he ran out of the FEPC fight going on in the House last Wednesday. As chairman of the committee he was slated to call up the FEPC for passage. Under the Calendar Wednesday rule being used on the suggestion of Progressive Party Rep. Marcantonio, the bill must be presented in its turn by the committee chairman.

Had it been called that Wednesday, with Lesinski absent to testify against Christoffel, there would be no chance of passage this session.

PROGRESSIVES in General Motors Cadillac plant here in a leaflet on the coming contract and wage demands presented the issues thus:

"For two years GM workers have been saddled with an agreement that has ruled out legitimate grievances, stopped any kind of fight against speedup, allowed the company to discipline unionists and worst of all has allowed wage cuts for the first time in the history of UAW-GM contract agreements.

"We rank and file workers feel now, at a time when GM profits are higher than ever before, it is time to demand a union contract... and be sure we don't get another company contract."

The Cadillac workers' leaflet lists for discussion the following demands:

A 22 cent wage increase; throw out the phony escalator clause; 10c an hour to be put into a fund for a better pension than Ford or Bethlehem; holiday pay clause that pays every worker on the payroll with seniority, for every holiday and throw out the gyp clauses that saves GM thousands of dollars each year.

OTHER demands are: out with company security, no more so-called "impartial umpire," replace with a steward system, incorporate the UAW model anti-discrimination clause into the contract, give the union equal powers in determining the speed of lines and machines, get a one year contract, a thirty hour week with 40 hours pay and a union shop.

Also: stop the use of past records to penalize workers and no disciplinary layoffs; an extra ten cents an hour wage increase for foundry workers, plating room and any hourly rated jobs that pays less than \$1.50 an hour; equalize the wages of buffers and polishers, and pay no less than the average wage in the Detroit area for any job or skill.

Big UAW Locals Ask Demonstration To Back Miners

DEARBORN.—The Ford local at River Rouge called upon the CIO Auto Workers international executive board and CIO organizations here to mobilize a mass demonstration of all unionists if the government makes any punitive moves against the miners.

A powerful resolution condemning President Truman's moves against the miners, and for his assistance to the coal operators was also passed by the local's Executive board.

This resolution follows the action of Plymouth Local 51 on strike against Chrysler which demanded that CIO officials here organize a mass rally in Cadillac Square backing the miners and Chrysler strikers.

Protests Insult to Negro Women

To the Editor:

I want to protest the use of white chauvinist terms in our press. I refer to the enclosed article which I clipped from the Michigan Worker of Jan. 29, 1950. In the article regarding the firing of Kirby Jones by Dodge it says: "... he led the battle forcing the company to stop laying off Negro girls."

As an auto worker, I know from experience that an auto shop is no place where children are employed, so I assume these to be full-grown and mature women! Why aren't they referred to as such?

One would think that with all

the discussion in the Communist Party during the recent months about the use of white chauvinist terminology it would be closely watched for by our writers and proofreaders.

I think an apology is in order to these women and the writer should be called to task for committing this error.

If we recognize the fact that Negroes are exploited because of their nationality, then we must realize the double exploitation of Negro women—both as Negroes and as women. It is inexcusable when we commit these errors ourselves.

A West Coast Auto Worker, Los Angeles, Calif.

(The writer is correct. The matter has been taken up with the writer of the story and is being discussed in the editorial board. The chauvinist use of the term "girls" for designating Negro women was noticed in a reading of the story, but by some slipup was not edited out of the copy before being sent in.

The editors accept primary responsibility for the form of the story's appearance in print, and will be more alert in the future to guarantee that chauvinist expressions do not appear in the Michigan Worker.)

Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 85,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the ultimate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.
2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.
3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.
4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1839. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 460,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter.

They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurers?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lavin (D-Mich.)

new Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such report.

500 Tenant-Vets Fight Cobo Move

DETROIT.—Resistance of tenants to lockouts, evictions and efforts to wreck their organizations mounted this week. At the Brooks housing project 500 persons, mostly Negro veterans and their families, met to hear Gloster Current of the NAACP and to protest a reported move by Mayor Cobo that would increase the hardships of tenants.

UPers Press Fight to Stem Distress in Area

IRONWOOD.—The petition campaign asking the special session of the Legislature to take immediate action on relieving distress which is sweeping through Upper Peninsula counties like a prairie fire.

Goal is 10,000 signatures. The petitions are sponsored by the Upper Peninsula Rehabilitation and Economic Council. They ask addition of a six-point program to Gov. Williams' call to the March 15 special session, including:

- A moratorium of debts and taxes of unemployed.
- Amend MUCC to provide a minimum of \$35 a week for 52 weeks.
- A halt to evictions of unemployed.
- Old-age assistance of \$75 a month and abolition of liens on personal property of old age recipients.
- Increase direct relief benefits.
- Adoption of the 4 percent corporation tax.

George H. Zuchowski, secretary-treasurer of the council, reported this week that petitions have been taken and filled out by labor and farmer and co-op groups, by veterans organizations and by many individuals. Copper Ingot Post 4624 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Hubbell, Mich., is circulating five petitions.

Meantime, Zuchowski reported receipt last week of affiliation fees

Local 600's Proxy Hits Loyalty Board

DETROIT.—Thomas Thompson, president of Ford Local 600, UAW, writes in his column this week that the city "loyalty" investigating committee is a "loaded" committee.

Thompson charged that there wasn't a "liberal" on the committee, to say nothing of a "radical," so every city worker could expect a witchhunt to hang over his head "from here on in."

Thompson preceded his discussion of the loyalty committee with an erroneous reference to alleged "phony" trials in countries "behind the iron curtain."

to the Rehabilitation Council from Oliver Local 2529 of CIO Steelworkers, Ford Local 952, the Aurora-Hamstead Farmers Union, Local 283, and the Gogebic Range Industrial Union Council of the CIO.

The Council is planning a car caravan to Lansing to lobby for its program.

That is a move to remove all temporary projects from jurisdiction of the housing commission and place it under control of the real estate division of the corporation counsel's office.

This would mean tenants would have to go downtown to pay their rent, maintenance would be cut and the projects would be allowed to deteriorate completely.

Herman Gardens tenants this week completed arrangements to file for a court writ halting denial to them of use of buildings on the project for meetings of the tenants.

At the Fisher project a petition is being circulated by the tenants council demanding the management allow the council to meet there.

This Wednesday a city-wide delegation was slated to meet with new housing commissioner Harry Durbin and to present him with the list of demands, including halting evictions, reductions of rent and granting of full recognition rights to tenants' councils.

Duck Action on Ford Job Move

DETROIT.—Mayor Cobo, of Detroit, asked by leaders of Ford Local 600 to take action to stop Ford from moving 20,000 jobs from the Rouge plant, didn't even see fit to glance through the union's letter after it had been in City Hall one week.

Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn didn't even know that he had been sent a letter until a Michigan Worker reporter told him. He had not read the letter either, despite the fact it had been in his office for one week.

Ford Local 600 had asked Cobo to join in with Gov. Williams to set up a Citizens Committee of Mayors in Detroit and surrounding area to prevent this catastrophe from striking at the welfare of 20,000 workers.

For years the chambers of commerce have printed full page ads attacking organized labor any time it asked for a wage increase, by charging that "labor is driving industry out of town."

Now that Ford is going through with a blatant removal of 20,000 jobs, not a word of protest comes from the Chambers of Commerce.

Backs 'Worker' With \$ Bills

To the Editor:

Find enclosed \$2 in bills for my renewal of the Michigan Worker, a weapon 100,000 times more powerful than the A or H bombs to the "Wall Street bunch."

S.Z.
Bay City, Michigan.

Needy Strikers Find Vets Trust Fund 'Hard to Get'

By Betty Thomas

DETROIT.—Chrysler strikers who are veterans of World War II want to know how come their need for relief is virtually ignored by Michigan Veterans' Trust Fund which has a kitty of \$50,000,000.

The money was appropriated originally to help out vets who are on the rocks. Plenty of the strikers are down to their last nickels and figure they could use the helping hand they were promised while fighting fascism in Europe and the Pacific.

The Fund's administrators carefully board the million-and-a-half interest which comes in yearly—and they see to it that they can handle daily no more than 150 of the 35,000 Chrysler strikers who are vets.

More than 150 clamor for veteran's relief each day at the struck Plymouth plant alone. Only 19 of these can even get a hearing. There are tiny quotas in the other 11 struck Chrysler shops.

Eugene Anthony, a member of Plymouth Local 51's welfare committee and a shop steward, feels he's on a tough spot having to tell some 150 hungry strikers every

day that they must wait—definitely.

He told this reporter that Trust Fund officials contend that the local had filled its quota of vets a week in advance. They are making it as difficult as possible, Anthony indicated, for any vet who is a striker to get even a small part of the funds Michigan voters set aside for all needy veterans, without discrimination.

Plymouth strikers are lucky in having many friends among small businessmen, farmers and other individuals and organizations who have been able to donate relatively small amounts of money, food, coal and clothing.

But the big money, so far as the vets are concerned, is still salted away in the Trust Fund. Anthony, like thousands of other vets, wants to know why it's like pulling teeth to get any of it for vets who are on strike.

Hides Expose of Bias In Detroit's Schools

By Ed Riley

DETROIT.—Superintendent of Schools Arthur Dondineau has refused to release the report of the Mayor's Inter-racial Committee on Discrimination in the school system.

The Wayne University chapter of the Teacher's Union (AFL) had passed a resolution condemning discriminatory practices by the Board of Education and urged that the report be circulated.

Dondineau says the report will only "make trouble" if it is made public. He also said that trouble will develop if Negro teachers are placed in schools that are not situated in Negro and predominantly Negro neighborhoods, like Miller and Northern High Schools. But even these—despite the fact that most of the students are Negro—have few or no Negro teachers.

I ALSO LEARNED this week that some principals and members of the Board of Education have recommended certain Negro teachers for placement and up-grading, some of whom had been substituting for four years, instead of the usual one year period. None of these teachers was placed.

Dondineau maintains that too much tension and bad feeling are aroused when Negro teachers are placed in schools in white communities, and the safety and feelings of Negro teachers require that they not be exposed to the discourtesies which they experience from white people.

In the meantime, thousands of Negro students are being graduated from institutions of higher learning with no jobs to go to. There are more than 600 Negroes with bachelor's and master's and doctor's degrees in Detroit who cannot get positions, according to a Board of Education spokesman. Dondineau still maintains that

there is no discrimination against Negroes in the Detroit schools. He calls the carefully documented report of the Mayor's Inter-racial Committee "a lot of hogwash."

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4 Taxpayers Sue to Stop DSR Boost

DETROIT.—The executive board of the giant Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO unanimously passed and sent to Mayor Cobo a resolution protesting the proposed DSR fare boost this week. A majority of the local's 65,000 members ride the DSR.



TRACY DOLL

On the same day a taxpayers suit to stop the fare increase as "arbitrary, unjust, unreasonable, and illegal" was filed by State Senator Pat Walsh, State Representative Tracy Doll, Ruth Haney, housewife, and Coldman Young, executive-secretary of the Progressive Party of Michigan.

The four individuals are seeking a permanent injunction to restrain the City of Detroit and the DSR from raising the fare on grounds that include the charge that the fare increase is being rushed through in violation of the city charter, which provides for public hearings.

Meanwhile, DSR workers voted 4 to 1 for a strike for a sorely needed wage increase of 7½¢ an hour, and rejected proposals for compulsory arbitration.

ENLARGED CRC GROUP SPURS FIGHT ON JOB BIAS

DETROIT.—The grandson of a Brooklyn rabbi and the grandson of the Detroit NAACP leader during the famous Dr. Sweet case, have teamed up to become the fighting co-chairmen of the Unity Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

They are Al Storich, office worker, former organizer for the National Maritime Union, CIO, and John McGee, worker in the blast furnace at Ford's co-editor of the Miscellaneous Unit column of Ford Facts, official newspaper of Local 600, UAW-CIO.

When the Unity chapter was formed about two months ago as the result of the merger of the 12th Street and Dexter Chapters of CRC, it represented a merger of the fighting traditions of two organizations that had much to be proud of.

McGEE TOLD about how the new combined chapter was continuing the fight started by the 12th Street group against job and restaurant discrimination. He told of the major victory recently won by the 12th Street chapter where Mr. Ember, the owner of the E and P market on 12th and Taylor had agreed after talking with a CRC delegation, that he would always have a Negro cashier and a Negro man in the fruit department of the store.

Mr. Ember also agreed, that if

one Negro employee was not satisfactory in these positions, another Negro would be rehired. The store now has about five Negro employees, according to Mr. McGee.

The 12th Street Chapter was also successful in getting a Jewish woman hired by the Kresge store on 12th after a picket line had been thrown in front of the store, and is continuing a fight for jobs for Negro and Jewish salespeople at both Kresge's and Neisner's on 12th Street.

But the new combined chapter is not satisfied with local victories. They have won a policy statement from Mr. Friedman, head of the 12th Street Businessmen's Association to the effect that, "Our policy is not to discriminate in hiring or service," and have arranged a meeting for the second week in February with the Association.

DEXTER CRC, in addition to supporting the above activities, has carried on a campaign against anti-Semitic and anti-Negro "novelties" winning the support of store owners and residents in the Dexter community.

CHURCH YOUTH LEADER ASKS TALK ON A-CONTROL

DETROIT.—"I would say Acheson's statement opposing new and direct negotiations with Soviet Russia for peace and outstanding atomic weapons" is exactly the wrong policy. I am in favor of direct and continuous negotiations on these questions."

That's what Rev. George Harper of Nashville, Tenn., administrative secretary of the National Conference of Methodist Youth, told the Michigan Worker in an exclusive interview here this week.

Rev. Harper said: "We must make democracy, or, as we call it, American democracy, work at home by breaking down any pat-

tern of segregation and discrimination."

"We must train ourselves not to be part of the increasing mass hysteria that tends to call any liberal or anyone who disagrees with us a Communist."

"Through letters to Congress, we must try to steer U. S. policy to be one of moving toward international government of some sort."

Harper said he favored "some kind of legislation through the UN to see that hydrogen and atomic bombs would be outlawed."

Rev. Harper is editor of the Methodist Youth Fellowship newspaper Common.

Plymouth Strikers Join Packinghouse Picket Line

Peters Strike Still Solid In 6th Week

DETROIT.—The six-week strike of 80 CIO Packinghouse workers, at Peter's Sausage Co. saw support coming this week from the Chrysler strikers who moved in to help prevent drivers moving through picket lines.

The packinghouse union is demanding 15¢ an hour wage increase, six paid holidays, time and half for overtime after 8 hours. The union rejected an offer of nine cents.

The strikers' committee met with the AFL Teamsters officials prior to the strike and got an agreement that the AFL Teamsters would not haul products in or out of the plant. Some drivers later reneged on this and began driving through the picket lines. The Packinghouse workers appealed to the Chrysler strikers to help them and Plymouth Local 51 sent strikers last week to give assistance.

Five Plymouth strikers were arrested last week and charged with participating in an argument with William Sobran, a driver who drove a truck loaded with material through the picket line.

The strike started on Dec. 28. The company issued a statement saying that AFL members had been authorized by their international to continue working because they had a separate agreement.

The Chrysler strikers helping to man the picket lines have pointed out to teamsters union members that the AFL building trades workers walked off the job in Chrysler plants because they wouldn't cross picket lines. Also the AFL News here in a front page editorial gave support to the Chrysler strike.



Company ultimatums to return to work or lose jobs are dumped in bonfire (top) by Peter's Sausage Co. strikers. Below, Negro and white pickets turn out at 6 a.m. after more than seven weeks of strike.

Runaway Shop Issue Looms Over Local 600 Elections

DEARBORN.—Elections for plant and building officers by 65,000 Ford Workers of River Rouge plant will be held in March with three slates of candidates practically sure in most contests. The election this year takes place under the shadow of the burning issue of

THREE SLATES are expected in the elections for localwide officers. The progressive caucus has selected a partial slate of Walter Quillico for president, Percy Llewellyn, vice-president, Patrick Rice, financial secretary and William "Bill" Johnson for recording secretary. No candidates were selected for two trustee posts, sergeant-at-arms and guide.

The present administration group headed by president Thompson is expected to campaign for a return of status quo. Unity ticket pressure from the rank-and-file in the buildings, applied to both the Thompson forces and the progressives so far has not been strong enough to effect an unity slate of all who are willing to fight the Ford Motor Co. runaway shop drive.

A third ticket with Association of Catholic Trade Unionists behind it is reported to be in the offing.

AN APPEAL signed by 50 workers issued in Pressed Steel to all candidates seeking office projects the idea of unity slate "to save our jobs."

The appeal asks all candidates to place the security and jobs of workers as their primary concern and get together on a single ticket that would "save our jobs."

Almost all Pressed Steel jobs, nine thousand of them, are scheduled to be moved out of this building to Buffalo, N. Y. by midsummer.

In Production Foundry a rank-and-file struggle for elimination of health hazards, led by Nelson Davis, has swept aside many divisions in the workers' ranks.

In Motor Building the progressives have sharply pointed up the runaway issue (6,000 jobs from this building to be moved to Cleveland), causing building Chairman O'Rourke to push a resolution for strike action through the Local 600 Executive Board to stop the runaway move.

KINGSFORD.—Meeting in Kingsford City Hall on invitation of the CIO, some 300 Dickinson County jobless men and women last week organized an Unemployed Citizens League.

The league adopted the slogan of "Jobs or Relief." Its first order of business was drafting a resolution to Gov. Williams urging legislative action to relieve the chronic distress which has gripped this Upper Peninsula county.

Owen Whitford of Iron Mountain was elected chairman. Vice-chairmen are Henry LaPointe of Kingsford, Philip Rahol of Iron Mountain and Lawrence Servant.

A fourth vice-chairman for the western half of the county will be elected later.

The meeting was conducted by Ivan Brown, president of the Ford Local at Iron Mountain, who said: "The success of the league now rests with its members. The union helped by aiding in organizing this group. Now unity of action is imperative."

Walter Sowles, Muskegon city councilman, who addressed the meeting, said:

"There is something wrong with the economics of a nation which is so wealthy yet which has so many unemployed."

CIO in Up County Helps Form Organization of Unemployed

**ILLINOIS
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Open Fight for FEPC Bills

CHICAGO.—Spiked in committees of the U. S. Congress and in the Chicago City Council this week were FEPC bills aimed at curbing the victimization of Negroes and other minorities who have been the main target of the job crisis.

In Chicago this week, the progressive unions were opening a campaign to get action on the federal and local FEPC bills.

The South Side Negro Labor Council announced a citywide rally of shop stewards of all unions to be held Wednesday evening, Feb. 22. Chairman Sam Parks announced that the rally will cover the issues of FEPC and relief, and open a fight for a state public works program to furnish jobs.

Target date for the federal FEPC bill will be Feb. 27, with public pressure mounting to bring the bill out on the House floor on that date.

Parks urged wires and postcards be sent at once to Congressmen demanding that the bill be reported out for action.

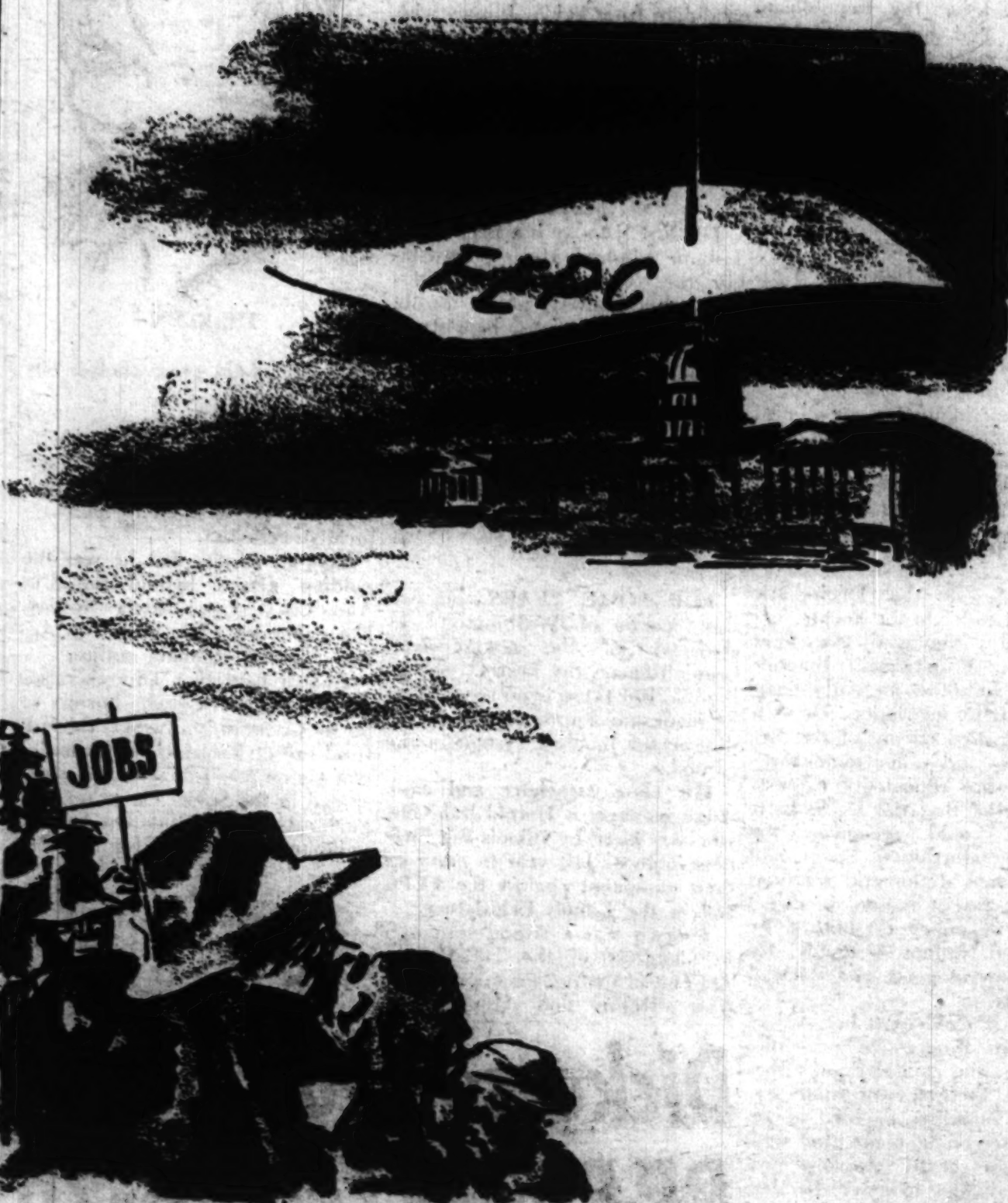
Ill. Goes Over Top On Subs!

Illinois has overfulfilled its quota
of 3,000 subs for The Worker!
And we're shooting for 3,500 by
the end of this month!

—See Page 2-A

MINERS SAY: 'LET TRUMAN DIG THE COAL'

— See Page 2-A —



Action on Housing Nears

CHICAGO.—The showdown on public housing in Chicago comes next week, with four days of public hearings in the City Council on the seven proposed sites for projects.

While federal funds are available for the construction of seven projects, further work on these homes has been deadlocked by the anti-housing bloc in the Council which is concentrating its main fire against the proposed locations for the projects.

The hearings will be held by the City Council Committee on Housing on Feb. 23, 24, 27, and 28 at the City Hall.

Organizations desiring to testify in the hearing were making arrangements this week through Ald. William Lancaster, chairman of the Committee on Housing.

Ed Starr, Illinois Legislative Director of the Communist Party, who is scheduled to speak in the hearings, this week appealed to all Communists and progressives to call your Alderman this week and demand that he vote for approval of the sites.

Starr said, he will ask the Council to take the following steps:

1. Approve the entire package of seven sites as proposed by the Chicago Housing Authority.
2. Build first on the four projects which are proposed to be erected on vacant land.
3. Clear the land for the other sites only after the families now living there have been satisfactorily relocated.

The schedule of hearing sessions on the sites is as follows:

THURSDAY, Feb. 23: 10:00 a.m.—Site 5 in the 23rd Ward (Ald. Tourek); 2:00 p.m.—Site 6 in the 10th Ward (Ald. Pacini).

FRIDAY, Feb. 24: 10:00 a.m.—Site 4 in the 11th Ward (Ald. Wall); 2:00 p.m.—Site 7 in the 19th Ward (Ald. Duffy).

MONDAY, Feb. 27: 10:00 a.m. through afternoon—Site 3 in the 2nd Ward (Ald. Harvey); Site 2 in the 42nd Ward (Ald. Crowe); Site 1 in the 1st Ward (Ald. Pistilli).

It was announced that the hearings will also continue on Feb. 28 and possibly on March 1, if the additional time is needed. Speakers on the CHA proposals as a whole will be permitted during the concluding period of the hearings.

The Story of Dirksen -- The Candidate of The Tribune

—See Page 1-A

Progressives to Run Candidate for Senate

CHICAGO.—A Progressive Party candidate to oppose Scott Lucas and Everett Dirksen in the Illinois race for U. S. Senator will be chosen next month, it was announced this week. State PP director William Miller announced that the party's executive committee has decided to name its candidate at the state convention late in March.

Miller also disclosed the Party convention will be asked to consider entering candidates for state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court, and three trustees of the University of Illinois.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT followed a two-day week-end meeting of the State Executive Committee, held in the party's new offices at 170 W. Washington St.

"After a careful examination of Everett Dirksen, the Republican contender, and his opportunistic record, we came to the conclusion that he has an archaic and medieval mind that believes just as strenuously in a speedy return to feudalism as his chief Republican supporter, the Bomb-Collar Colonel, Robert R. McCormick," Miller declared.

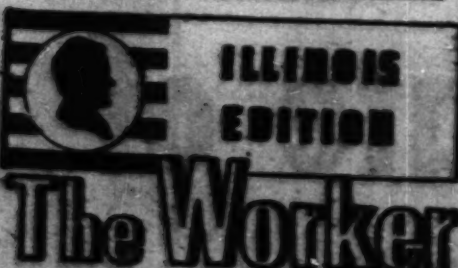
"We tried desperately to find some fragmentary sign of liberalism in the record of Scott Lucas, the Democratic Party hack from Havana. We found it hopeless. Lucas is the one who took special pains to press for the use of a Taft-Hartley injunction against the coal miners by President Truman. Lucas voted for the original Taft anti-labor bill, and supported the Taft-Hartley Act. He is an open enemy of labor."

"LUCAS, as the Democratic Majority Leader in the Senate, has deliberately sabotaged the fight for a Fair Employment Practice Law and for other urgently-needed civil rights legislation. He is a thinly-disguised enemy of the Negro people and other minorities." "Lucas has repeatedly expressed his belief that the U. S. Government should recognize the Franco dictatorship of Spain, and open normal diplomatic relations with that fascist nation, in direct violation of policy established by the United Nations Assembly. He is an enemy of peace and a friend of fascism."

"Since it would be a betrayal of elementary Progressive principles to support the candidacy of either Lucas or Dirksen, our State Executive Committee decided to appoint a screening committee with the assignment to interview possible candidates to enter the race on the Progressive ticket."

"THE VOTERS of Illinois deserve to have more than a choice between a hack from Havana and a bomb-collar patriot. The Progressive Party intends to give them that choice by putting a real candidate in the field."

"The actual choice of candidates will be made by democratically-elected delegates from our party organizations throughout the State at a regular convention to be held in Chicago," Miller concluded.



Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 301 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 4-3300.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Dirksen--The Trib's Man

THE RECORD SHOWS HE'S ON WRONG SIDE OF EVERY MAJOR ISSUE

By Carl Hirsch

Col. McCormick, who is accustomed to having a personal stogie in the U. S. Senate, hopes to have one again after the November elections.

The Tribune's man is Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Republican candidate from Pekin, Illinois who was the congressman from the 16th District for 16 years.

McCormick regards him as 100 percent dependable, in spite of the fact that Dirksen jumped the Tribune tracks briefly during the war years.

DIRKSEN today is a personified Tribune editorial. He is against labor, the Negro people, civil liberties, public housing, public health, rent control, veterans' benefits.

From a labor and progressive standpoint, he has always been and is now on the wrong side of every major domestic issue.

Dirksen may make a demagogic appeal to the Negro people in this campaign as a champion of civil rights. However, his record is thoroughly anti-Negro.

FOR SOME YEARS, he was the "mayor of Washington," as chairman of the congressional Committee on the District of Columbia. But there is no record that he made any improvements in the disgraceful Jimcrow system in the capital.

His close associates and campaign manager is Harold Rainville, who was hired by Illinois Big Business interests last year to carry on their campaign against the FEPC Bill in the Illinois Legislature.

Dirksen was a strong supporter in Congress of the Taft-Hartley Act and of its forerunners such as the Case, Hobbs and Mundt-Nixon



DIRKSEN

bills. He fought price control bitterly.

AND FEW non-members of the House Un-American Committee have so lustily championed its policies and urged it on to more repressive activities.

Dirksen admits that he was the guiding genius behind the Un-American Committee's fascist-like pamphlet, Communism in Action and was its main author.

In that pamphlet, Dirksen raises the alarm against such "horrors of Soviet Communism" as: (1) the cultural use of leisure time in the Soviet Union (b) "Libraries are widespread in the Soviet Union (c) "the Soviet Union's population has an unlimited enthusiasm for the theater."

ANYTHING CULTURAL is "subversive" to Dirksen. And during the thirties, while opposing all (Continued on Page 3)

Dickerson to Chair PP Parley Feb. 24-26

CHICAGO.—Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago will be co-chairman of the second national convention of the Progressive Party to be held in Chicago Feb. 24-26, it was announced this week by Elmer A. Benson, Progressive Party National Chairman.

Dickerson, a leading Chicago attorney, was formerly a member of the President's Fair Employment Practices Commission, and is a past president of the National Bar Association. He is President of the Chicago Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Benson also announced that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted historian and author, will be chairman of the Convention's most important committee, the Resolutions Committee. DuBois is a national Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

MRS. SENORA B. Lawson of Richmond, Virginia will be permanent secretary of the Convention. Mrs. Lawson was the first woman to run for the Virginia House of Delegates. She was the Progressive Party candidate last November.

Mrs. Eslanda Goode of Enfield

Connecticut, who has just returned from Peking, will give a first-hand report to the Convention on her trip to China. The Progressive Party is a strong advocate of recognition of the new government in China.

Charles P. Howard of Des Moines, Iowa, keynoter at the Progressive Party Founding Convention in Philadelphia in '48, will be secretary of the Congressional Campaigns Committee. He will address the Convention on the 1950 elections.

HENRY WALLACE, Paul Robeson, Cong. Vito Marcantonio and former Governor Benson will be chief speakers at the three-day convention. More than 1,000 delegates from 35 states are expected to attend.

The convention will open on Friday evening, Feb. 24, with a mass rally at the Ashland Auditorium, where Progressive Party leaders will speak.

Paul Robeson, Ray Lev, Michael Loring to Appear in People's Concert Here Feb. 25

CHICAGO.—Paul Robeson's first appearance on the concert stage in Chicago since the Peekskill outbreak of last summer will be at a concert at Ashland Auditorium, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 8:15 p.m.

The famous Negro baritone will appear in a program of "people's music," together with Ray Lev, prominent New York pianist, and Michael Loring, West Coast folk-singer.

The concert will be sponsored by the Progressive Party as a highlight of the two-day national convention on Feb. 24-26.

(Next week, The Illinois Worker will carry a profile article of Sen. Scott Lucas, Dirksen's Democratic opponent in the race for U. S. Senator.)

Gil GREEN

Judge McGarry's Decision Gave the Green Light to Chicago's Racist Mobsters

CHICAGO SHOULD HOLD its head in shame. Last week something happened which unless reversed and reversed swiftly, the people of Chicago will have to pay for and dearly.

I refer to the action of Judge Joseph McGarry in freeing hoodlum-mobsters who for four solid days last November ran riot on Peoria St. attacking Negro and Jewish people.

Did I say—will pay? I should have said—are already paying. For we have just received information of four more Negro homes that have been set on fire in the Park Manor area!

Mayor Kennelly is as guilty of these incendiary acts as if he had set fire to those homes with torch in hand. He is guilty, because he has done exactly nothing to live up to his promise and pledge to the people of Chicago shortly after the Peoria St. assault.

He is guilty, because he and his administration have wilfully and deliberately done nothing to prosecute the instigators of these attacks upon the Negro people who are organized in the White Circle League. He is guilty, because the City Prosecutor, acting in behalf of the City Administration, went into the court room and instead of prosecuting the mobsters helped set them free.

As for McGarry, his title may be "Justice," but what he did proves conclusively that he has no understanding of the meaning of that word. And if that be contempt, I have no desire to conceal it!

Imagine! This "honorable" judge, this "impartial" tribunal of "justice," this man sworn to defend the Constitution and its Bill of Rights, gives a clean bill of health to those who not only poured forth their venomous, bigoted filth in the form of words, but used physical violence to terrorize and intimidate, and if necessary to maim and kill Negro people and Jewish people who believed they had a right to reside where they pleased, to travel where they pleased and to have the friends that they pleased.

Mayor Martin Kennelly, Judge Joseph McGarry and Prosecutor Harry Iseberg must not be permitted to get away with it. An aroused and irate citizenry must speak their minds. The time has come to unmask the hypocrites. We want no smooth, suave, slick words. We want DEEDS! Mayor Kennelly must be compelled to defend the lives and rights of the people of this city—regardless of the color of their skin or their beliefs. Only the people, organized and aroused, can do this.

AS ALL OF YOU are aware, the WORKER subscription drive in Illinois has been a wow of a success—thanks to YOU. I want to take this opportunity to apologize for ever having doubted your readiness to do the job and to do it thoroughly.

If I needed some of you, if some of you even became a bit angry, please forgive me. I meant well, and I hope it helped even a little towards getting a maximum energy devoted to doing a necessary and essential job—the reaching of thousands of new working people with THEIR papers, OUR papers, the Illinois Worker and the DuSable Worker.

As for the YOUTH, they get my special apologies and my special congratulations. In about two week's time they went out and fulfilled their goal objectives over 100 percent. Now they not only have the future but also the subs, and both combined add up to a much brighter future.

Those groups and sections that led the race—the Auto and Railroad and Steel workers, the Cacchione community section, etc., have already received their congratulations and don't have to be told about how good they are. They know. But I'd like to say that in this drive there were no bad sections. Some didn't go over the top—as yet, but all of them have promised to continue the drive until they too, reach 100 percent. And this column will report as each one fulfills this promise in the next week or two.

If we go out to make this 100 percent for everyone, then Illinois will end this particular drive with closer to 4,000 new subscribers than the original goal of 3,000. And there is no reason why every Communist Party section can't go over the top and why every club of every section can't.

What do you say? Are you tired and ready to fold up, or are the results such as to inspire you to go out and to make it 100 percent all around?

Every section and every club OVER THE TOP!

CFL Delegates Condemn Denham, Back Miners

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federation of Labor this week threw the weight of its 400,000 members behind the mounting movement to oust Robert Denham, anti-labor General Counsel of the NLRB.

William F. Cleary, CFL Secretary, informed the Illinois Worker that telegrams had been sent to President Truman, Senators Scott Lucas and Paul Douglas, and all Illinois Congressmen calling for Denham's immediate removal.

The Federation acted after Denham had gone into the Washington courts for an injunction against the striking coal miners.

EARLIER, at the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Denham was the target of sharp blasts from leaders of the Teamsters and Typographical Unions.

Tom Haggerty and Pete Hoban,

Communists Call for Full Aid to Miners

CHICAGO. — "Hands off the miners"; "Stop Taft-Hartley Strike-breaking."

This appeal resounded throughout the state this week in a leaflet issued by the Communist Party of Illinois.

It pointed to Truman's action against the miners as "a blow at every union in America and at the bread and butter of every worker's family."

"Are we going to stand idly by as the bosses and the government try to smash the miners' union?"

"WE CANNOT! WE DARE NOT!"

The leaflet urged all workers: "Demand the immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley! Wire your union officers to act now in behalf of the miners—in your behalf!"

"Raise this matter on the floor of your local union. Adopt resolutions of solidarity and support to the miners. Organize to collect money and relief for the mine workers' families! Demand a nation-wide all-labor one-hour stoppage to protest the use of Taft-Hartley injunction!"

"The miners fight is your fight. Remember—an injury to one is an injury to all!"

"Remember the great word — SOLIDARITY!"

So. Side CRC to Hold Benefit Ball Feb. 24

CHICAGO.—A battle of notes will be waged at the Annual Benefit Ball of the South Side Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, featuring Tom Aroha's Combo vs. Bob Carter's Trio on Friday, Feb. 24 at Forum Hall, 822 E. 43 St.

The proceeds of the ball will go to the defense fund for Robert Lee Kirkendall.

leaders of the Teamsters Union, denounced Denham for his recent attack on their union at an employers' gathering in New York.

Nick DePietro, ITU leader, recounted the NLRB Counsel's anti-labor activities during the long printer's strike against the Chicago daily newspapers. The ITU leader also denounced Denham's move for an injunction against the miners.

A motion by Barney Braakman, Carpenter's Local No. 1, to call on President Truman not to invoke the Taft-Hartley law against the miners was later referred to the CFL Executive Board.



15,000 Illinois coal diggers, like their UMWA brothers across the country, stayed away from the mines this week to a man. All UMWA mines in the state were shut down as the miners let the world know what they think of the Taft-Hartley world know what they think of the Taft-Hartley Act and Truman's attempt to drive them back without a contract.

Illinois Workers Back Miners; Hit Truman's Strikebreaking

19,000 Leave Pits in State

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Despite a Taft-Hartley injunction and orders of UMWA president John L. Lewis to end their strike, miners in this state joined others across the country to stand solidly behind their traditional slogan, "No contract—no work."

As the injunction went in effect last Monday, the first working day, all mines not under contract remained tightly shut. Prevailing sentiment throughout the coalfields was: "Let Truman and Taft dig the coal."

Nineteen thousand members of the UMWA, covering the state's major mines, stayed off the job to a man. Five thousand others, working mines that have signed new contracts with the union, hoisted the only coal coming out of UMWA mines.

HUNDREDS of members of the Progressive Miners of America, based mainly in this state, also refused to enter the pits in protest against the Taft-Hartley injunction.

Indications were that other PMA miners would join the sympathy walk-out if the UMWA rank-and-file continued their strike. Many PMA members reportedly entered the mines under the impression that Lewis' return-to-work order meant the end of the UMWA strike.

As the Illinois Worker went to press this week, miners everywhere were vowing to remain out until

Railmen Ask for I-Day Stoppage

CHICAGO.—Railroad workers in nine Brotherhood lodges, banded together in the Chicago Local Federation of the Illinois Central System, this week leveled a blistering charge of "strike-breaker" against President Truman.

A resolution adopted by the Federation condemned the Taft-Hartley injunction obtained by Truman against the coal miners as "a strike-breaking move."

The railmen appealed directly to AFL President William Green, CIO President Philip Murray, and National Railroad Brotherhood officials to call a one-day stoppage of labor to protest the Taft-Hartley injunction against the miners.

The resolution announced that the nine railroad lodges stand

squarely behind "the gallant struggle of the coal miners."

The resolution also singled out Senator Scott Lucas, Democratic Senate Majority leader running for re-election, declaring that "we condemn the effort of Senator Lucas to incite Congressional action against the miners."

Officers of the Federation are Glyn F. Brooks, President, and Oscar Hendrickson, Secretary.

The nine Illinois Central Railroad lodges comprising the Federation are Blacksmiths Local 75; Sheet Metal Workers 258; Railway Carmen 608; Railway Carmen 606; Electrical Workers 794; Machinists Local 498; Firemen & Oilers Local 944; and Boilermakers Local 220.

operators signed a contract with the union.

ILLINOIS UMWA District President Hugh White expressed himself as being doubtful that the miners would return without a contract.

At Canton, sub-district president Bernard Beasley declared the 3,000 miners in the area "are pretty mad and I don't think they're going back."

The standing of President Truman in the coalfields took a sharp nosedive as miners gathered everywhere in groups to bitterly denounced his Taft-Hartley attempt

to drive them back to work without a contract.

MINERS individually vowed they would conduct a concerted slow-down movement if forced back into the mines by government repression.

The solidarity movement growing in the ranks of the PMA was the first sign of unity between the two mine unions in recent years.

Over 1,000 PMA miners, out of the total working membership of 8,000 in the state, had struck a week earlier at news that President Truman had invoked the Taft-Hartley Law.

Packing Union Rallies for Aid

CHICAGO.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers rallied here this week for an all-out drive in support of the coal miners.

Local union officers, shop stewards and key rank-and-filers were called to a special rally Thursday night at the Packinghouse Workers Center to throw the union's full resources behind the miners as well as the Chrysler strikers.

The rally was arranged by the union's District Council, representing some 25,000 packinghouse workers in this area.

IN ANNOUNCING the meeting, District Director Harold Neilson said that representatives of the United Mine Workers and the Chrysler strikers were scheduled to be present.

"The plight of these strikers should be the concern of all organized labor," Nelson declared. "If all labor unites and supports the various struggles, not only will they win their immediate goals but all labor will have benefited."

"The employers are out to smack unions and they are pleased with the division in the ranks of organized labor," he added. "Therefore, I am inviting strikers or their representatives from both unions to be present and tell their story."

THE PACKINGHOUSE workers' solidarity move coincided with the issuance of a Taft-Hartley injunction invoked against the miners by President Truman.

This strike-breaking move was known to have aroused a tide of anger among the packinghouse workers, who were themselves victims of the Taft-Hartley law during their 1948 nationwide strike.

Reflecting this sentiment, the main story in The Cleaver, news organ of the big Armour Local 347, was entitled "Hands off the miners."

The local paper addressed itself bluntly to President Truman:

"Hands off the coal miners: We packinghouse workers are ready to back them to the hilt. Force, if used against the coal miners, may very well cause a general tie-up from coast to coast."

Ill. Tops Sub Drive--Going Strong!

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Worker had the best kind of birthday present last week on the occasion of the paper's first anniversary: over-fulfillment of the goal of 3,000 new subscribers.

More than 1,000 builders and supporters of the paper joined last weekend in celebrating the Illinois Worker's 1st birthday and the birth of its new sister edition, the DuSable Worker.

The evening's events marked a joyous climax to the two-month sub drive. Momentum built up in the last few weeks of the drive carried it to over 3,100 subs with sub-getters at the banquet making an on-the-spot decision to carry on toward a new goal of 4,000 subs.

The concerted three-week campaign for an estimated additional

1,000 subs will be conducted specifically for the newly-founded DuSable edition.

Gil Green, Illinois State Chairman of the Communist Party, congratulated the ace sub-getters for their successful efforts.

The national significance of Illinois' accomplishments in the sub drive was pointed up in a congratulatory telegram from Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and Henry Winston, National Organizational Secretary.

The jubilant banquet began on a high note of enthusiasm with the entrance of a large group of railroad workers dressed in their working clothes and swinging lighted lanterns.

The railroad workers were given a resounding ovation, having

achieved 260 percent of their quota.

Another enthusiastic reception was set off by Toastmaster Claude Lightfoot's introduction of Grace Tillman, Editor of the new DuSable edition.

Personal congratulations for the successful sub drive were also tendered by Alan Max, Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, and Joseph Roberts, Business Manager.

The highpoint was reached in the presentation of prizes for the best sections and individuals by Sara Hayden, Director of the Illinois Press Drive.

Top award was a television set to the Leiber (Auto) Section for achieving 210 percent of its quota. Second and third prizes in position

able typewriters went to the Steel Section and Cacchione Section, both having gone far over their goals.

Individual competition for an all-expense paid trip to New York on May Day was won by Art of 9 North Section, who obtained 46 subscriptions in the drive.

He narrowly squeezed out Bruno of the Haymarket Section, with 40 subs and Ralph of the railroad workers with 36 subs.

Other sections that surpassed their goals in the drive were: Craft; West Side; Youth; Southwest; Southeast; 9 North; Parsons; and 12th Congressional.

Three clubs tripled their quotas: Railroad, Craft section; Winston Club, Parsons Section; and Longshore Club, Johnstone Section.

Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached; for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 35,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.

2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Chingchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.

3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.

4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1839. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 480,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter.

They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurors?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lescinski (D-Mich.)

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Lets said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.

Racists Burn 4 Pk. Manor Homes

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—A new wave of terrorist attacks on Negro homes in Park Manor was disclosed in a dramatic session of the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago, held last Saturday afternoon at the Parkway Community House.

Attempts to burn down four homes during the first week of February were reported to the meeting by Mrs. Katie White of 6850 South Parkway, one of the victimized homeowners.

"About 10:30 at night on Saturday, Feb. 4, we heard the noise of running footsteps at the rear of our house," Mrs. White related. "We went out and discovered a fire had been started under our rear porch with gas-soaked newspapers." Firemen had to be called to put out the blaze, she said.

ANOTHER rear-porch fire later that evening threatened the Miller home at 6841 S. Wabash Ave., she told the Conference. This was the ninth assault on the Miller residence in two years. Mr. Miller served until recently as president of the Park Manor Civic League, the organization formed by Negro homeowners when they were barred from membership in the Park Manor Improvement Association.

The Improvement Association is known to be leading the campaign to "Keep Negroes Out of Park Manor."

Mrs. White and Mrs. Edmonia

Swanson, another active member of the Park Manor Civic League, told the meeting how fires started earlier in the week by arsonists had broken out in the vestibule of Attorney Cleveland L. Longmire's home at 6827 S. Prairie Ave., and at the rear of the Shaw residence at 358 E. 70 St.

DESPITE investigations by police and representatives of the Commission on Human Relations, no additional protection was being afforded them, the Park Manor homeowners charged.

"There were obviously no accidental fires," declared Sidney Jones, Jr., chairman of the Conference Legal Committee. "They bear the mark of a new, organized plan to intimidate and drive out the Negro families."

Mrs. Swanson voiced the fear that "this is the beginning of a new series of attacks." She said, "We're worried. We want help."

DECRYING the behavior of city officials and police who refused to identify hoodlums they had arrested, the Rev. Howard of Christ Temple Community Church declared:

"We cannot end mob violence in Chicago unless the Negro people make it clear to this city's officials that we shall answer them at the polls on Election Day."

He asserted that the political machines, "Democrat and Republican alike," have taken the Negro vote for granted up to now.

"It's time we declared we shall reject them both in the voting booth, if they fail to secure for us the democratic rights to which we are entitled."

The meeting agreed to sponsor an "End Mob Violence Rally" during the month of March, with prominent local and national speakers participating.

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Illinois Leaders Tell Truman: 'Ban Bomb'

NEW YORK.—A score of leading Illinois citizens, as well as five Protestant Bishops, two Nobel Prize winners were among the 100 prominent Americans from 24 states who this week sent an Open Letter to President Truman declaring: "We believe that the

United States and the Soviet Union can live in peace and that the threat of atomic war can be resolved through the settlement of differences between these two great powers."

The statement urged him to "immediately take steps to institute direct negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union on the highest level, so that the threat of atomic catastrophe can be lifted from the peoples of the world."

SIGNERS of the Open Letter released this week by Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, Honorary Chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, include:

Miss Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley, Mass., winner of the 1946 Nobel Peace Prize, and Dr. Thomas Mann, who was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize in 1929; Dr. Artur Schnabel, New York, concert pianist; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired); Rabbi Leo Jung, New York City, Rabbinical Council of America, and Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Loveland, Col., President, Northern Baptist Convention.

The signers of the letter further urged President Truman to "immediately instruct the American delegation to the United Nations to present positive proposals through appropriate channels for an agreement whereby the use of atomic weapons, whether A-bombs, H-bombs, or other machines of mass destruction, will be banned."

AMONG the Illinois signers of the letter were:

Prof. Edith Abbott, University of Chicago; Russell W. Ballard, Director, Hull House; Dr. Albert E. Barnett, Garrett Biblical Institute; Prof. Robert W. Brown, Northwestern U.; Prof. Rudolph Carnap, U. of C.; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, U. of C.; Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, attorney; Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Illinois; Rev. George A. Fowler, St. James Methodist Church and President of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

Also: E. C. Hoff, Editor, Sunday School Publications, Church of the Brethren, Elgin, Ill.; Rev. Reynold N. Hoover, First Methodist Church, Chicago; Rev. Virgil E. Lowder, Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Miss Isabel Pifer, President, Chicago Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers; Prof. Paul A. Schilpp, Northwestern U.

IN RELEASING the letter, the distinguished Negro churchman, Bishop Walls, who delivered the Brotherhood Sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last Sunday, declared:

"I believe the time is ripe for President Truman to take action to guarantee world peace by sitting down and conferring with any major nation with whom our relations need to be improved. Should this result in lifting the threat of atomic disaster that hangs over all of us, I feel confident that the people of our country and the entire world would look to him with gratitude."

"With the tremendous power that rests in his hands, President Truman can either assure permanent peace by reconciling the two great powers or let the world plunge to ruin. For, if another war should come, no nation may escape becoming not only a battleground by a holocaust."

Dirksen -- The Tribune's Man

(Continued from Page 1-A) aspects of the New Deal, he personally brought about the destruction of WPA Federal Theatre.

Dirksen was considered one of the most "capable" men in Congress which also means one of the most dangerous if you take his reactionary program into account.

He is a shrewd debater, a powerful and bombastic speaker, with a gift for demagoguery and a clever phrase. In appearance and manner, he is an over-sized Huey Long.

DIRKSEN is a lifelong native of Peoria, across the river from Peoria. And in Congress, he strongly championed the needs of the Caterpillar Corp. and the big whiskey distilleries which are located there.

He is a leading Legionnaire and active in dozens of organizations of the Elks-Moose-Shrine-Kiwanis type.

Dirksen is a man with driving political ambitions and regards himself as presidential timber. In 1944, he announced his candidacy for President as part of the "Stop Willkie" movement that developed before Dewey sewed up the nomination.

In the '48 GOP convention, he rallied a lone vote on the first ballot.

HE WAS one of the five Illinois delegates who voted for Dewey, thereby earning the wrath of Col. McCormick, who was backing Taft.

Since then, however, Dirksen has made up with both McCormick and Taft—and the anti-labor Ohio Senator has promised to stump for Dirksen in the Illinois campaign.

Although he once supported the bipartisan foreign policy, Dirksen has never had any principled differences with the McCormick-Taft wing of the GOP.

DIRKSEN has been a critic of the Marshall Plan—from the right.

And today, he says: "Let's quit placing Marshall Plan mustard plasters on an economic ulcer that calls for the knife."

What Dirksen means is this: He is opposed to even this pretense of humanitarian aid to the people of Europe. He is against even using the carrot in the carrot-and-stick policy of the administration. Like Truman, he is for American imperialist exploitation in Europe—but he wants it undisguised and unvarnished.

He declared recently that he is opposed to "making people in Europe wear shoes who never wore shoes in their lives."

HE IS for a clear-cut profit and control program abroad "from which we can recover 100 per cent for the dollar invested." In February, 1948, he introduced the "Dirksen Plan" in an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

The plan called for U. S. private capital to "move into foreign fields in search of profit." His proposal was that the U. S. government insure these private investments and guarantee them against loss, against nationalization and socialization.

To Dirksen, the Marshall Plan was strictly a business proposition—a "gamble," in which he now says the U. S. has lost.

DIRKSEN is a living example of how little real difference there is between the Truman and McCormick variants of the war program.

True to his particular brand of U. S. imperialism, Dirksen is fanatical on the subject of the Soviet Union, and anti-Soviet war incitement makes up the bulk of his campaign speeches.

He is a reactionary spokesman for Big Business, championing "the rugged virtues of an earlier day." In fact, like McCormick, he can be described as having "one of the finest minds of the 14th Century."

Vets End Censorship Of WMOR by Toffenetti

CHICAGO.—A group of vets who organized and built radio station WMOR cut themselves loose last week from the biased censorship of the wealthy restaurant owner, D. L. Toffenetti, who had seized dictatorial control of the station.

The owner of the seven Triangle restaurants, who had an investment in the station, withdrew his support last week after the station's Board of Directors curbed his special censorship powers.

One of the vets, Bernard Miller, president of the WMOR corporation, told The Worker: "Now we're going to be a free station—free of censorship—no matter what that may cost us."

Toffenetti, who was chairman of the WMOR Board, forced the vets to clear all "controversial" broadcasts with him some weeks ago. He had objected strongly to a program which detailed the story of the Peoria St. outbreak of mob

violence, and personally smashed 273 transcription records of the program.

"He wanted to limit us to broadcasting pleasant music and the inspirational platitudes of Big Business hack writers," a station spokesman said.

With Toffenetti out of the picture, the vets put on a program last Sunday, called "Race Relations 1950," on which there were statements by some of the recent victims of mob violence.

Rod Holmgren, labor commentator, will also resume his Sunday night WMOR broadcasts. And next Sunday, a speech by Negro scholar W. E. B. DuBois, dealing with Negro History Week, will be broadcast.

what's on ?

CHICAGO

CELEBRATE Negro History Week. Hear Grace Tillyman, editor, Duffable Worker and Gil Green, Chairman, Illinois Communist Party. "Are the Negro People Winning the Fight for Freedom?" Second monthly forum, Sunday, Feb. 26, International Relations Center, 150 E. Michigan Ave. 9 p.m. Joint auspices, Modern Book Store and Chicago Workers School. Admission 75c.

PAUL ROBINSON in Chicago—A People's Concert with Ray Lev and Michael Loring. Saturday evening, Feb. 25, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. Tickets, 50c, \$1.25, \$1.50. Sponsored by Progressive Party of Illinois.

CLASSIC FILM SERIES and to hear every Friday night. Dancing, ping-pong, croquet, etc. Illinois Labor Youth League Center, 1225 S. Wabash.

CELEBRATE the 60th birthday of Frank Pellegrino, Sat. Feb. 19, 8:30 p.m., at the Pellegrino, 1031 N. Laramie. Omnit personal gifts. Benefit for the Press. auspices: 64th Ward Club.

SPEAK RUSSIAN. Beginners class every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, room 30, 68 W. Washington. Series of ten lessons. \$10.00.

"MUST WE FIGHT RUSSIA?" Round-table on the meaning of the H-Bomb, hear Rt. Rev. W. J. Walls, Dr. Harry F. Ward, William M. Stander. Friday, March 2, 8 p.m. 815 N. Dearborn, 761 S. Wabash. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Sponsored by Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

"ALEXANDER NEVSKY," famous historical Russian film with discussion. Regular Tuesday evening information night, Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 68 W. Washington, room 30. Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 7:30 p.m.

GET HER—Be in step—Plan to celebrate and salute Sam Houston (Texan) on his 100th birthday. March 4, 8 p.m. at 249 W. Eugene Ave. Donation \$1.00.

MASS GATHERING. Hear Henry A. Wallace, Vito Marcantonio, Elmer Benson, and others. Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, Friday evening, Feb. 24. Mass rally will be opening session of Progressive Party National Convention. Observer's Credentials, 75c.

CITY-WIDE Labor Youth League social and Negro History Week Program. Saturday evening, Feb. 19 at LYL Headquarters, 1225 S. Wabash.

CHICAGO Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions presents a program of distinctive films: "Daisy for Timothy," "Indomitable Gallego," and "White Day Out," plus an informal discussion and refreshments. Sunday, Feb. 19, 7:30 p.m. College of Jewish Studies, 71 E. 24th St. Admission 25 cents, tax included.

Steel Union Out for 1 Million FEPC Signatures

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Steelworkers' Union officialdom moved into this city on February 5 to hold the second of five conferences on fair employment practices in American industry. The conference covered a five state area centering on Illinois.

The meeting, held at the Hotel Morrison, was addressed by David J. MacDonald, secretary-treasurer, and James Timmes, vice-president of the union. Both made strong speeches against discrim-

inatory job practices against Negro workers. Not a single Negro union leader or steelworker was given the floor, and discussion or action of any kind from the floor was barred.

The Chicago conference was the same as the Pittsburgh Conference, and like all of them, representation was limited to the President and Chairman of PAC in each local. However, a number of locals were able to break through these restrictions and get

Negro workers elected as delegates. This happened at Local 1011, Youngstown Local in Indiana Harbor, and Local 65, U. S. Steel Local in South Chicago.

Prime attention of the conference was centered on a steelworkers' campaign to secure one million signatures to a petition demanding passage of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Bill by Congress.

Reporting to a meeting of 75

shop stewards the following night at Cary Local 1014, Local President John Mayerik announced a strenuous campaign to secure 15,000 signatures for the petition in the U. S. Steel plant there. He declared it was the aim of the union to abolish lily-white departments and pledged that this would be fought for by his local.

Previously, the local had sent a 10 man delegation to the National Civil Liberties Mobilization in Washington called by the NAACP. On the delegation's re-

turn and report, the local set up a large Civil Liberties Committee and pledged a fight for both a federal and a Cary FEPC Bill.

The conference continued the established policy of the steel union leadership of evading the question of electing Negro workers to high union office by repeating the time-worn and empty platitude about "everyone has an equal opportunity to get elected," but failed to establish any guarantees to secure full and ample opportunity for such election.

Steel Workers Rally to Coal Miners' Fight

From Alabama to the Mesaba Range, from South Chicago to Pittsburgh, steel workers are rallying behind the fighting coal miners.

In the Indiana Calumet, Locals 1010, 1011 and 1014 have sent wires of support to the miners. Inland Local sent \$100 to the Kentucky District, UMWA. The huge Gary Works local sent a wire to President Truman condemning the use of the Taft-Hartley injunction, and urging, instead, that he call congressional Democratic leaders to get Taft-Hartley repealed now.

In Ohio, a number of large locals at Youngstown started the ball rolling with actions in support of the miners.

In Pennsylvania, the large Duquesne local at Carnegie-Illinois set the pace for a number of other locals. At Erie, all steel locals joined with the rubber, electrical and mine-mill unions to issue a joint declaration of support.

All of these local actions and more finally compelled the International office of the union to send a \$500,000 check to the mine workers' union.

However, Phil Murray has still to demand that President Truman not invoke the Taft-Hartley injunction; he has still to demand the Democrats keep their promises and to demand immediate repeal of Taft-Hartley; and he has still to act as head of the steel union and of the CIO for such concerted, timely and militant action in support of the miners as will gain them the victory which is so decisive for all organized labor.

Continued, wide and more effective action by steel locals throughout the country can bring this about.

UE WINS WAGE HIKE AT MAGNAVOX CO.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Local 910, UE has won a 4½-cent general hourly wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, in a contract signed with the Magnavox Co. here.

HOLD JOBLESS PARLEY

EUGENE, Ore. (FP).—The first conference on unemployment held in Oregon since the last depression took place with delegates from AFL and CIO unions attending.



Gary Meeting Hears Flynn, Lightfoot

GARY.—One-hundred twenty-five steelworkers and their families jammed Go-Op Hall here on February 5 to hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, National Committee member of the Communist Party, and Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, deliver inspired talks on the peoples' winning fight for peace and civil rights.

The spirited audience voted to send wires condemning use of the injunction against the miners, demanding freedom for the 11 Communist leaders convicted on a framed-up charge as well as their lawyers being tried for contempt of court.

Fanny Hartmann, Indiana Organization Secretary of the Communist Party made an appeal for the Party's Fighting Fund and the audience responded with \$151 in contributions.

YS&T Cranemen Win Support Vs. Co. Attack

INDIANA HARBOR.—For years the Youngstown S. and T. plant here has been trying to break up the unit of tin mill cranemen through dispersion into different departments units, and for years the cranemen have successfully defended their unit organization as the source of their strength. After much preparation, the company recently made another all-out attack. But again the cranemen are resisting.

Getting word throughout the mill, the cranemen came down in a body to the local union meeting with scores of supporters from other jobs. They asserted their will and strength at the meeting and, over-riding the opposition of Germano's henchmen, won the full backing and support of the local to their fight. It doesn't seem like the company will win against the cranemen this time either.

Strike at Pasco

CLEVELAND, O.—Eight hundred production workers at the Pasco Products Division of the Borg-Warner Corp. walked out here when the company refused to adjust job pay rates and eliminate inequities. The workers are members of the CIO United Auto Workers.

AFL TURNS DOWN FRANCO

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (FP).—The AFL executive council has urged U. S. policy makers to continue to withhold recognition of Franco Spain. Meeting in mid-winter session the council warned against establishing diplomatic relations with the land of the fascist dictator.

Pipe Mill Men Strike; Pay Cut, Output Upped

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind.—A few weeks ago, a Mr. Kaef, head superintendent of the tin mill in Youngstown Sheet and Tube's plant here made a speech at the Gary Lions Club.

Expressing satisfaction with the steel contract and the prospect of "industry-wide labor peace for two years," Kaef went on to boast about the modernized continuous pipe mill just completed, declaring that this mill alone was so profitable that it could keep YS&T going even if it had no other orders. He then went on to say that the only thing marring this beauti-

ful picture was the certainty of wild-cat strikes.

The men in Number One continuous pipe mill here soon found out what Mr. Kaef meant. After going through the motions of bargaining with the union, the company suddenly posted a new wage scale on a Thursday night. The new scale cut wages 20 cents an hour while requiring a 25% increase in output. Friday morning at 11 a. m., the men walked off the job.

Word spread quickly through the mill that the pipe mill is only the guinea pig. That if the com-

pany gets away with it here, the rest of the mill is next. Grievance committeemen now recall the words of the industrial relations manager who said that it was company policy that no worker shall make more than 17½% bonus above day rates.

Despite efforts of the International Representative to kill the fighting spirit of the men by red-baiting, there is a growing slood among the plant's 7,000 workers to support the striking pipe mill workers and take up a militant fight against speedup.



Steel Profits vs. Wages

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite the 6 week steel strike, the big steel companies piled up a record-breaking profit for 1949. U. S. Steel reports a net profit of \$106 million, highest since 1929 and Bethlehem reports \$100 million, highest in its history. This is net profit after all taxes and deductions for depreciation and after all possible book-juggling to hide profits.

THAT THIS HIDING of profits is not a small item can be seen from the booklet on U. S. Steel stock issued by the research department of the H. Hentz and Co. brokers which says: "The company has added approximately 50 percent to 'normal' depreciation in the past several years which involves a charge against earnings of about \$2 per share beyond deductions permitted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for Tax purposes." This is part of the argument in this booklet trying to show that the actual value of U. S. Steel stock is closer to \$100 a share than it is to the \$63 book value reported by the company.

FROM THE 1949 PROFIT reports we have clear proof right from the "horse's mouth" that these steel companies could have granted the 30 cent wage, pension and insurance demand of the Steel Workers' Union and still reaped terrific profits. That the successful resistance of the Steel Trust to the Union's wage demands, with the help of Truman's Fact Finding Board and the readiness of the Union leadership to drop wage demands resulted in record profits to the companies and severe hardships to the steel workers.

NEXT: THESE ANNUAL reports make clear that the resistance to the wage demands in '49 and the freezing of the present wage level for 1950 is the basis for the Steel Trust owners' optimism for a good profit year for 1950 since all agree that production—and with it employment—will drop seriously in 1950.

WHILE WAGES are frozen in steel for 1950; the pension and insurance schemes cost is much less than the increased steel price for 1950, labor costs are less per dollar income for all major steel producers. Take the example of U. S. Steel—labor costs for 1949 dropped 13 percent as a percentage of total income compared with 1948. Labor costs dropped from 47 percent of total sales in 1948 to 41 percent in 1949.

FROM THESE SAME reports we see that U. S. Steel, despite a 42 day strike during which it carried its full salaried staff and maintenance crew while producing nothing, earned a net profit of over \$32 million dollars in the fourth quarter of 1949 while Bethlehem earned a net profit of over \$18 million for the same quarter. Thus, U. S. Steel, in this quarter operated at 46.6 percent of rated capacity and earned a net profit that would be equal to nearly \$130 million a year. And Bethlehem operating 45 percent of rated capacity for this period earned net profits at a rate equal to about \$55 million a year.

HERE AGAIN WE have proof right from the "horse's mouth" that the resistance to the 1949 wage demand, the price increase, the speedup on the job, the new and improved machinery and freezing of the wages for 1950 means profits—big profits—to the Steel Trust for the period of curbed production that the industry is now entering. It means harder work, lower living standards, layoffs and part-time work for the mass of steel workers.

U. S. STEEL AND BETHLEHEM could shut down half the plants, lay off more than half the workers and still reap profits equal to their 1949 last quarter. They are prepared for the bust. The workers aren't. There is no choice for the steel workers except to fight back. Fight back the speedup. Fight back the company's refusal to settle grievances. Fight back the company's tricks to divide Negro and white. And in the first place; fight back the Big Business-government gang-up against the miners and their union.

Workers Blast Jas. Carey's 'Unity With Fascists' Talk

GARY, Ind.—Shock and indignation is the reaction of rank and file steel workers when they learn of James Carey's "unity with fascists" speech made at an anti-Communist Conference at New York's Hotel Astor at the end of January.

In that speech, Carey, who is now engaged in a vicious attempt to destroy the militant United Electrical Workers Union, said:

"In the last war, we joined with the Communists to fight fascists. In another war we will join with the fascists to defeat Communism." Expressing the sentiment of

widespread rank-and-file feeling, Harry Powell, president, Inland Local 1010, Steelworkers, said: "As far as I am concerned, the CIO shouldn't join with fascists in anything. We should fight on the side of democracy, period."

John Mayerik, president, Local 1014 at Gary Works, U. S. Steel, apparently disbelieving that Carey would make such a statement, said he would have to see the report of Carey's speech before commenting. Since the local press failed to carry the story, Mayerik said he would look up the New York press.



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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

7. The Fight for Justice

—See Page 6

UNIONS ROUSED TO BACK MINERS' FIGHT

— See Page 3 —



DEMAND GROWS FOR NEW PEACE PARLEY

Million Unionists to Sign Plea

— See Page 4 —

GE Workers Battle Rate Cutting

—See Page 7

Laundry Fires Negro Workers. Hires Whites

NEW HAVEN. — The Majestic Laundry of New Haven is flagrantly violating the State Fair Employment Practices Act by laying off its Negro workers who have been employed there since 1943 and hiring white workers for the same jobs at even higher pay. This was the charge being raised with the State Inter-Racial Council by several Negroes including Mrs. Carole Jones of 68 Winter St. and Lulu Boyd of Canal St., both of whom worked seven years at Majestic Laundry. Mrs. Boyd had never even missed a day. Both women are the sole support of their families.

Although the women were skilled flat work operators, they were earning only 60c an hour after seven years. They had been hired during the war years when the company found it impossible to get white workers. They were discharged on January 10, 1950, at the end of the days work. Although both women were told that they were good workers and that their layoff was the result of lack of work, there were white women in the place at the same machines the next morning. The white women had been trained by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Boyd and they started at a higher rate of pay than the two Negro women were getting after seven years. Meanwhile, the company has also been running newspaper ads for help wanted.

Negro and whites in New Haven are outraged at this open violation of the State Fair Employment Practices Act. A number of ministers and members of the Peoples Party and the NAACP are helping the women in their fight against the laundry.

Adler Affirms 'Rights' Position

GREENWICH. — Internationally known harmonica player Larry Adler stated last week that he has always believed in upholding "the rights of the people" and "if they happen to be Communists it wouldn't make any difference."

Adler was testifying at a pre-trial hearing in a \$300,000 suit that he and his partner, dancer Paul Draper, have made against Mrs. Hester R. McCullough, in the Federal Court.

Adler and Draper sued Mrs. McCullough, wife of an editor of Time magazine, charging that in her statements protesting against their appearance at a Greenwich concert, Mrs. McCullough had wrongfully accused them of being pro-Communist.

Discuss Quaker A-Bomb Report

NEW HAVEN. — Wide-spread interest in the A-bomb report released by the Quaker American Service Friends organization has resulted in a community meeting to discuss the report, will be held Feb. 15. Professor C. Krueger of Wesleyan University, will lead the discussion. The meeting is being held at the First Methodist Church, at Elm and College St., New Haven.

The report released by the American Service Friends Committee (Quakers) stated that it was possible to have peaceful regulation of the atom bomb, and that the Soviet Union and the United States could live peacefully side by side.

Out of the meeting may come the creation of a community-wide peace committee. Similar peace committees are under way in Bridgeport and other cities.

Mike RUSSO

Corbin Workers Learn Cold War Lessons at Home

CAPITALISTS just don't like to admit that their major aim in life is to accumulate profit—the more the better. And since their acknowledged profit has been so high—especially in recent years—they find it very difficult to hide. Some have even been known to be embarrassed by their huge profits. To justify their loot they employ armies of scribblers and make-up men who build imposing moral facades and ideological edifices behind which to hide the swollen money bags of their masters.

Through the bosses' press these scribblers want us to believe that the big corporations are benevolent institutions, whose existence is maintained by altruistic gentlemen, at considerable risk to their fortunes, to provide jobs for men and women. Profit, one is led to believe, is an indispensable but secondary consideration.

EVERY NOW AND THEN, however, a dramatic development occurs that demolishes the mountain of lies and deceit and exposes capitalism for what it is—a system of brutal, naked, unadorned exploitation of the many by the few. And when these developments take place, one can see with the utmost clarity that to make profit is the capitalist's primary and dominant consideration. When workers cannot be employed profitably, they are laid off.

A few days ago the American Hardware Co. of New Britain announced that it would soon discontinue operations at Corbin Screw, one of its divisions engaged in the manufacture of screws. This action, the company claims, was forced upon them because they could no longer produce screws profitably. For several years, they maintain, due to the highly competitive nature of the screw industry and the glutted market, they have been operating this division at a loss.

Eight hundred men and women will lose their jobs as a result. What shall become of them the company did not say.

These eight hundred men and women are the newest victims of the developing crisis of over-production, aggravated by the insane Truman-GOP cold war Hall-bomb policy.

INSTEAD OF SPENDING billions for bigger and better Hell-bombs, if the Truman Administration would embark on a program of billions for bigger and better hospitals, schools, much-needed public housing, etc., the mass lay-off of hundreds of Corbin workers could be avoided. If, instead of the present cold war policy of further impoverishing the American people by giving millions to Chiang and other reactionaries, we would recognize China, establish normal trade relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, we would stimulate employment and prevent the closing down of plants like Corbin Screw in New Britain and other parts of New England.

Ironically, in the same issue of the New Britain Herald, which announced the closing down of Corbin Screw, there was another article which extolled the enormous program of the Hungarian workers, who have abolished forever the fear of unemployment and insecurity.

The dread of unemployment and insecurity will be abolished only when we create in America a socialist system of society where men will work not for the profit and enrichment of a few but for society as a whole.

CRC Probes N. H. Police Brutality

NEW HAVEN. — Representatives of the Civil Rights Congress of New Haven are investigating a severe beating believed administered by the New Haven police to James Carl, a 45-year-old Negro railroad worker, who is on the danger list in the New Haven Hospital.

Last Wednesday, Carl was taken to his home by some friends from the New Haven County jail where he had been held on charges of drunken driving. Friends report that he was in a semi-conscious condition at the time although he was able to state that police had beat him. They report that his body was covered with bruises. His family doctor rushed him to the hospital and since then he has had two operations on his brain.

Friends say the charges of drunken driving are false, as they were with him on the day he was arrested, Sunday, Feb. 5. Police held Carl from Sunday to Wednesday, failing to notify his family,

Any Resemblance Is Impossible

BRIDGEPORT. — So-called Lincoln Day addresses in Stratford and Bridgeport last week by the Republican party had as guest speakers such enemies of the people as George Sokolsky and Senator Karl Mundt.

Sokolsky is a notorious anti-labor columnist who thinks Fagan is his hero for the people, while Mundt is the "father" of the notorious fascist Mundt-Nixon and Mundt-Ferguson Bill which he is making strong efforts to push through this session of Congress.

CONNECTICUT

GE Local Headed For Showdown Fight

BRIDGEPORT. — General Electric workers are getting ready for a showdown fight against their rightwing officers who are trying to switch the local to the phony Imitation UE.

Rights Council Ends Hearings On Job Bias

HARTFORD. — Hearings by the State Inter-Racial Council against the Clark Dairy, Inc. of West Haven on charges of discrimination came to an end last week in the first public hearing of this kind ever held in Connecticut. Oscar Draper, New Haven Negro brought charges of discrimination against the company in its hiring practices.

The hearings, which took place before a committee of three, appointed by the Inter-Racial Commission, were not without their dramatic ending. Chairman Leo Parskey, filed a second charge of discrimination against the Clark Dairy based on testimony given by company officials, themselves.

Parskey stated that Herbert Small, manager of one of the dairy's ice-cream bars, had said he would not hire Oscar Draper after Draper had filed a complaint of discrimination against the company. "That statement is a violation of the law in itself," Parskey said. John S. Clark, vice-president of the dairy had said pretty much the same against Draper in his testimony.

With the completion of the three-day hearings, attorneys for the company and Draper are to file briefs with the committee and the committee is expected to make a decision soon on the charges.

Other members of the committee besides Chairman Leo Parskey are Miss Jane Anderson of Bridgeport and Rev. Aaron Cuffee of Fairfield.

Fire Burns Out Westport Slum House

WESTPORT. — A seven family slum-dwelling, located in the heart of wealthy Westport's business district at 22½ Main St. was the scene of a three hour fire last week that damaged much of the building.

The building was occupied by seven Negro families who were organized in a tenants council and who fought to have the town of Westport build low-rent housing.

Business interests have sought for some time to have the building torn down in order to extend business property, but the town had not made any serious effort to provide new housing for the tenants.

Last month when the tenants council appeared at a town council meeting they demanded that they be allowed into any medium income project the town was planning to construct through state plans. Shortly after, Governor Bowen stated that no town would be allowed the use of state funds that practiced discrimination in the housing projects.

Right-wing officers, who were elected in a rigged election held in December, failed to show up last week at a hearing called by an investigating committee appointed by the United Electrical Workers Union (UE).

The investigating committee, consisting of Paul Seymour, President of District 2, Gerald Mooney, secretary-treasurer of District 3, and James McLisch, President of District 4, called the hearing to investigate charges that the right-wing officers have been acting in a manner detrimental to the interests of the local and the United Electrical Workers Union.

Meanwhile, the phony right-wing officers have been riding slipshod over the wishes of the membership. Stewards, who have been democratically elected by the workers in their departments have been dropped and Imitation UE supporters appointed in their place. Last week, Mickey Marinaccio, former president of local and a staunch UE supporter, was ousted as a steward in the maintenance section and immediately re-elected by the unanimous vote of the 35 workers whom he represents. The right-wing officers have thus far failed to inform the company that he is duly-elected steward.

To date the right-wing officers have been playing a "cagy" game. They have held off making any announcements of support for the IUE in order to try to consolidate their hold on the local, knowing full well that any public support for the IUE would result in their immediate ousting by the national office of the United Electrical Workers.

Now, with their failure to attend the hearing mentioned above, it is believed that they are getting ready to break with UE and are hoping that they can get sufficient forces at the Feb. 19 membership meeting to make it appear that the membership "is behind them." Rank and file workers are planning to see that this does not happen, and that when a National Labor Board election takes place, perhaps in March, the local will be in the UE column.

Butler Warns IUE Red Baiting Won't Win Over Workers

BRIDGEPORT. — Jack Butler, labor-management editor of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald warned Imitation UE leaders that just yelling "Communist" at the UE won't win any shops for them. Butler, who has always supported the company union leaders indicated in his column that not all is going well with the IUE in its union-busting campaign.

In his column last Sunday, among other things, Butler stated that "we have noted that the CIO (Imitation UE, editor's note) is not doing the selling job it is capable of doing." Butler cautioned against a "madness on the part of the newly organized IUE to yell 'Communist' at the rival outfit." The UE will point out what it has done for the workers... The new international will have to talk and talk convincingly on the bread and butter issue... Name calling won't win the fight.

Decca Local Wins 5c Wage Increase

BRIDGEPORT. — Some 500 workers at the Decca Record Plant, Local 258, of the United Electrical Workers have won a 5 cent hourly wage increase. Operating on a wage reopener in the contract the local also obtained an extension of the contract to April, 1951.

The same increase applies to two other Decca locals in other parts of the country.

Over the Top in Drive

BRIDGEPORT. — Connecticut has gotten over 750 subs in The Worker Drive. Of these, some 725 were for one year and only 25 for six months. This is the largest number of subs ever obtained in any campaign in Connecticut. In addition, over 90 of these subs were combination Daily Worker and Worker subs.

Norwalk led the state with 100 subs, double its quota of 50. Next in line was New Britain, which had gone well over its quota.

Next week's Connecticut Worker will carry a complete break-down, city by city, of the subs gotten in each locality.

Meanwhile, it was urged by Jack Goldring, Connecticut Worker editor, that all cities immediately forward all subs they have on hand, as all that reach The Worker office by Monday, Feb. 20, will be counted in the drive. Subs should be sent to P.O. Box 30, Bridgeport.

R. I. 'Investigates' Jobless Workers

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island officials have opened up a full-scale attack on unemployment compensation pay. The Department of Employment Security has announced publicly the creation of a 26-man "fraud-detection unit." The unit will "ferret out unemployment compensation chiselers."

The "investigators" will make "periodic unannounced visits to DES claim offices. They will stand in line and engage some of the claimants in conversation. They may also follow some of them."

"They will visit homes, such places as neighborhood grocery stores, and any other points where information might be obtained." Though Department Administrator Thomas Bride admitted that there are few "chiselers," the department—which means over its "exhausted" fund—will pay weekly salaries to 26 stoolpigeons. The 26 informers had their pictures taken—back to the camera.

Unemployed workers were bitter at the attempts to create fear and distrust in their minds.

(Editor's Note: Rhode Island's foul punch at the unemployed pay system coincides with the attempt of the Boston Traveler to sling mud at all public welfare programs. The United Shoe Machinery Corporation's Traveler, proud publisher of the "Skid Row" gutter reporting, has followed up with a prolonged attack against "extravagant" and "inefficient" welfare spending.)

IAM INVITED BACK INTO AFL
MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (FP).—The International Association of Machinists will receive a formal invitation after 60 days to reaffiliate with the AFL, which it quit five years ago. Decision to issue the invitation was voted by the AFL executive council. The 60-day period was proposed to allow time for settlement of jurisdictional disputes between the IAM and AFL unions.

New England Outlook

'Yes or No,' Will I Fight Against The Soviet Union?

By EMANUEL BLUM

Massachusetts Communist Party Organizer

Dear Rep. Dole:

I want to take this occasion to write you a letter about a recent hearing before the Committee on Constitutional Law at the State House on the resurgence of German fascism.

The day after the hearing the press featured your questions to me at the hearing and as much of my answers as that "free press" cared to print. For the record, I would like to review that situation.

You asked me your 364 question: would I fight the Soviet Union in a war with the United States? You demanded a "Yes" or "No" answer as I began to explain. I told you then, and I repeat, that some questions cannot be answered "Yes or No," as for example, "Have you, Mr. Dole, stopped beating your wife every Thursday evening?"

I said that such a war would be a most terrible reactionary war, an aggressive war fought with atomic bombs for Wall Street-billionaires trying to save their billions through world enslavement of other peoples. I said further that such a war would be imposed upon the American people by a fascist government that had trampled the American Constitution and all the democratic rights of our people in the dust. I indicated that there was a rising danger of the conversion of our present capitalist-democratic government into such a police state as it robbed labor of its rights through the Taft-Hartley Act and as it destroyed civil liberties through its regime of terror embodied in loyalty oaths, wholesale firing of progressives for their opinions, the Foley Square trial of a political system embraced by hundreds of millions of people, and the open State frame-up of Negroes as in the case of the Trenton Six—to cite but a few, a very few examples.

Since that hearing American ministers, American educators, American scientists and American workers, reflecting the opinion of millions, have urged that there be a change in our foreign policy. They urged that Truman and Stalin meet and come to agreement to spare us and the world the horrors of a hell-bomb war. Truman and his cronies spit in their faces and told them that the U. S. State Department would rely on force, not on attempts at agreement. This means they are plotting war in spite of the desires of millions of Americans for peace. This means they will continue the police state line, only more so. This means they will try to shut up these ministers, educators, scientists and trade unionists who speak up for peace, try to get them fired, try to have them jailed.

Well, Mr. Dole, I repeat, as I said at the hearing, millions of Americans will not take lying down such destruction of their traditional liberties, won in basic struggle against tyranny, by those who wish to establish on a world scale the tyrannical domination of the chief oppressors of the American people, the Big Banks, and the great billion dollar corporations.

I repeat: millions of Americans will oppose an American government which usurps their liberties as Hitler usurped the liberties of the German people and millions of Americans will oppose a Hitler-like war conducted by such a government under the influence of a Hitler-inspired nightmare of world domination.

Of course, Mr. Dole, you don't give a tinker's damn about the answer to your question, really. You just asked it so that the press would feature that question and not what really happened at the hearing; namely, a united front of the broadest forces opposing out State Department's policy of encouraging the rebuilding of German fascism. You were just striving to belaud the fact that the following individuals and organizations demanded an end to this policy: Albert Clifton for the State CIO, Stephen McKusky for the State AFL, the Jewish War Veterans, the AVC, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston, the Labor Zionists, the Boston Committee to Combat Intolerance, together with a number of members of your own state legislature, the Fur and Leather Workers' Union, the ILGWU, the Progressive Party and the Communist Party.

EMANUEL BLUM

GE Workers, United, Battle Rate Cutting

LYNN, Mass.—Fighting mad workers at the General Electric plant have scored two victories against company efforts to "cut costs" while boosting production. Rank and filers, regardless of politics, have joined together to resist the company. In Building 30, where

Ship Machines To India from New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The freighter "M. V. Marken" is loading 400 deadweight tons of textile machinery to be shipped to the East. Little is known about who is shipping the machinery or the exact destination. The ship, however, operates between the U. S. and the Persian Gulf and British India. Presumably the mill owners are moving towards cheap labor as the Firestone Mill here recently moved to Argentina.

Prof. Douglas V. Brown, "impartial" arbitrator between the mill owners and TWUA-CIO, has resigned the post he held since 1943. No reason has been made public. Brown has been deeply resented by textile workers, against whom he has ruled in every case involving work loads, and in wage disputes.

The cost of public welfare in New Bedford has jumped again, due to the increased number of cases. The number on the rolls Feb. 1 was 803, compared with 600 one year earlier. Of the 803 increase, 150 have been added since Dec. 1. Most unemployed workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation.

Workers at the New Bedford Gas and Electric Co., organized in the Independent Utility Workers of New England, have ratified a one-year contract providing a two-cent hourly pay boost and slight vacation improvement. The workers had taken a strike vote.

U. S. WOULD DEPORT ITALIAN WORKER

BOSTON.—Giacomo Quattrone (Frank Ponz) has been seized by federal authorities for deportation to Italy. He has been released on \$1,000 bail. Quattrone, the father of eight married children, is an active member of the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Quattrone is charged with "being affiliated with an organization, association, group, and society that advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States." He applied eight years ago for American citizenship, but no action had been taken. He has been in America 29 years.

Quattrone, an employed printer, is well-known among Italian progressives. His arrest ties in with a nationwide campaign of terror against the foreign-born. It is expected that his fight against deportation will receive wide support among foreign-language and progressive organizations.

COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE AIR!

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welded products workers are solidly pro-UE, a group of welders had run out of work for one day. Company officials told the men that there was work in another building. But the welders were told that they must do the work at the idle time pay rate. (This is the low base pay which the men get when there is no work available.)

The welders spread the word to the rest of the building. Workers decided to resist the company attack on wages. The whole building was set to sit down on the job; at

to perform an operation a little faster than the set time. Time-study men are hired to snoop on the workers.

The oldtimer in this case talked to the men in the building. The men stopped work and gathered around. They talked to the union steward. The rank and filers, regardless of union affiliation, joined in protest. Work stopped while the men elected a representative committee to deal with the company.

The committee included UE and IUE workers, representing all political shades. For two days the workers' committee fought it out with management. With a work stoppage threatening, the company pledged that there would be no more snooping and that piece rate complaints would be handled the same as previously.

Workers in the building feel that the action was a victory. They are determined to fight with on-the-job actions if the company hedges on its agreement. The demonstration of "right" and "left" wing unity impressed the men. Fighting together the men were able to register a victory with a short stoppage.



ALBERT FITZGERALD

this point the company gave up its demand.

In Building 70, where screw machine workers are divided between UE and IUE, anger at the company's price-cutting for piece workers has come to a head. The anger exploded last week when a 38-year shop veteran, protesting a cut rate in his piece work, was threatened with "disciplinary action."

GE, cashing in on workers' experience and "know-how," tries to cut rates when workers are able

THE UNITY OF GE workers against the company grows daily. Over 800 Lynn workers packed Old Fellows Hall for the last UE meeting. They heard UE president Albert Fitzgerald declare that GE workers across the country were leading the fight to reunite UE workers despite disruption of the CIO's "Imitation UE."

John Nelson, UE leader from the Erie GE plant, told the men that Erie workers had joined 95 percent with the UE. Nelson declared, Lynn union men had traveled to Erie and Schenectady to help workers organize into a fighting union. Today, he told the cheering audience, union men from Erie and Schenectady are repaying the favor.

LYNN'S HOMELESS DEMAND GOV'T HOUSING FOR CITY

LYNN, Mass.—Homeless Lynn families have sparked a growing movement to construct more federal housing projects in Lynn. The city is the third worst housing area in the state. More than 800 people jammed a City Council hearing called last week to consider the question. The crowd was the largest at City Hall in 15 years.

The demand for housing reached fever pitch among families forced to live in the Bruce School, a condemned school building converted into a 16-family "dwelling" by the city. The Committee for Federal Housing, led by veteran James F. Cuffe, has plugged steadily for new projects.

Conditions in the schoolhouse are fantastic. One schoolroom has been divided into two "homes," for families of six and eight children. Sanitary facilities are pitiful. The movement for federal housing, starting with the school tenants, has won support from organized labor.

Bruce School tenants spoke out powerfully for federal housing at the Council hearing. They told of conditions at the place. Families facing immediate eviction from their homes joined the demand. Representatives of UE Local 201, the Central Labor Union, the Progressive Party, the Lynn Construction

Trades Council, the CIO North Shore Council and the Communist Party spoke in favor of the project.

Lined up against federal housing at the hearing was a parade of the city's real estate and banking big-shots. They oppose public housing because it would bring down rents and would make it difficult for them to sell houses at fantastic prices.

Francis Ingalls of the Lincoln Co-operative Bank, chairman of the Lynn Real Estate Board, and Norman Randall, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke against public housing. Randall is a business big-shot newly arrived in the city. This was his first public appearance.

Tenants speaking at the hearing tore into the real estate men. The Council was obviously impressed by the strong support for the housing projects. The Lynn Item followed up for the bankers by printing an editorial warning against "overbuilding."

ROMANIA EXCEEDS PRODUCTION TARGET

BUCHAREST (ALN).—The nation exceeded its 1949 production target by 8 percent, official figures released here revealed recently. This rise was on top of 40 percent increase over the 1948 goal, already contained in the 1949 plan.

WORKER Sports

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Don Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 20 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurlers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
FOLLET	30,000

FELLER ----- 43,000

NEWHOUSE ----- 50,000

On 1949's performance would you rate those six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and outer who won 12 and couldn't "win the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DIMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?

DiMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride of San Francisco's North Beach and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

"The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

"Those Red Sox, just like a lot of the rest of us, aren't getting any younger. And it is hard to believe that they all would put together good hitting years again

\$100,000 ETC., BUT:

Still Play for Beans in Minors

Don't let those \$100,000 salaries dazzle you, because they're still playing for "coffee and cake" in the bushes.

True, the minors have increased their salaries within the past five years but there still are many young players in the Class C and D circuits, who take home less than \$50 a week. There are scores of hungry young hopefuls spending the night on creaky "one-night-stand" buses.

They dream plenty when they see those big headlines. But while they dream they eat hash instead of T-bone steaks and try to forget the drafty rooming house which awaits them at the next stop.

Club owners in the lowest loops argue that player conditions could be worse. They're absolutely right. Conditions were far worse not too long ago when the average Class D Fledgling drew \$15 a week, generally in payment for playing six night games plus a double-header on Sunday.

Roughly one out of every 40 players who enters professional baseball reaches the majors. But statistics don't make good eating and what about the 39 who fail?

Sometimes those kids down in the lower minors have to take side jobs to make both ends meet maybe as a delivery man or salesman for a local business concern sympathetic to young players.

Once these jobs led to trouble. Youngsters in the Class D Evangeline League were marking side money as collectors for a slot machine operator. The taint of gambling—unpardonable in baseball—hovered about them for a nervous period until it was proved they simply were earning a needed buck.

Sure, some guys get themselves \$100,000 for playing baseball, but sonny, these fellows are few and far between.

There are a lot of our fellows who aren't getting any younger, either—but we have a great bunch of youngsters on the team, too, like Coleman, who is only 25."

Worker Takes LIU, O. State Thru 2 Big Court Tournaments

There's weeks to go before the Invitation Basketball Tourney gets under way at the Garden March 11, but nothing daunted, the Worker today gives you an exclusive guess on the makeup of the twelve teams involved, and not only that, gives you the seedings and the final results. Amazing, isn't it?

From there we'll take you into the NCCA tourney starting the week after and give you the same service.

The twelve teams in the Invitation: LIU, CCNY and St. Johns of New York; Bradley, Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Duquesne, LaSalle, Villanova, Canisius, Arizona and San Francisco.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. Johns, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter finals automatically. The semifinals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. Johns still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley, Western Kentucky will eliminate

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, macknawed businessmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animals meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

"Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport, and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

"Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 16-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

"Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

St. Johns and LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

THE NCCA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The finale—Ohio State hosts Kansas State to receive a lot of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnittker. That's right following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th.

Or don't you believe in intuition? Alright, guess it yourself!

The Worker

Southern
Edition

Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

7. The Fight for Justice

—See Page 6

Vol. XV, No. 8

February 19, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

20 Pages, Price 10 Cents

UNIONS ROUSED TO BACK MINERS' FIGHT

— See Page 3 —



DEMAND · GROWS FOR NEW PEACE PARLEY

Million Unionists to Sign Plea

— See Page 4 —

USSR-China Guard Asia Peace

—See Page 7

Miners Say They'll Win--If Helped

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The miners of Alabama are putting up a fight against the Taft-Hartley Act that has the strong support of almost every union local here as well as many unorganized shops and plants. This reporter interviewed a group of miners right after the President's action became known. One Negro miner who is father of 10 children said: "We'll never go back unless we get a contract—injunction or no damn injunction."

Another miner, who also has a large family, said the same thing in less polite English. The miners here feel Truman has dealt them a rough blow. A white miner who lives in Ensley said, "the Civil War freed the slaves but Truman and the operators are trying to put us back in chains."

Everywhere in Birmingham workers speak up for the miners. This reporter spoke to a Negro

woman who works at a cake bakery. She said her shop needs a union and "if the miners win it'll help our place get the union contract idea, too." She said they paid workers at the bakery less than \$20 a week.

Feeling among steel workers is running high. Many of them believe that their locals should give financial support to the miners.

One Fairfield worker said, "Those guys need money now and our locals should help 'em. Sometimes we'll be needing it and they'll be able to help us." Another steel worker said the Steel Workers union should call a one-day strike against the use of the injunction.

Alabama's coal miners, Negro and white, are solidly together. They feel sure they can win against an injunction.

400% Rent Hikes Demanded of Negroes, Mexican-Americans

By Beatrice Green

HOUSTON, Tex.—Recently the Federal Housing Authority in Houston asked the City Council to approve a resolution calling for construction of additional low-rent housing projects in this over-crowded city. Immediately a well-financed gang of big real es-



MEXICAN-AMERICANS are forced to live in places like these shacks in Houston's downtown Schriempf Alley. Outhouses are in the front yards. No gas or running water. No paint or repair in 35 years. They're owned by a gas company.

tate owners calling themselves "The Council for Free Enterprise" organized in opposition. They told the Mayor and City Council that "private enterprise" would build low-cost housing—"in a few years!"

Meanwhile, the City Committee of the Communist Party of Houston appointed a housing committee which made a direct door-to-door survey of the situation. Some of their findings illustrated by photos, are as follows:

Even though the figures of Tighe Woods, Federal Rent Control Administrator, show Houston had the highest rent increases in the country—41 percent—this does not tell the full story. For the Negro people, the Mexican-Americans and low-income workers had to pay rent increases up to 400 percent! Woods' figures are only an average.

A GROUP OF NEWLY-BUILT houses, rare enough in the Fifth Ward, the area of greatest Negro concentration in Houston, are four barracks-style houses in a narrow, muddy lane called Green Alley. Mrs. Tibbeaux, young Negro woman who lives at No. 842 told us she paid \$16 a week for the tiny five-room apartment. This did not include heat, so they had to furnish their own heaters and pay gas bills for heat, for hot water, for cooking. They also had to pay the light bills and water taxes. (Total: between \$75 and \$80 a month)

Did she find the rent high? Oh yes! she feared they would have to rent out a room if they could, although, not having been married very long, she and her husband had hoped to have a place for themselves. This was the only fairly clean one they could find.

Directly across the alley are a group of "renovated" houses. The improvements consist of this: formerly five-room barracks-style buildings, renting for \$5 a week, the owner disposed of all the previous tenants, and divided up the house with a partition down the center—added a tiny cubicle of a room to each end—and raised the rent for each side of the "duplex" to \$13 a week!

None of these rents include heat, water taxes or utilities. One family in the back apartment has seven children, a number of them in their teens, so nine people have to fit into a space equal to one good-sized room!

AT 1325 Bayou St., Mr. Loville had just received an eviction notice. He was unceremoniously informed by Mrs. Bonns, agent for the landlord, Mr. Pomelo, who owned the nine houses on that street, that his rent was raised from \$10 a week to \$13.

Originally these houses had rented for \$5 and \$6 a week. They had not been repaired or painted in eight to ten years or more, according to the oldest tenant. When Mr. Loville protested that he didn't have the \$13 (no previous

notice had been given him), he was told that he would have to pay \$1.50 extra for each time she had to come back for the additional rent! Also he would have to pay \$1.50 extra for the eviction notice, if he decided to pay up and stay!

The house was a shambles, ready to fall apart. One of the "rooms" had been a shed used formerly as a store, divided from the house by broken boards. This house boasted a bathtub and a toilet, miserable and unsanitary, built into a closet.

The women neighbor next door, in an even smaller house (three rooms with a toilet out on the back porch) told us of the hardship of her family. The same landlord just raised the rent to \$10 a week, though this "shotgun" shack had no bathtub, no hot or even cold water in the house. There was plenty of water however, stagnant water, that stood under the house all the time—a breeding place for disease. Her son and his wife and four children lived with her. The wife and four children were under hospital treatment for many months. The son was the only wage earner in the family. Being a Negro, he had been able to get no job except working for tips in a downtown barber shop.

THE CONDITIONS that are typical in the areas restricted to Negro tenants were duplicated,

The South in Struggle

North Carolina's Senate Race to See Graham Opposed by Robert Reynolds

By Junius Scales

(Chairman, Carolina District, Communist Party)

THE MOST ABSORBING senatorial race in the recent history of North Carolina is shaping up. Both senatorial seats will be filled in the next general election—or, to speak more accurately—in the Democratic primary this spring. Sen. Clyde R. Hoey, who owes his political advancement largely to his anti-labor activity and his family connection with a former political boss, is considered a sure thing to succeed himself without serious opposition.

The chief interest centers around the other Senate seat now held by former University of North Carolina President Frank P. Graham, a well-known liberal who was appointed to the post last March to fill a vacancy. A few days ago the pro-fascist former Sen. Robert R. Reynolds announced that he would oppose Graham. This was surprising to many observers because Reynolds is from Asheville, in the western part of the state, while Graham is an easterner. Ancient state tradition demands that one Senator be from the east and one from the west. Reynolds' logical opponent would have been Hoey, a westerner. But Reynolds apparently chose to flaunt the strong tradition and to tackle Graham on the basis of his liberalism, making him appear a radical with "alien" ideas—perhaps even a "red." Points of difference with labor-baiting, anti-Negro Sen. Hoey might have been slim pickings.

"Our Bob" Reynolds is a very wealthy man, having inherited much of the Evelyn Walsh McLean fortune as a result of the death of his fifth wife. No relation of the tobacco family, his start in big time politics came when he entered the U. S. Senate in 1932 after waging a campaign unsurpassed in North Carolina history for folksy, militant-sounding demagoguery of the Huey Long type. During his 12 years in the Senate Reynolds rose to be wartime chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He became the patron saint of every fascist "shirt" outfit in this country and received much loving praise from Herr Goebbels both before and during World War II.



REYNOLDS



HOEY

REYNOLDS' ANNOUNCEMENT of his candidacy is essentially Dixiecrat, modified to fit North Carolina conditions. He is for "states rights" and against Taft-Hartley repeal but says at the same time that he favors the closed shop, old age pensions, lower taxes for poor people and health insurance.

The incumbent, Dr. Frank P. Graham, provides valuable window dressing for the Truman Administration. His appointment to the Senate by Gov. Scott was discussed in advance with the White House. But it came as a shock to many Democratic hacks in North Carolina, who, because of his liberal past and attacks made on him by Dixiecrat elements, considered him something of a radical.

Graham has gone a long way toward overcoming such fears in time for election. During the last session of Congress he attacked the Soviet Union and justified America's atom-bomb policy and the Atlantic Pact all in the name of peace, Christian brotherhood and humanitarianism.

He recently denounced monopoly—in the United Mine Workers Union! More recently he stated his opposition to an effective FEPC. He is particularly valuable to the administration for the way he supports many reactionary measures and opposes many progressive measures with high-minded "liberal" reasoning and with pained reluctance. His appealing qualities are being exploited to the limit to give the Democratic Party a figure of "moral stature" and "integrity" to display in the midst of the shoddy material now available. Drew Pearson a few weeks ago depicted him in terms ranging from "friendly and disarming as a puppy" to "Christlike."

While both Reynolds and Graham work against the best interests of the American people by their support of the cold war, there are differences between them. Contrary to Reynolds, Graham is pledged to Taft-Hartley repeal, he has opposed the Mundt Bill in the past and he might vote for a toothless FEPC bill if an aroused Negro electorate pressured him. The masses of organized labor and the Negro people see this difference and will, without much doubt, support Graham. Progressive opinion tends in the direction of defeating Reynolds at all costs, while giving critical support to Graham.

PROGRESSIVE FORCES at this moment, however, are much more concerned with attempting to bring forward a number of Negro and labor candidates for the state legislature. Negroes have been excluded from the legislature since the Populist days.

Such candidacies are seen also as rallying points in the struggle for a large Negro registration and as the basis for broad reciprocal alliances in support of white labor candidates. Support of such candidates can help highlight and expose the weaknesses of a Graham and create mass movements around the very issues on which he is weakest.

and in many cases proved to be even worse for Mexican-American tenants.

Never was exploitation by "private," in this case corporate enterprise so blatantly exposed as in the little hamlet, situated right in the heart out of the city of Houston, of which Schriempf Alley is a part. Schriempf Alley has two "classes" of houses, though you can't tell them apart. But on one side of the lane the houses have electricity. For the rest they are all the same. Tiny shacks of boards, free from any taint of ever having been painted; broken, leaning at all angles, with outdoor toilets, mostly

in the back yard. But in the street at the end of the alley where the houses are backed up to the big furniture factory—there the outhouse privies are in the front yard.

The reason why these corporations and real estate don't renovate and rebuild more modern dwellings is answered here. The houses in Schriempf Alley are said to be 35 years old or more. Not a thing has been spent on maintenance or repair. The income from each hut is small—but is pure gravy—and multiplied by hundreds of huts in an ever-expanding area, comes to a sizeable sum.

The **Worker**

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Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

The Fight for Justice

—See Page 10

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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Demands Grow for A New Peace Parley

— See Page 6 —



The Worker Readers to Aid Miners

This is an emergency appeal for aid.

It is an appeal for aid to the miners, who are fighting the battle of all labor, the battle of progressive America.

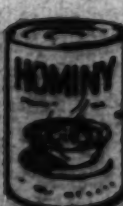
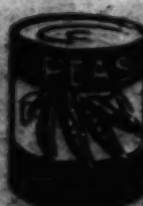
It is not an appeal for charity, for if the operators and the government succeed in starving and clubbing the miners into submission with T-H injunctions, all labor will be dealt a damaging blow.

It is an appeal to help yourselves by helping the miners.

The Worker will shortly send a truckload of food into the coal fields, a truckload from the readers and friends of The Worker.

The truck will leave as soon as it is filled. Please bring medical supplies, canned and packaged foods to The Worker office, 50 E. 13 St., or to any Communist Party club.

Aid is needed quickly.



Chrysler Strikers Set Terms

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Chrysler strikers have added some 47 new contract changes to go with their demands for a 10-cent-an-hour straight wage increase or its equivalent in a pension, "better than Ford or Bethlehem got."

This broadening of the strike demands was a reeling blow to the corporation strategy to keep pensions as the only issue in the strike. Now in its fourth week, the strike affects 27 plants and 89,000 workers.

Chief demands by the rank and file strikers on contract issues are: a union shop, checkoff, voice in standards of production, six paid holidays with no strings attached, for a model UAW Fair Practices clause to prevent discrimination in hiring and upgrading of Negro workers, no extension of any contract beyond two years, promotions and upgrading based on seniority and not "merit."

Equalization of wages on a plant and department basis for the same type of work, namely, equal pay for equal work is demanded. Layoffs shall be based strictly on seniority and an end put to the company laying off workers up to seven days completely disregarding seniority.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION'S venom against this strike comes from its frustration and defeat by the militancy of the rank and file strikers, who knocked the company's plan on the head to get a five-year contract-Ford pension, wage freeze contract.

The workers forced UAW President Walter Reuther to move off the question of "pension only," demanding a two-package deal in the form of a straight 10 cents an hour wage boost or its equivalent in a pension "better than Ford or Bethlehem." Along with this the workers have pressed into the strike a whole set of demands to improve their shop conditions, thus broadening the strike into a major struggle that hews a new "pattern" for one million auto workers of the UAW-CIO in 1950.

This revival of the militant, fighting spirit of the rank and file auto workers, long kept down by the deadening collaboration policies with the employers of their president, Walter Reuther, has penetrated into other sections of the union, sparking them into militant action.

AT FORD, the company has launched a wide-open runaway shop move that will ship some 20,000 jobs away from the Rouge plant, reducing the force to some 35,000 by the end of 1950. The Ford union executive board has petitioned the international officers for a strike action to halt the runaway.

On March 1 the UAW will open negotiations with General Motors Corp. for economic demands and a new contract covering 234,000 workers.

Reuther, speaking recently in Flint and sensing the widespread opposition to the Ford sellout pattern of 1949 put over by him and ex-FBI agent John S. Bugas, company vice-president, talked before 3,500 workers of "a better pension plan for GM than Chrysler or Ford." He also said that wage increases would be sought.

This is a vastly different tune than he sang in 1949, when he played the company's game of "pensions only" and said "the climate is not suitable for wage increases."

An Historic Agreement!

Soviet-Chinese Treaties Guard Asian Peace, Spur China Progress

By Joseph Clark

Nearly one-third of the human race has been joined in bonds of brotherhood that will influence the whole course of the next half century. Last Tuesday the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic reached four historic agreements. They marked the close negotiations that had

been started in Moscow by chairman Mao Tse-tung of China and Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on Dec. 16. Foreign Ministers Chou En-lai and Andrei Vishinsky signed their names to these agreements:

1. A treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual aid.

2. The return of the Manchurian Chinese-Changchun railway from joint to complete Chinese ownership; withdrawal of Soviet troops from their base in Port Arthur where they were stationed as a result of agreement with the U. S. and Britain and with the former Chinese Government; transfer of all properties in Dairen to China which had been built by the Soviet Union under previous treaties.

3. The Soviet Union gives China a long term credit of \$300,000,000 for industrial and railroad equipment.

4. The Soviet Union hands over to China at no cost Japanese property which had been acquired

by the Soviet Union in the liberation of Manchuria.

THE SINO-SOVIET ALLIANCE destroys any attempts to bring back the long terrible era which set in for China in 1839. That was when the great Christian British empire went to war against China to force opium on her people.

Spokesmen for the new China call the treaty an "invincible alliance." They mean that the days of the unequal treaties are gone; the days when China's territory was stolen from her are gone; the days when foreign bankers and traders made free with China's resources are gone; the days when China could be invaded and spoliated with impunity are gone; the days of Wall Street's "open door" into China are gone.

Here's how the new treaties safeguard China's independence.

FRESH IN THE MEMORY of the 400,000,000 Chinese people is the Japanese invasion. Now they have a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union which will pre-

vent the rise of a new Japanese imperialism and will oppose the use of Japan as a springboard for new aggression in the Far East.

This last is doubly important because of the ominous decision reached by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Tokyo during their recent visit with General MacArthur. They decided to grab off permanent military bases in Japan for use against China and the Soviet Union.

The other provisions of the agreement do much more than strengthen China's independence. To be free and independent the hundreds of millions Chinese must have food, clothing and shelter. They have lived at a starvation level during the years of imperialist domination and must build up a strong economy. Under their new Peoples Democracy, China has already made heroic strides in eliminating poverty. With the aid of the advanced and technically equipped socialist Soviet Union China can now build up its own



MAO TSE-TUNG

basic industry and agriculture.

Finally, this Soviet-Chinese agreement makes American commercial newspapers and our Secretary of State Dean Acheson look like the jackasses they are. They foretold the detachment of entire provinces from China. Instead, we have the integration and advancement of a completely unified China for the first time in history.

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

Which Congressmen Are Perjurers?

THE TRIAL OF CHRISTOFFEL PERJURY BACKFIRES AS CONGRESS OUT-SMARTS ITSELF

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that snowy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended first,

that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last Fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of



HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Leminski (D-Mich.)

now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.



FOOD FOR STRIKING MINERS UNLOADED IN MASONTOWN, PA.

John Ozanich (left), president of United Mine Workers Local 6301 at the U. S. Steel's Robena mine, welcomes Sam Kantor of the Brooklyn American Labor Party, who led a motor caravan laden with food to the miners. Ozanich holds bread donated by members of AFL Bakers Local 3; Kantor holds a lump of Robena coal. In picture (below) New York unionists and miners pitch in to unload the food at Masontown Italian-American Club, strike headquarters.

'Back the Miners!' Cry That Roused U. S. Labor

By Bernard Burton

"Back the miners" became the rallying cry which was uniting all levels and sections of the labor movement last week as the coal diggers shut down every soft coal pit in the country, in defiance of President Truman's injunctions.

Climaxing solidarity actions from local unions across the nation, the CIO Executive Board pledged "complete solidarity of the whole CIO membership" behind the fighting miners. "All American labor," the Board declared, "owes a great debt to the coal miners for the long and gallant fight they have conducted to improve the working conditions and living standards of all workers."

Food and funds began coming into the coal fields from unions, progressive organizations, farm and church groups. More was needed, with company store credit shut off on top of the nine-month battle which had used up the reserves of the mine families.

Aid was still needed. But more and more union bodies were recognizing that labor had to go farther to stop the employer-government conspiracy from breaking the most powerful union in the country.

For the operators were not only depending on starvation to crack the strike; they were banking on the full force of the government to bludgeon the miners into submission.

CALLS FOR A GENERAL STOPPAGE of all labor were rising from labor's ranks. Blasting President Truman's "strikebreaking," nine Railroad union lodges in Chicago appealed to CIO President Philip Murray, AFL president William Green and national Railroad Brotherhood officials to call a one-day stoppage of labor to protest Truman's T-H injunction.

Immediately after the injunctions were issued, Ben Gold, president of the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers Union, wired CIO president Murray, urging a protest stoppage of all labor. Calling the injunction an "SOS signal" to all labor, Gold urged the convening of a conference of all unions to map full support to the miners.

Gold's telegram was ignored by the CIO Executive Board. While urging support to the miners, the

CIO Board levelled no criticism at President Truman, whose bias against the United Mine Workers had been the operators' ace-in-the-hole since the beginning of the battle nine months ago.

THE BOARD, however, joined with the growing demand from labor that President Truman remove Robert N. Denham, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board. It was Denham who began the original injunction proceedings at the behest of the operators.

In the coal fields, meanwhile,

the miners were learning that they do not stand alone in this battle. Thousands of dollars in aid came from Steel locals together with a half-million dollar check from the international office of the United Steelworkers.

More than half of all auto union locals had pledged aid. The Fisher Body local of the United Auto Workers in Cleveland voted \$2,100. A delegation of miners touring Cleveland unions for aid set up headquarters at the Fisher local.

Aid from New York poured into the Robena local of the United

Mine Workers, largest local in the union and generally recognized as the main force in the strike. Masontown, Pa., located near U.S. Steel's huge Robena mine, was the scene of jubilation last week as two truckloads of food and clothing arrived from Brooklyn, food and clothing collected by the American Labor Party, many unions and progressive organizations.

Earlier, John Ozanich, president of the Robena local, welcomed a delegation from the Farmers Union of New Jersey, which brought 500 dozens of eggs for the mine families. The eggs were contributed jointly by the Farmers Union and CIO United Furniture Workers Local 140 of New York.

As aid continued to grow, the government was pondering its next step against the miners who were ignoring the most devastating injunctions in the history of the labor movement. John L. Lewis had complied with the injunctions in telling the miners to return, but the diggers stuck to their traditional battle slogans:

"No contract, no work" and "Injunctions don't dig coal."

Crucial test in the government's crackdown is expected this week, a threat which made united support by the rest of labor more urgent than ever.

The injunctions, in addition to ordering the miners back to work for 80 days, bar them from demanding their most essential requirements: an increase in the welfare and pension fund, the union shop and the "willing and able" clause, which allows the miners to walk out whenever they face such situations as unsafe conditions in the pits.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT POST-WAR PEAK

WASHINGTON (FP).—The Commerce Department report that unemployment increased by 991,000 from Dec. 10 to Jan. 14 to a postwar peak of 4,480,000 was causing concern among labor economists. Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer again expressed little worry.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Secretary of State Acheson says we can't discuss H-bomb control with the Soviet Union because "the USSR can't be trusted to keep agreements." I suppose this is the evidence:

In 1918, 18 Allied armies, including our own, made an agreement to invade the Soviet Union and strangle the new Soviet Republic. The Soviet Union broke the agreement by refusing to be strangled.

Then the capitalist countries made an agreement to boycott the Soviet Union and choke her to death economically. The Soviet Union callously broke the agreement by refusing to die.

Later American and British bankers made an agreement to finance Hitler for an attack on the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union broke the agreement by holding the Nazis at arms length as long as possible and then by crushing the invading armies.

Now I ask you, can such a country be trusted?

Miners' Leader Says 'It's Your Fight, Too'

MASONTOWN, Pa.—Thanking the seven-man delegation who accompanied the trucks bearing food from the American Labor Party in Brooklyn, John Ozanich, president of United Mine Workers Local 6321, biggest local in the union, declared:

"The whole trade union movement, all the people, have to support the miners. Now is no time to fight over politics, religion or anything else. All the working people have to stick together. If the miners lose, everybody loses. If the miners win, everybody wins."

Local 631 is at U.S. Steel's Robena mine, largest pit in the

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Harlem Is Hungry And Out of Work

By Joseph North

The sleet iced Harlem's streets in the season's biggest snowfall but you encounter the people out in the storm in the search for work or to find food.

The jobless thousands are like an army on the move, desperately

seeking a meager victory against hunger. Many of them tramp up the stairway at 2 E. 125 St. to the Harlem Welfare and Allied Council which they have learned is a trusted haven in the economic storm.

There you encounter people like Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Eden, of 36 E. 138 St. who live with their three children in one room. Eden, a seaman, and member of the National Maritime Union, hasn't had a ship since April 18, 1940, and has been on relief since October. You learn they had been getting \$82 a month relief, but that was recently cut to about zero when Commissioner Hilliard's office decreed that Mrs. Eden's mother and stepfather were to contribute \$77.44 per month to the Eden family. But the impoverished in-laws were unable to do so. And the family of five is near starvation.

That's only one case. I talked to many here, accompanied some to their homes. People like little Mrs. Laura Ivey, 47, of 30 W.

128 St., breadwinner for her three children and a grandchild. She too was recently dropped from the relief rolls.

I TALKED TO HER just as she returned from James Fennimore Cooper Junior High School where her 12-year old son had been taken ill and brought to the Harlem Hospital. "There's nothing wrong with him," the hospital authorities said, "nothing that some good food wouldn't cure."

Multiply this by the thousands and you have a picture of thousands in Harlem today.

I learned this:

- The past two months has seen a further disastrous slump in employment.

- Simultaneously there has been a murderous downswing in the city's relief standards.

- Thousands of children can't go to school because they lack winter clothing, shoes, overcoats.

- Special allotments for undernourished children and the elderly have been cut off by Commissioner Hilliard.

- Mothers have had to cut their purchase of milk for a family of three from one quart a day to one every two days.

- Desperate fathers, unable to find work, have been obliged to leave their families so that their dependents can get on relief before they starve.

THE PICTURE is brutal: it brings to mind the harrowing picture of poverty Jack London described in "People of the Abyss," about London's East End back in 1902.

No wonder they come in increasing numbers to see Mrs. Victorine Mobley, administrative secretary of the Unemployed Council, and William Stanley, its executive secretary. "What can we do?" they ask desperately.

And every day before Harlem's two relief stations you find a growing picket-line with banners. Go up to Welfare Station 26, at 149 W. 124 St. or No. 32, at 2 W. 140 St. and you find them marching doggedly against hunger. You will find, as I did, women of 80 and 86, carrying the placards, and young mothers and fathers aged 20, 25.

After you talk to the unemploy-



MRS. VICTORINE MOBLEY
Administrative Secretary of the
Harlem Welfare and Allied
Council

ed, you find a pattern that runs about like this:

The City's welfare authorities believe that a person who can earn \$32 a week for a family of five "doesn't need relief."

That the unemployed getting that allotment generally pay \$8 a week rent. That means they must buy every other necessity—food, clothing, medicine—on \$24 a week.

THAT MEANS THE CITY is satisfied if a family of five—like Mrs. Laura Ivey—spends \$4.80 a week per person for all needs.

Break that figure down further and it means about 69 cents a day per person. For everything.

But Mrs. Ivey only earns \$25.60 a week, scrubbing floors. The \$50 a month supplementary relief was recently cut to zero. So she must live on her weekly pittance.

The result is, as Mrs. Ivey said, she must now buy one quart of milk every other day. Meat is a rarity to be enjoyed meagerly once every week or two. Medicine? "I have had a pain in my heart for months. I went to the Harlem Hospital and they sent me to a private doctor. I went twice and he charged me \$4 each visit. I couldn't afford to go again. I feel very bad right now with my heart."

And she spoke of her children, of her own tragic life. She came here from Savannah, Ga., hoping life would improve. She found work at \$25.60 as a scrubwoman in the theatrical district, working six nights a week; from midnight to seven. Then she hastened home to get her children off to school.

"I was so glad to get them the learning I couldn't get in the South. I had gone to work in the fourth grade. My children love school, and my 12-year old boy is studying all the time. You should see how he can draw," she said, her face lighting up for the only time in our long talk. "But he took sick yesterday, got dizzy, pains in the head while in class, and they took him to Bellevue. There the doctors said nothing ailed the child but hunger. So it goes. The stories are alike,

each has the same ring of hunger, destroyed hopes, withered lives.

BUT, UNLIKE THE PICTURE Jack London drew back in 1902, these people are not suppliant, not hopeless. More every day take the placards to picket before the relief stations. More, Mrs. Mobley told me, say: "We must do something, we can't just starve." They are thinking hard in Harlem. At random, I ran into this:

I dropped into a corner tobacco store at 125th Street near Fifth Avenue to chat with several men who had come in out of the storm. I told them I was writing a series on the unemployed for The Worker.

The storekeeper, a white, elderly man, said: "That's a Communist paper. We don't want to have anything to do with that."

One of the unemployed, a Negro of 40, responded: "What's that got to do with it? The man's asking about unemployment."

After a while one of the men mentioned Ben Davis. The storekeeper said something slighting about the former councilman.

The unemployed Negro responded: "Say what you want. I hope he beats that sentence. I

hope and pray he don't go to jail."

The storekeeper said: "I know you're always thinking about him. Every time I see you you're thinking about him."

The jobless Negro said: "I am, I'm always trying to figure what to do to help him stay out of prison. If Ben Davis had his say we wouldn't be hungry."

"Like in Russia," the storekeeper said.

"I don't know about Russia," the unemployed said. "I know about New York. I know about Ben Davis."

Another in the store interjected: "Talk about America," he said. "Every time somebody says we need jobs you say 'Russia'."

"If Ben Davis had his way," the other Negro repeated, "it would be better. I hope and pray he stays out of jail. I hope and pray he doesn't change his ideas. I've got him in my heart."

The storekeeper shrugged his shoulders, turned his back. The Negroes went out into the sleet to continue their hunt for jobs.

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Companies Ask Price Cuts at Milk Hearings

By George Cook

ALPINE.—It was, as usual, a lawyer's milk hearing at Elmira last week. They came down like buzzards on a dead cow, each bringing in tow a battery of PhD'd economists. The purpose was to prove to the Secretary of Agriculture that milk companies had to buy milk cheaper in order not to starve to death. That the farmer's cows would starve if milk went lower was not of their concern and when a farmer testified—only a very few did—they not only didn't cross examine, they didn't even listen.

First, let us get at what the hearing was about. All during the war and for quite a time since, farmers have been urged to produce more. As prices slipped and farmers felt the pinch, production mounted still more to meet costs. In the meantime, the companies kept the price of fluid milk high so that consumption dropped as production increased. The result is that so-called surplus milk, that used in manufacturing, is now 38 percent of the total.

Last fall the Sheffield Company began a price war which was quickly joined by Borden's and the Dairyman's League. This was at first confined to fluid milk and it is reliably estimated that Sheffield is preparing to take a calculated loss of \$5,000,000 in 1950 to grab a bigger share of the market. Recently, Borden's spread the war to cream and it is now on all along

the line, with no holds barred.

This is the setting for the Elmira hearing called to discuss the price of Class III milk, the "surplus" which is used in manufacturing.

The milk trust hit a snag on the first day of the hearing, Jan. 24. H. Alan Luke presented figures in a lengthy paper which showed that the manufacturers were doing all right. In fact, New York processors pay less to farmers than those in Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin processors are able to ship their butter, cheese, etc., to New York and sell it, presumably without going completely broke.

Paul Winston, attorney for the Dealers' Association, immediately demanded an adjournment for three weeks while the Trust's economists studied Luke's figures. These figures came too close to supporting the proposal of the Northeastern Farmers' Union; that the New York prices on Class III milk not be tied, as at present, to manipulated market quotations but be tied directly to the price paid Wisconsin farmers for the same category of milk.

The cheese men want 14 cents more a hundred pounds for processing milk; the butter men want twenty more. Ice cream and skim milk powder makers want an increase to take care of their "cost of manufacturing" and presented evidence calling for about 30 percent. If these proposals go through it will reduce the farmer's milk check below the cost of production without reducing prices on milk or milk products to the consumer by one penny. Furthermore, it will increase the surplus and make it more profitable for the companies to sell less milk than more milk.

Archie Wright, President of the Northeastern Div. of the Farmers' Union estimated that the difference between the proposals of his organization and the demands of the Trust is \$220 a year into or out of the milk check of the average producer in the New York milk shed.

I heard three farmers speak. They had no PhD's to support their figures. They simply told of losing money milking cows. One had done some research in his county and told of one veteran out of three who lost the farms they bought since the war. The lawyers sat in bored politeness, yawned when the judge offered a chance to cross examine. Then they called another economist who told of the poor company that loses a nickel on each pound of butter.

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SPECIAL FEATURE
CHU TONG Editor of CHINA DAILY NEWS
Analyzes the Soviet-Chinese Treaty.

ISRAEL EPSTEIN discusses China's foreign policy and analyzes the new alliance just signed

TODAY - SUNDAY - 2:30 p.m.

Rally for Friendship, Trade and Recognition of New China
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* HELEN LYNCH CLUB (Forbes)
* UNDERWEAR WORKERS CLUB (Garment)
* FREEDOM CLUB (Wash. Hts.)
* CLUB 2-2 (1 A.D. West)
* CLUB 2-7 (White Collar)
* CLUB 1-A (White Collar)
* CLUB 2-A (White Collar)
* CLUB 2-B (White Collar)
* CLUB 2-D-2 (White Collar)
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* COLEMAN HILL CLUB (Lincoln Sq.)
* LA PASIONARIA CLUB (Lincoln Sq.)
* GREEK ADULT CLUB (Upper Chelsea)
* JAMES LARKIN CLUB (Inwood)
* HARRIET TURNER CLUB (1 A.D. East)
* Thompson Club (Upper Chelsea)
* Railroad Club (Upper Chelsea)
* Dyckman Club (Inwood)
* Club 2 (6 A.D. Center)
* Club 7 (6 A.D. Center)
* Club 8 (6 A.D. Center)
* Club 9 (6 A.D. Center)
* Club 10 (6 A.D. Center)
* Club 4 (L.M.W.)
* Club 5 (L.M.W.)
* Miniary Club
* Eastern Club
* Club 10 (Garment)
* Brooklyn Club (6th A.D. North)

BRONX

* CLUB POWER (Bronx Puerto Rican Section)
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COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK STATE

To the Members of the WILLIAM Z. FOSTER HONOR ROLL CLUBS

Dear Comrades,
Congratulations on the excellent press-building work your clubs have conducted during the "Worker" subscription drive. Building the Communist press helps strengthen our Party. This is true because our Party's fighting capacity in present-day struggles for peace, civil rights and social progress.

Therefore, press-building activity is Communist work of the highest political nature. The entire Party looks forward to continued year-around circulation increases

for the fighting Marxist newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The Foster Honor Roll Clubs can lead the way in helping to make the Daily Worker the newspaper of ever-growing sections of the working class and Negro people's movement in our state.

Comradely Greetings from the State Committee.

Robert Thompson, Chairman

William Norman, Secretary



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Union Club (18th Bgby)
Bagby 1 Club (18th Bgby)
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Cochrane Club (18th Bgby)
Douglass Club (18th Bgby)
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Bakers Club
Buckley Club (Midwood)
Gleason Club (Williamsburg)
Singer Club (Brownsville)
Project 1 Club (Brownsville)
Harriet Tubman Club (Brownsville)
Lincoln Terrace (Brownsville)
Julius Fuchik Club (Brownsville)
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Peter V. Cochran Club (34 A.D.)
Frederick Douglass Club (34 A.D.)

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* HANFORD INDUSTRIAL CLUB
* MIDDLE VILLAGE CLUB
* LONG ISLAND CITY CLUB
* SUGAR CLUB (Queens)
* FLY CLUB (Astoria)
* F.D. CLUB (Queens)
* RAILROAD CLUB (Sunnyside)
* COLLEGE POINT CLUB
* L.T. CLUB (Flushing)
* WILLIE HILTON CLUB (Jamaica)
* 74th ST. CLUB (Jackson Heights)
* MERRICK CLUB (Nassau)
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* SUNSHINE CLUB
* HANFORD CLUB
* JOE HILL CLUB (Sunnyside)
* CANTON CLUB (Sunnyside)
* LONG BEACH CLUB (Nassau)
* FIVE TOWNS CLUB (Nassau)
* FAR BOGWAY - INWOOD CLUB
* 6th STREET CLUB (Reno)
* TAYLOR CLUB (Reno)
* ROCKAWAY PARK CLUB
* Corona Heights Club
* Forest Hills Club (Kew Section)
* Regency Club
* Utopia Club
* Kew Gardens Hills Club
* Queensbridge Club
* Lavery Club (Sunnyside)

WESTCHESTER

* CITY PARK CLUB (New Rochelle)
* EUGENE WOLMAN CLUB (New Rochelle)
* NYACK CLUB
* GYTON CLUB
* HARMON CLUB
* MORGAN CLUB
* ORANBURG CLUB
* CHESTWOOD CLUB (Yonkers)
* TARTAN CLUB
* Railroad Club (Westchester)
* 40th Banks Club (Yonkers)

UPSTATE

* SOUTH SIDE CLUB (Schenectady)
* SOUTH END CLUB (Albany)
* YOUTH CLUB (Utica)
* COMMUNITY CLUB (Utica)
* RAILROAD CLUB (Albany)
* JOHN REED STUDENT CLUB (Buffalo)
* 5th Ward Club (Schenectady)
* OR Club 2 (Schenectady)

They Don't Want the Hell-Bomb



NEW YORKERS call upon President Truman to rescind his order to go ahead with the Hell-Bomb as they sign petitions of the American Labor Party at a table put up on the corner of Broadway and 104th Street.

Demand Grows For New Peace Parley

By Joseph Starobin

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said "No," and President Truman said "No," but the biggest fact of the past ten days is that millions of Americans have decided they will not take "No for an answer." The is-

ssue is whether the Administration will abandon the hydrogen horror, and stop the cold war, and sit down around the table with the Soviet Union to seek agreement as the only way of saving the people and security of the American people and the world.

The suave, hard-jawed Mr. Acheson and Mr. Truman (who promised peace in 1948) said that not only will war preparations be accelerated, but they will continue the reckless and expensive policy

of "creating strength in areas of weakness." That means they will try by every method, including force, to throw back the great democratic and revolutionary changes throughout the world which flow from the bankruptcy of the outworn imperialist disorder.

A sharper tug-of-war, with the threat that if the peoples of the world insist on abandoning capitalism the United States will make hot war—that is what the Acheson-Truman doctrine amounts to.

And far from recognizing the right of the Soviet peoples to their own system, Mr. Acheson flatly rejected agreement until the USSR is overthrown. The Soviet government, he said, "is in whole incompatible with the present achievement of a world situation which is based on peace and the maintenance of national independence and freedom."

BUT SOMETHING happened in America at the same moment. It was not as dramatic as the Soviet-Chinese treaty which answers the Joint Chiefs of Staff who have just returned from surveying Japan's usefulness as a war base. It was not as effective as the heroic actions of Italian and French longshoremen who dumped Atlantic Pact munitions destined for Indo-China into the Mediterranean, and made it plain they were not going to let their peoples be used for cannon-fodder.

Yet, something happened in this country of ours: a profound wave of anxiety mixed with anger and fear. It is a revulsion against the stand-pat and hell-bent for war program, a movement for peace which is expressing itself in a thousand diverse ways, but adds up to one thing—that Americans won't take "No for an answer."

IT TOOK EVERY conceivable form—this fear and revulsion and protest. A student of Northwestern University in Chicago committed suicide—he couldn't face the horror of the H-bomb. It was a case of murder by the Truman Doctrine. An 11-year-old child wrote a letter to the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, asking President Truman if kids like himself could hope to grow up to manhood with this H-Bomb around.

In scores of localities, there were meetings—church people, labor leaders, mothers and fathers. All kinds of organizations spoke up: the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Washington; the United Nations Association; or the National Board of the National Labor Peace Conference with headquarters in Chicago which appealed for action by

all local unions to zip up the campaign for a million signatures by April 12 from the shops and mills.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held a crowded rally in the worst weather of the year at Carnegie Hall in New York, with Dr. Haslow Hapley and Dr. Linus Pauling, two eminent scientists from two corners of the country. Dr. Albert Einstein cried out against the armaments race, and the anti-democratic hysteria that's gone with it.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives brought together 100 outstanding citizens (two Nobel Prize winners, seven Protestant bishops) in an appeal for American-Soviet agreement.

THIS ISSUE has become so hot that the rightwing executive board of the CIO, felt compelled to slam the armaments race, while reaffirming its support for the Truman policy—a piece of acrobatics, if there ever was one. And smart senators like Millard Tydings of Maryland and Brien MacMahon of Connecticut, sensing the depth of this popular feeling, were trying to ride its bandwagon. Confused and fearful but aroused people were applauding those speeches, clutching at straws.

A nationally-famous news letter out of Washington said MacMahon's idea of a new start and a fifty billion dollar peace and trade program is winning tremendous support, getting terrific response by mail and wire. It adds up to a real movement questioning official policy, say this newsletter.

Old Sen. Tom Connally of Texas hints (very vaguely) that something could come of new talks in the UN. And that clever campaigner, one of the architects of the cold war, Winston Churchill, finds it useful to suggest a Big Three meeting with Stalin.

ONE THING is very plain from the Acheson press conference on Feb. 8—and that is the determination of the cold warriors to continue their policy, even if it leads to war itself.

His program of "creating strength in areas of weakness" is not a program of peace, but of insisting on the preservation of an imperialist-capitalist setup throughout the entire world—or else, war.

Americans aren't accepting that. And in this week, they have shown that a grass roots campaign is developing to save the future, and the peace of this country by forcing an American-Soviet agreement, by banning the use of atomic bombs, by insisting on trade and commerce with the Socialist and democratic world.

Million Unionists to Ask A-Ban, End of Cold War

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—The National Labor Conference for Peace has launched a petition campaign for one million signatures from the ranks of labor to outlaw atomic weapons of mass destruction and end the cold war.

The petition drive will reach its climax on April 12, anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, when a delegation of the peace conference's national committee in session at Washington will present the signatures to President Truman.

The labor peace group is the outgrowth of a grassroots national conference held here last October, attended by 1,300 delegates from 55 international unions of the CIO, AFL, and independent labor organizations.

Frieda Schwenkmyer, national administrative secretary, indicated that 120 area groups of the Labor Peace Conference in states and cities across the nation had already begun to step up the petition campaign into high gear.

The petition, addressed to President Truman and the U. S. Congress, sets forth the following four-point program for peace:

Outlawing atomic weapons, prohibiting their manufacture, and destruction of existing stockpiles; with the United Nations adopting international control measures to enforce this policy.

Immediate conferences, particularly between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, to end the cold war and settle outstanding differences.

Lifting the embargo on trade with the Soviet Union, east European countries, and China. Defending democratic liberties and the rights of labor and the Negro people.

Explaining the petition campaign, Miss Schwenkmyer said "there has to be tangible proof that working people of this country want peace, not war."

"If it takes one million signatures of workers, all right," she said. "If it takes two million, we'll get two million signatures."

The Ingrid Bergman Case

Millions of words have been spewed out about the love affair of Ingrid Bergman and Roberto Rossellini and the net effect on the five people involved—two of them children—has been the equivalent of a public massacre.

Emerging clearly from the enormous publicity has been one fact: that Miss Bergman, despite all her wealth, has not been able to free herself completely from the oppressed position in which capitalism places women. Here is a woman to whom capitalism apparently gave everything—enormous wealth, fame, respect, freedom from subservient position accorded the vast majority of women.

But when a crisis came in her life, as it comes to many women, she was held up in full public view, her life pilloried and torn, her attempt to reconstitute her life and achieve happiness mocked and attacked, her husband and daughter, 11-year-old Pia, lacerated emotionally by the cruel public spectacle made of their lives.

It then was revealed that Miss Bergman, far from being a liberated woman, was an investment. She was worth millions and this investment had to be protected, no matter the cost to the five people involved. The money put into "Strömholm" had to be preserved and, if possible, a profit achieved. Any future films she might make had to be guaranteed financially on the basis of notoriety, instead of art.

MISS BERGMAN was made to bear the full brunt of capitalism's great hypocrisy. Women every day have children out of wedlock. This great work of the family-industry

nored by the press except of occasional sensational sex series. Instead the case of Ingrid Bergman is given the full treatment, as if it were a great rarity and the break-up of families not an everyday event under capitalism.

Instead of understanding and help, capitalist society offered Miss Bergman only torture, hypocritical sermons, commercialism and malice.

The whole weight of this attack turned on Miss Bergman as a woman. All her wealth was not enough to shield her from the official capitalist ideology of male superiority. The baby born out of wedlock was not Rossellini's baby, but Miss Bergman's baby. No, one was placed on Rossellini; if anything, his role was written to reflect credit and glamor on him.

With all her wealth and position, when it came to the crisis, Miss Bergman was revealed to have less freedom, less ability to achieve happiness, than any woman of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies or China. Any Soviet woman has a status far superior to Miss Bergman's.

THESE PERSONAL CRUISES occur also under Socialism. But there the whole community intervenes to try to save the family. If these efforts fail, then the members of the family are suspended with all the love and sympathy that a society can lavish, and they are all helped to restore their lives happily.



INGRID BERGMAN

In a Socialist society, no 11-year-old Pia stands on the edge of the glare, lacerated to her very depths by the cruel publicity, which has torn love out of her young life. Every effort is made there to preserve for the child the love of both father and mother.

A final word should be said of the extreme hypocrisy exhibited by that self-appointed guardian of the world's morality—the Vatican. In the case of Charles Chaplin, whom the Vatican hated politically, it organized a boycott of his film, Monsieur Verdoux, which caused its virtual banning in the U. S. and in all Catholic-dominated countries.

But in the Bergman-Rossellini case, it has carefully attempted to protect the assets of the director. Could it be that the Vatican wants to protect the films about the Catholic Church, which Rossellini has agreed to make for the Vatican?

CHURCH YOUTH LEADER ASKS TALK ON A-CONTROL

DETROIT.—"I would say Acheson's statement opposing new and direct negotiations with Soviet Russia for peace and outstanding atomic weapons is exactly the wrong policy. I am in favor of direct and continuous negotiations on these questions."

That's what Rev. George Harper of Nashville, Tenn., administrative secretary of the National Conference of Methodist Youth, told the Michigan Worker in an exclusive interview here this week.

Rev. Harper said: "We must make democracy, or, as we call it, American democracy, work at

home by breaking down any system of segregation and discrimination."

"We must train ourselves not to be part of the increasing mass hysteria that tends to call any liberal or anyone who disagrees with us a Communist."

"Through letters to Congress, we must try to steer U. S. policy to be one of moving toward international government of some sort."

Harper said he favored "some kind of legislation through the UN to see that hydrogen and atomic bombs would be outlawed."

We're Asking You for \$175,000

Dear Reader:

You have made this paper an uncompromising champion of the working class, of peace, of security, these 26 years since it began. We are confident that you will see to it that it will grow and will flourish.

For you know the havoc most of the 1,744 other daily newspapers are causing America. And you know that the Daily Worker and The Worker oppose them, have the program to defeat them, and to make our land a power for peace, a stronghold of democracy, of freedom.

YOU are, in truth, the stockholders of this newspaper. It belongs to you, and to no corporation that robs you. Hence we bring you the facts and the problems of our newspaper, YOUR newspaper.

★
LAST YEAR this paper's deficit was \$225,000. We ran our annual financial campaign to raise it.

Our readers sent us \$200,000. They also contributed the bulk of the \$1,000,000 bail fund that was raised during the year as the attacks grew hotter upon the Communist party and all progressives. They contributed the lion's share in a variety of working class financial campaigns.

So it is no mystery why we fell short \$25,000 in that drive.

We are glad to say that we have kept the deficit from increasing, despite the rising costs of publication. True, we have had to cut edges, these various essentials from our newspaper: less pages, less photographs, cuts in personnel.

This year we must begin our financial campaign once again. We plan to start March 1 and close it May 1—two months. We confidently expect it to be a hard-hitting, successful drive.

★
KNOWING THAT the demands on you will be greater in 1950 than in 1949, we have decided to ask for \$175,000—which is \$50,000 less than we sought last year.

This \$175,000 will not cover our deficit for the year 1950. But we set that lower figure because we do not want to burden our readers all at once with the total required. The goal of \$175,000 in this drive means we shall be obliged to raise the rest of the deficit in other ways: by higher circulation, more subs, various methods.

It will be hard, but we feel—with your co-operation—it can be done. As we said above, we have trimmed expenditures. We hope, for your paper's effectiveness, we shall not need to cut more.

Many of our readers realize the dangers to their paper and thousands have pledged they will

continue the campaign for subscriptions ALL YEAR ROUND. This is our greatest guarantee.

Another positive fact to remember is that most of our new readers this year took one-year subs, instead of half-year, as in 1949.

So we are certain that your support of our drive for \$175,000 by May 1 will see the paper through until next year.

It's up to you and we know you will come through in this drive.

(Signed)

THE EDITORS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE WORKER.

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I therefore pledge \$.....

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The Worker

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The People and the White House

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS HAVING trouble with the people.

He keeps on saying that he won't discuss with the Soviet Union the outlawing of atomic warfare. He will continue to pile up atom bombs and H-bombs, even though he knows that the Soviet Union will not take any second place in atomic development.

But the people just won't swallow this ghastly idea that we can't outlaw atomic war. The protest has been great. Acheson tried to quiet the country. Truman backed him up. But it didn't do any good. The people weren't satisfied however. Noted scientist, Dr. Einstein, rapped the atomic armaments race as a fatal course.

Washington cannot give a reasonable answer to the question: Why can't we accept the Soviet offer to outlaw atomic war, with this outlawing to be backed up by systematic UN inspection as the Soviets propose?

On the one hand, the government says we can't negotiate until we are stronger than the Soviet Union in order to make them respect our views. That is, we must force our views on them. According to this, we are weaker than Russia is now, since we are unable to force them to accept the Baruch Plan of turning over their peacetime atomic industry to a Wall Street controlled commission. But the Pentagon brass, from Eisenhower down, brags that we can "lick hell out of the Russians." First, we are weaker than Russia, then we are stronger. But if we are stronger, then why do we have to make bigger and bigger bombs all the time? Why are we supposed to be in such mortal peril of "Soviet aggression"?

The whole thing doesn't add up. The truth is that the people want peace because they don't want to die in an atomic slaughter, while Wall Street wants cold war and hot war because both are profitable, to the few up at the top.

THE WHITE HOUSE is having trouble also with the people on domestic issues. It is using the hated Taft-Hartley law to break the miners strike. Labor isn't taking that either. Nine railroad lodges have protested, calling for a nationwide stoppage to halt the injunction wave. The CIO leadership has spoken its words of criticism of the injunction, though keeping quiet about the man who is using it—President Truman. The miners led by John L. Lewis are facing a terrific gang-up of the coal corporations, the government, the courts, and the press. They are hungry. If Labor does not help the miners win, then no union will be safe from the same kind of strikebreaking. Action is needed down below in the trade union locals:

To aid the miners against the White House injunction club.
Against the criminal policy of pushing America toward an atomic war.



PRES. TRUMAN



ALBERT EINSTEIN



JOHN L. LEWIS

Treason Exposed by Carey's 'Let's-Join-Fascists' Speech

By John Williamson

FOR SOME TIME it has pleased CIO president Philip Murray to refer to James Carey as "my Secretary of State." But this "labor diplomat" and walking delegate for the bipartisan Hell-Bomb blackmailers fumbled badly in his much-publicized appearance before the Hearst and American Legion-sponsored conclave of a few weeks ago.

Protests from rank-and-file trade unionists and progressive union officials have obliged the CIO to bow out, "unofficially," from this pro-fascist entanglement. But Carey's participation was official, and, welcome as it is, the "unofficial" withdrawal will not satisfy the workers who want to clean this fascist blot from the whole labor movement by driving James Carey from its ranks.

Sharing a platform with Butcher Franco's chief American representative, the notorious anti-Semite Mervin K. Hart, Carey said bluntly:

"In the last war we joined with the Communists to fight the fascists; in another war we will join the fascists to fight the Communists."

What else he said was not revealed. But this single sentence, unparalleled in American labor history, sent a shudder of alarm through the workers of our country and brought a gasp of horror from Negro and Jewish leaders.

★
CAREY, as an official representative of National CIO, spoke to an audience which found nothing shocking in his words. It is no wonder that he was caught off guard. Murray's "Secretary of State" could dispense with diplomatic double-talk in speaking to fascists and war-mongers. Backing in their applause, he made the fatal mistake of forgetting that workers might get wind of what he said to their arch enemies.

The so-called All-American Conference Against Communism at which Carey spoke was organized by Hearst and the top brass of the American Legion—the organizers of mob violence at Peekskill, and against more than one picket line. It was attended by the leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—opposite numbers of the Krupp and Thyssen cartellists who plotted and financed Hitler's seizure power and the destruction of the German labor movement.

James Carey divided speaking



JAMES CAREY

honors with Senator Karl E. Mundt and Jack B. Tenney. Tenney was ousted from the California state legislature by the labor-progressive voters who repudiated his witch-hunting "Little Dies" committee in 1948. The CIO is on record against the Mundt-Ferguson police state bill, which was the theme of Mundt's speech. Murray's "Secretary of State" thus carried the CIO's support of the bi-partisan Truman Administration to its logical conclusion—an alliance with the most openly fascist forces in the America GOP.

★
TO THAT AUDIENCE it seemed natural enough that Carey should hold out his hand to the Nazi and Japanese war criminals, to the butcher Franco—and to the lynchers of the Negro people and advocates of pogroms. But to the unseen audience of labor and democratic Americans Carey's statement was an eye-opener. Many who had not understood before, must now be helped to see that the Carey declaration of readiness to "join with the fascists" is the inevitable consequence of the policy which split the World Federation of Trade Unions, condemned the murder of Greek patriots and trade unionists, and made the "labor allies" of the Marshall Plan and ECA an instrument for sowing division in the trade unions of France and Italy.

Only those who don't want to see can any longer remain blind to what all this means in relation to what is happening in CIO. The policy of splitting CIO by expelling militants and left-progressives is the same policy that makes Mur-

ray's "Secretary of State" feel so at home among the tycoons of the NAM Chamber of Commerce, the most openly fascist and war-mongering enemies of labor, the Negro people and the Jewish people.

A "quiet," and "unofficial" withdrawal from this unsavory company does not expunge from the record Carey's blunt offer of an alliance with fascism. Phillip Murray, as official spokesman of the CIO, cannot escape responsibility for either repudiating that offer publicly—or letting it stand. What has Jacob Potofsky, who succeeded Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to say? Frank Rosenblum didn't let this pass with an evasive "no comment." If Carey is not officially repudiated, is Potofsky willing to be bound by his words as an expression of "national policy" in accord with the new CIO rules of "political conformity?" And what about Willard Townsend, Robert Weaver, and Philip Weightman? How can they answer to the Negro people if they continue to cover up for Carey?

★
THE WHOLE CIO, and all trade unions, are gravely threatened by this exposed labor traitor, James Carey. He must be driven from the ranks of the leadership of the labor movement, and the first step is to demand his resignation as Secretary of the CIO.

Harry Reid was officially made Chairman of the Continuations Committee of this 1950 edition of the strike-breaking, union-busting National Civic Federation. His resignation from that indecent post must be equally official, and public. Both the CIO and AFL should withdraw publicly from the "united front" with Mundt, Sokolsky, Hearst, Tenney, Mervin K. Hart and the American Legion whose real purpose is the destruction of the whole labor movement.

What all labor needs is united action against the very forces that James Carey joined. United action to support the coal miners—against the coal operators and their servant, Harry S. Truman. United action to repeal Taft-Hartley now—without waiting for another election, another Congress, another sell-out. United action of Negro and white—to enact FEPC and other civil rights legislation now, and put an end to the Truman-Dixiecrat-GOP run-around. United action of labor and all progressives, not with Senator Mundt, but against his police state legislation and in defense of the Bill of Rights.

What's On

SATURDAY

Manhattan

FAMOUS FILMS "The City" and "The Pawn Shop" have been elected by audiences of the Vote-Your-Own-Film-Club for showing tonight, 9 p.m. and midnight, with most successful social dancing in N.Y.C. Sunday, 9 p.m., with discussion and dance. Sub. 75c. Vote-Your-Own-Film Club, 8 Fifth Avenue (near 8th St.).

SOMETHING MOVING AND ALIVE: that's what they say about the Jefferson Theater Workshop's production of Clifford Odets' modern classic "Awake and Sing." Directed by Al Saxe. Showing again this Friday, February 17th and Saturday, February 18th, 8:30 p.m., at the Jefferson School Theater, 16th St. and 6th Ave. Admission \$1.00 tax included.

CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Guest speaker from Deep South. Progressive Vanguard Players. Dancing, free refreshments. Saturday, February 18th, 8:30 p.m. Saxon-Vanetti Club, Communist Party, 273 Bleeker St. Contribution 50c.

WANT TO HAVE loads of fun? Come to Club Agard's L.Y.L. dance, 6 Pitt St. (bet. Delancey and Rivington Sts.) at 8:30. Baita, entertainment. Saturday, February 18th. Sub. 50c.

RECTOR BAILEY and his electric guitar will make with the Calypso and Flamenco music. Dancing and refreshments. 1st A.D. N. ALP, 350 Fourth Avenue (15th St.), tonight, February 18th. Contribution 60c.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA again invites you to an unusual film festival. "Boundary Lines," animated color film on discrimination. "Ren Hop," McLaren's "Fiddle-dee-dee" abstract color fantasy. Joris Ivens classic documentary, "Indonesia Calling," and Chaplin's hilarious "Behind the Screen." Dancing and refreshments till 2 a.m., at our studios, 17 West 34th St., Saturday, February 18th, 8:30 p.m. Non-members 75c.

HARLEM UNITY THEATRE pre-production Party. Free beer and salt. Show commences at 10 p.m. Calypso Combo. Contributions 75c and \$1.00. 300 West 107th St., Apt. 3B.

SEND OFF DANCE for our delegates to the Progressive Party Convention. Saturday evening, February 18th, at the Tompkins Square YPA's new modern community center. Dancing till 3 a.m. Entertainment, refreshments, art exhibit, 95 Avenue B (cor. 6th St.) Contributions 75c. (Joe Salterman will be there). Auspices YPA and ALP.

BAZAAR, wonderful buys. Friday, 2:30 through Sunday evening. Auspices: ALP 6th South, 330 West 50th St.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends. Surprise attractions, folk social. Studio redecorated. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St.

THE WAY by popular demand of those unable to get into the last showing. "The Great Documentary" is repeated. Photography by Paul Strand, music by Revueistas. Powerful story of Mexican fishermen in their fight for unity. Showings at 8:30 sharp, 9:30 and 11:00 p.m. Social all night. Membership \$1.25. Saturday Night Film Club, ASP, 111 West 88th St.

MANHATTAN INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL Labor Youth League, invites you to a RELAXAMORE, an evening of dancing, singing, refreshments and all professional entertainment at W Fifth Avenue (near 15th St.), Saturday night at 9 p.m. Membership subscription 60c. Proceeds go to rank and file seamen.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE will be discussed by Stuart Outler at The Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue, 3 p.m., admission free.

SPECIAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN 7 years old and up. Saturday at 1:30 p.m. at The Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue. There will be a Paper Puppet Show. "The Brotherhood of Man." Betty Saunders will sing songs of the Negro People and also a group will dance "Little Red-Head Town." The admission is 25c and a can of food for a miner's child.

CLUB NEW WORLD YPA celebrates Negro History Week. Cultural program, dancing, refreshments. 702 St. Nicholas Avenue (14th St.) 9 p.m. until. Donation 50c. February 18th.

HOLLYWOOD TEN DANCE-AROUND with the American Polka Group featuring the best progressive square and folk dancing in town, with Fred, Lou and Dick calling and Claire leading nationals. In-formation starring the Polka singers and one-half hour movie program, including Chaplin's "Laughing Gas," the Polish puppet film "The Princess and the Dragon," and the Soviet feature "Life in the Sea." Saturday night, February 18th, 8:30 p.m., 280 West 36th St. Instruction fee 50c.

PROSPECT COMMUNITY LYL giving its first in a series of semi-monthly parties. Terrible band, entertainment. Free beer. Royal Mansion, 1215 Boston Rd. (169th St.) February 18th, 9 p.m. Sub. 60c.

TOGETHER AS ONE, Brooklyn Jewish Young Fraternists, JYFO, presents a cultural presentation in the spirit of Brotherhood and Negro-Jewish Youth Unity. JYF dance, drama, choral groups, Negro Youth Chorus, Puerto Rican songs and dances, Ukrainian dance group. Tonight at 11:00 St. John's Place (Corner Albany Ave., Kingston Ave. St. INT), Sub. 75c.

SQUARE DANCING, coffee and cake. Brotherhood celebration, honoring Domestic Workers Union, with Minnie Ingersoll of County ALP. Saturday night, 8:30, February 18th, 1802 Pitkin Avenue. Sub. 50c.

CLUB PROGRESS Labor Youth League grand opening and housewarming party. Saturday, Feb. 18th, 1748 Pitkin Avenue. Come help us break in our new headquarters. Fun, entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Sub. 50c.

PARTY AND DANCE this Saturday, 8:30 p.m. at 14th A.D. ALP headquarters, 468 Keap Street. Refreshments and entertainment. Everybody welcome. Sub. 75c.

QALA PARTY to meet our neighbors! Fun, food, entertainment galore! Make new friends at Betances LYL. 7 Twyphina Avenue. Sub. 50c.

BROWNVILLE opens children's playhouse! Story-telling, games, singing. February 18th, 2:30 p.m. ALP, 303 Saratoga Avenue (Lironia). Admission 30c, children, 15c adults.

QUEENS

EXTRA! Queens County YPA's Frederick Douglass dance. Saturday night, 16th, TWO Hall, 8-22 Merrick Rd. (180th St. "E" Train). Pop. mambo, for trot, etc. See live entertainment commemorating Negro History Week. all for unbelievable 25c contribution.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

BAZAAR, wonderful buys. Last times today. Auspices, ALP 3th South, 230 West 80th St.

DR. JOSEPH PUNST, outstanding Psychiatrist, who has taken a leading role in the present debate on Freud, will discuss "Marxism vs. Freudism." ALP, 230 West 80th St. (Bway), 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

THE NEGRO PEOPLE: A Powerful Force for Democracy and Peace. Forum with speakers Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. and Philip S. Foner. Sunday, Feb. 19th, 8:30 p.m., at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Avenue.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends. Studio redecorated. Folk dancing. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St.

PEOPLE'S WELFARE vs. WALL STREET WARFARE. Which side are you on? Speaker: George Blake, Chairman, N.Y. County C.P. Film: "Power and the Land," showing achievements of TVA. Sunday, Feb. 19th at 8:30 p.m. 201 Second Ave., Sub. 35c. Auspices: Educational Committee, Henry Forbes Section, C.P.

COME AND JOIN THE CRITICS Sunday, Feb. 19th, for the fourth successful weekend performance of "It Ain't Shantel." Camp Unity's Freedom Theater's two hour musical play. Curtain at 8:30. Admission \$1.50 (75c for members), at the Czechoslovak House, 341 East 72 St. RH 4-9273. Social and refreshments. P.S.: No performance Saturday.

FOLK DANCING this Sunday and every Sunday at 8 p.m. Room 7, Czechoslovak House, 341 East 72 St. Sub. 35c.

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS first whining-ding with Peta Seeger, Betty Sanders, Irwin Silber, Bob Claiborne, Skyles and Emma. Lounge Room and others. Sunday, 2-5 p.m., 166 East 14th St. 25c or can of food.

YESTERDAY'S STRUGGLES guide us to victory today. Doris Miller LYL presents a Negro woman from the South, a Negro youth leader and a full cultural program at its Negro History Week Celebration. Harlem Tenant's Council, 44 West 125th St., 3 p.m. Sub. 50c.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK DANCE-CONCERT. Harlem Children's Center, 38 West 124th St. 8 p.m. Joint program by Bonnie Aul, William Bales, Jane Dudley, Madrasah's Oriental Dance Company, Claude Marchant, Sophie Maslow, Donald McKayle, New Dance Group, Walter Nika, Miriam Pander, Archie Savage & Co., and Beatrice Seidler. Sub. \$1.25. Auspices: Committee for the Negro in the Arts. Tickets may be obtained at C.N.A., 77 Fifth Avenue, Frederick Douglass Bookstore, 144 West 125th St. and at door.

LAST DAY to see these famous films "The City" and "The Pawn Shop." Informal discussion and dance. Tonight, 9 p.m. Sub. 75c. Vote-Your-Own-Film-Club, 8 Fifth Avenue (off 8th St.). Don't miss it!

YPA COMMEMORATION of Negro History Week. Film on Negro History, speaker, entertainment, social. Sunday, Feb. 19th, 8 p.m., 1437 Third Avenue (81st St.) Donation 50c.

BRONS

SEE 00 LABOR FILM "Strange Victory." Refreshments, social. 1530 Walton Ave., Bronx, 8 p.m. Sponsors: Mt. Eden CP. Sub. 40c.

DON'T MISS "The Negro Soldier," also Charlie Chaplin in "The Vagabond." The show begins at 9:00. Club Unity LYL, 1029 East 153rd St.

BAIRNBRIDGE ALP CLUB presents a Negro History Week celebration with a lecture on "The Negro and the Hollywood Film" by Dave Platt and Sam Hayward (songs and narration) at 3330 Bainbridge Ave. 8 p.m. Refreshments. Sub. 30c.

Brooklyn

"STRANGE VICTORY" - A provocative and brilliant film. "Tall Tales" with Burt Ives, Josh White and others. Folk social dancing. Meyer Levin, JYP, 1120 St. John's Place. Cont. 35c or two cans of food to aid miners.

THE SOUTH COMES NORTH. Exciting first-hand account of resistance in the South. Club Advance Forum, 1223 Bedford Ave. 9 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 19. Donation 15c.

FILM AND SOCIAL NIGHT. "The War" and Chaplin Films. Social dancing, new and fascinating games. Ping-pong. Club Unity, LYL, 285 Utica Ave. 35c.

DANCE WITH ALL PEOPLES for freedom. Tonight, 8:30, at Boro Park Jewish Young Fraternists' new home, 8405-10th Avenue. Folk, Square, Solid and fun.

Coming

HOOTENANNY: "WALK ALONG TOGETHER" with Brovare McGhee, Sanny Terry, The Weavers, Betty Sanders, Betty Ancona, Mamie Johnson Trio, Bill Marshall, Reggie Lewis, Rev. Davis, Joe Howard, Bill Robinson and many other Negro and white artists in a tribute to Negro History Week. Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, Friday, February 24th, 8:30 p.m. Advance reserved tickets at People's Artists, 388 East 14th St., Music Room, 126 West 44th St., Workers Bookshop, 35 East 12th St., Jefferson School, 16th St. and Sixth Avenue. All tickets, advance and at door, \$1.00.

POP. TROT. BRUMBA WITH MILLS DAVIS. A night of continuous dancing, two bands, to the tunes of the town's outstanding modern musicians, all winners of Metronome, Down Beat and Billboard awards. At Sunnyside Garden, 44th St. and Queens Blvd, Queens, Friday, March 3rd. Sponsored by Queens County ALP and

YPA. Tickets at bookshop, ALP headquarters, 23-23-45th St., L. I. C. Advance \$1.25, door \$1.50.

ATTENTION ALL NEW YORK YOUTH: a mammoth youth cultural rally for peace and against colonialism will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 21st, 7:30 p.m., at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. See dramatic presentation of songs and dances of Viet-Nam, India, Africa, China, Puerto Rico and the Negro people. Hear Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, who has returned from China; Jose Teades, Puerto Rican youth leader; Rev. John Darr. All proceeds to Union of Puerto Rican youth and students. Admission 75c. Auspices: American Youth for a Free World, 144 Bleeker St., AL 4-9222.

HEAR MRS. PAUL ROBINSON in a program for world friendship and Negro Jewish unity. Laura Duncan, singer, Bronx County, JYFO Chorus. Thursday, Feb. 23rd, 8:30 p.m. Herman Ridder High School, 173 St. and Boston Rd. Sponsored by Bronx JYFO and Emma Lazarus Division. Admission 50c including tax.

Notice

1950 MEMBERSHIP DRIVE of Lincoln Bedford Lodge 594 is on. Join the IWO. Enjoy its great fraternal, insurance, health benefits. During February, March, April, our headquarters at 71 Fifth Ave. (near 18th St.) will be open daily for information and acceptance of membership applications. Hours: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., 8-10 p.m. **SECTOR CLASS**, life model, Friday evening 7-10. Painting, ceramic, Tuesday-Thursday, Creative Art, 790 East 161 St. (Near Prospect)

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MARCH CONTENTS

The Case of Naim Hikkmet M. N. Poema From Prison Naim Hikkmet
Trenton Close-up Milly Salween and Phillip Bonosky
Problems of Jewish Culture Morris U. Schappas
The Miners Call Her Mother Joseph Leads
Our Time Samuel Sillen
Freedom and Responsibility Charles Humboldt
Books in Review: THE DIPLOMAT, by James Aldridge, reviewed by Richard O. Boyer; LITERATURE AND REALITY, by Howard Fast, reviewed by Samuel Sillen; THE LAST OPTIMIST, by Julio Alvarez Del Vayo, reviewed by Joseph Clark; MODERN GREEK POETRY, edited by Rex Davison, reviewed by Milton Blau; THE BIG STRIKE, by Mike Quin, reviewed by Bernard Barton.

FILMS: All for One Price Warren Miller
ART: The Whitney Disaster William Thor Burger
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Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

The Fight for Justice

GREENVILLE, N. C. — Teen-agers Lloyd and Bennie Daniels, Negro youths doomed to death for the year-old unsolved "lovers' lane" slaying of taxi driver William O'Neal, would have walked the last mile to

the Central Prison gas chamber last July 15 had it not been for courageous action of one of Greenville's best citizens. He is Cornelius A. Simmons, Tomacco, Agricultural and Allied young Negro organizer of the Food, Workers of America.

It was Simmons who unearthed evidence showing that Lloyd, then 16 years old, and Bennie Daniels, 17, were not at the scene of the crime. He discovered evidence of the mysterious woman in pink, her dress, stockings and shoes besmeared with blood, fleeing the wooded spot where O'Neal was brutally murdered.

He learned that O'Neal, riding in his cab with an unnamed woman, was trailed to the death rendezvous in "lovers' lane" by a speeding car. The mystery car was seen leaving "lovers' lane" shortly after the time the murder is believed to have been committed.

The more Simmons investigated the more evidence he discovered proving the innocence of the Daniels cousins.

Simmons demanded that the State of North Carolina find the real killers.

THE FTA UNION organizer's determination to see that justice was done resulted in the formation of the Daniels Defense Committee, with headquarters in Durham. This was a significant event in the struggle against Jimcrow in Carolina.

Joining the committee's executive board were many well-known white and Negro Carolina citizens.

Among them were Mrs. L. B. Mitcheal, of Asheville, state organizer for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People; John Russell, regional director of the Fur and Leather Workers Union; Rev. D. W. Roston, Chapel



O. JOHN ROGGE Plans Appeal

Hill; Henry Edwards, Chapel Hill NAACP president; Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Durham; L. E. Austin, publisher and editor of the Carolina Times.

Also John Webb, Chapel Hill Architect; Mrs. Moranda Smith, Winston-Salem, regional director of the FTW; John Hunt, state director of the Progressive Party; G. W. Logan, Durham businessman; and Charles Hunt, High Point Student.

DIRECTING THE WORK of the committee are Simmons and Mrs. Minna Abernethy, of Chapel Hill, co-chairmen; Mrs. Mary Robertson, of Durham, secretary; and Nathaniel Bond, chairman of the North Carolina NAACP Youth Conference, committee treasurer. The committee is thoroughly non-partisan, having one purpose: defeat of the Daniels frame-up.

Both white and Negro residents of Greenville, outraged at the cruel attempt to railroad the innocent Daniels youths, brought vital information to the committee indicating O'Neal was victim of a love triangle, that he was killed and mutilated by a jealous lover.

Greenvilleites, who offered important information about the mysterious woman in pink, forbade use of their names in press dispatches. They said they feared local "reprisals and ostracism."

Another important witness said his life "wouldn't be worth a nickel" if he publicly testified how he saw county officials destroy important evidence that would aid the Daniels youths.

JIMCROW RESTRICTIONS hedged the committee on all sides. No white Greenville attorneys would accept the case.

The committee retained two outstanding Negro lawyers, J. C.

Gates of Durham and Herman L. Taylor of Raleigh.

They exposed Pitt County's Jimcrow jury system, showing that Negroes, while making up more than 40 percent of the county's population, were systematically barred from jury service. Gates and Taylor had guts. They made a courageous courtroom fight.

Their challenge to the jury panel was overruled, however, by Superior Court Judge Clawson Williams. He refused to hear any testimony about the mysterious woman in pink. He heard the Daniels youths denounced as "bad" by state's witness and sent the jury out to bring in the inevitable Dixie verdict: "Guilty of murder."

Failure of Negro-hating Greenville court officials to promptly furnish the defense necessary records and transcripts of the trial testimony caused the appeal of the case to reach the North Carolina Supreme Court one day past the deadline. The court refused to receive the appeal. And the youths were again face to face with the gas chamber.

FORMER ASSISTANT U. S. attorney O. John Rogge and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, were contacted by the Daniels Committee in New York. They entered the case last month and rushed an application for a writ of certiorari to Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court Fred M. Vinson.

Chief Justice Vinson granted the Daniels youths an extension in the writ until March 14.

The high court agreed to review the record of the lower court. But the time is swiftly running out.

The Daniels Committee at this moment has not sufficient funds to pay for printing of the 500-page court record. In addition, funds are desperately needed to finance further investigation of facts surrounding the case. There are other pressing legal expenses that must be met at once by the committee.

That is why this newspaper is appealing to everyone of its readers to make a financial contribution to:

Daniels Defense Committee, Nathaniel Bond, Treasurer, Box 1601, Durham, N. C.

SPEAK OUT PEACE!



NOTICE

Final Report of Subscription Drive will appear in the issue of February 26.

All subscriptions received through Monday, February 20th, will be included in the Final Subscription Drive Report.

'Stop Using Guns Against Africans' Robeson Demands

"The suppression of African revolts in fascist-ridden South Africa and in America's own African protectorate, Liberia, shows the kind of enforcement of exploitation by armed might which the rulers of Africa are employing in order to keep that continent 'safe' for American and European investment," Paul Robeson, Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, said this week.

American corporations have been expanding their operations in all areas of Africa, he pointed out, and there are "close tie-ups of Wall Street banks and the U. S. Government with the South African Government and the colonial regimes in the rest of Africa."

Truman's Point-Four Program, Robeson said, "entails this kind of gun-enforced exploitation of African and other colonial workers and explains, in part, why the Truman administration continues to refuse to push through Congressional enactment of civil rights legislation and the FEPC bill which would put a stop to the discriminatory exploitation of Negro workers here in the United States."

THE BACKGROUND of Robeson's statement was the renewed

flare-up of fighting between Africans and police in the African ghetto areas of Johannesburg and the Liberian Government's sending of riflemen and machine-gun squads to quell a riot of Africans (wages 18 cents a day) employed on the rubber plantations of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and the simultaneous strike for wage increases by laborers working for the American-owned Liberian Mining Co.

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'Save Hiring Hall'-- Rank & File Seamen

Defense of the hiring hall will be the battle slogan of the national rank and file Conference of the CIO National Maritime Union, to be held in New York this Sunday. As this edition went to press, delegates from every port covered by the union and from dozens of ships were making their way to New York for the conference called by the United Rank and File Committee.

The slogan took on impelling significance with the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling Monday that the hiring hall, "lifeblood of maritime unionism," was illegal. The Committee—a united front body of all groups in the union determined to restore union democracy, end goon rule, and re-establish a fighting unity—called for strike action if any interference takes place with the hiring hall.

Committee leaders declared the Supreme Court's stand was the bitter fruit of Curran's goon-backed efforts to purge the union of all critics and to make it "respectable" to the shipowners.

WHILE COMMITTEE LEADERS pressed for united action to defend the hall, Curran continued his red-baiting and only action indicated by him was an attempt to amend the Taft-Hartley Law, under which the hall was outlawed.

"That's all right," a Committee leader declared. "But that could take a long time with this Congress. In the meantime the union could be smashed. The first reliance has to be on the united strength of the seamen, with the backing of all maritime unions and the rest of labor."

Committee leaders asserted that Sunday's conference will probably press for a united conference of all maritime unions to organize strike action if any attempt is made to interfere with the hiring hall.

Ship Machines To India from New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The freighter "M. V. Marken" is loading 400 deadweight tons of textile machinery to be shipped to the East. Little is known about who is shipping the machinery or the exact destination. The ship, however, operates between the U. S. and the Persian Gulf and British India. Presumably the mill owners are moving towards cheap labor as the Firestone Mill here recently moved to Argentina.

Prof. Douglas V. Brown, "impartial" arbitrator between the mill owners and TWU-CIO, has resigned the post he held since 1943. No reason has been made public. Brown has been deeply resented by textile workers, against whom he has ruled in every case involving work loads, and in wage disputes.

The cost of public welfare in New Bedford has jumped again, due to the increased number of cases. The number on the rolls Feb. 1 was 903, compared with 600 one year earlier. Of the 303 increase, 150 have been added since Dec. 1. Most unemployed workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation.

Workers at the New Bedford Gas and Electric Co., organized in the independent Utility Workers of New England, have ratified a one-year contract providing a two-cent hourly pay boost and slight vacation improvement. The workers had taken a strike vote.

Progressive Party to Map Strategy on Major Issues

By Max Gordon

Progressive Party delegates from at least 85 states gather in Chicago next week-end for their party's second national convention. The convention will start next Friday night, Feb. 24, and continue through Saturday and Sunday. It will hit especially at the issues

now shaking the country. It is set to work out means of developing the great public fight for atom agreement and atom bomb outlawing, for recognition and trade with China, for passage of civil rights legislation, against use of the government as the strike-breaking and wage-freezing instrument of Big Business.

Numerous attempts have been made by its enemies to write off the Progressive Party since it was organized in the elections of two years ago. There have been all sorts of tales about "splits," divisions between "Communists" and "anti-Communists," etc.

Progressive Party leaders scoff at these tales.

"Despite all efforts to kill us off with red-baiting and rumors about disintegration, our convention will show we are a vital political body," the Party's national chairman, Elmer Benson, declared in an interview recently.

Benson declared the Progressive Party is out to build a coalition for peace embracing everyone who realizes there must be a peaceful alternative to the suicidal path taken by the Truman Administration.

Benson also saw the Party embracing all who believe the Bill of Rights means what it says, and who are ready to fight for this belief.

A GOOD DEAL of convention attention will center on the 1950 congressional elections. Rep. Vito Marcantonio, head of the New York State section of the Party and its only representative in Congress,

will head the congressional campaign committee and will report to the convention.

A special report on the fight for election of more Negro congressmen will be given by Charles P. Howard, prominent Iowa Negro publisher, who will serve as secretary of the congressional campaign committee.

The convention is expected to adopt a flexible policy toward the congressional elections. Independent candidates will run in some areas, and coalitions with progressive voters of one or the other major parties will be affected in others.

As regards Negro candidates, the Party is planning to exert its maximum influence to increase the

number elected throughout the country, regardless of Party label. Right now there are just two Negro congressmen—A. Clayton Powell of New York and William A. Dawson of Chicago.

The rising Dixiecrat menace in the South, developing as a direct reaction to the effective and militant battles of the Negro people to win the vote, will also occupy considerable attention at the convention.

Among those who will address the convention are Henry Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robeson. Mr. Robeson will also sing at a concert Saturday night. Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, world-famous Negro scholar, will head the convention's resolutions committee.

Workers Blast Jas. Carey's 'Unity With Fascists' Talk

GARY, Ind.—Shock and indignation is the reaction of rank and file steel workers when they learn of James Carey's "unity with fascists" speech made at an anti-Communist Conference at New York's Hotel Astor at the end of January.

In that speech, Carey, who is now engaged in a vicious attempt to destroy the militant United Electrical Workers Union, said:

"In the last war, we joined with the Communists to fight fascists. In another war we will join with the fascists to defeat Communism."

Expressing the sentiment of

widespread rank-and-file feeling, Harry Powell, president, Inland Local 1010, Steelworkers, said: "As far as I am concerned, the CIO shouldn't join with fascists in anything. We should fight on the side of democracy, period."

John Mayerik, president, Local 1014 at Gary Works, U. S. Steel, apparently disbelieving that Carey would make such a statement, said he would have to see the report of Carey's speech before commenting. Since the local press failed to carry the story, Mayerik said he would look up the New York press.

Negro Beauticians Convention Feb. 27, Expects Big Turnout

NEW YORK CITY.—A big registration of upstate delegates to the 4th National Convention of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association was predicted here

this week by a spokesman for the beauticians who said that the association and members of Alpha Phi Omega Beauticians Sorority and Fraternity were making emergency preparations to house the unusually heavy registration, particularly from the South.

The Convention will be held at Hotel Theresa, Seventh Ave. and 125 St., NYC from Feb. 27 thru March 3.

The Convention is expected to take a big step towards unifying all beauticians, shop and school owners, operators, teachers and students in support of progressive steps to protect the interests of beauticians working in large shops, small shop owners and the majority of small distributors of beauty supplies, now faced with further depletion of their financial resources because of the rapid increase of unemployment.

White monopoly syndicates have made serious inroads into the industry and the beauticians intend to take steps to protect themselves.

They want to improve their control over the distribution of the products invented by them.

Serious problems in the industry have resulted from the bombardment of customers by Big Business home permanent treatments which affect beauty shops

owned by Negroes in the same way white beautician's shops have been hit.

Other features of the Convention will include hair styling exhibits, displays of new beauty products and inventions, a fashion review and discussions of better shop management and teaching methods.

The convention has its temporary headquarters at the office of Mrs. Mae Garris, Orchid Beauty School, 2011 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C.

U. S. Would Deport Italian Worker

BOSTON.—Giacomo Quattrone (Frank Ponzi) has been seized by federal authorities for deportation to Italy. He has been released on \$1,000 bail. Quattrone, the father of eight married children, is an active member of the CIO's Amalgamated Clothing Workers.


Quattrone is charged with "being affiliated with an organization, association, group, and society that advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States." He applied eight years ago for American citizenship, but no action had been taken. He has been in America

29 years.

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WORKER Sports

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Don Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 30 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurlers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
FOLLET	30,000

FELLER 45,000

NEWHOUSE 50,000

On 1949's performance would you rate those six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and outer who won 12 and couldn't "win the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DIMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?

DiMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride of San Francisco's North Beach and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

"The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

"Those Red Sox, just like a lot of the rest of us, aren't getting any younger. And it is hard to believe that they all would put together good hitting years again

\$100,000 ETC., BUT:

Still Play for Beans in Minors

Don't let those \$100,000 salaries dazzle you, because they're still playing for "coffee and cake" in the bushes.

True, the minors have increased their salaries within the past five years but there still are many young players in the Class C and D circuits, who take home less than \$50 a week. There are scores of hungry young hopefuls spending the night on creaky "one-night-stand" buses.

They dream plenty when they see those big headlines. But while they dream they eat hash instead of T-bone steaks and try to forget the drafty rooming house which awaits them at the next stop.

Club owners in the lowest loops argue that player conditions could be worse. They're absolutely right. Conditions were far worse not too long ago when the average Class D Fledgling drew \$15 a week, generally in payment for playing six night games plus a double-header on Sunday.

Roughly one out of every 40 players who enters professional baseball reaches the majors. But statistics don't make good eating and what about the 39 who fail? Sometimes those kids down in the lower minors have to take side jobs to make both ends meet maybe as a delivery man or salesman for a local business concern sympathetic to young players.

Once these jobs led to trouble. Youngsters in the Class D Evangeline League were marking side money as collectors for a slot machine operator. The taint of gambling—unpardonable in baseball—hovered about them for a nervous period until it was proved they simply were earning a needed buck.

Sure, some guys get themselves \$100,000 for playing baseball, but sonny, these fellows are few and far between.

There are a lot of our fellows who aren't getting any younger, either—but we have a great bunch of youngsters on the team, too, like Coleman, who is only 25.

Worker Takes LIU, O. State Thru 2 Big Court Tournaments

There's weeks to go before the National Basketball Tournament gets under way at the Garden March 11, but nothing daunted, the Worker today gives you an exclusive guess on the makeup of the twelve teams involved, and not only that, gives you the seedings and the final results! Amazing, isn't it?

From there we'll take you into the NCAA tournament starting the week after and give you the same service.

The twelve teams in the Invitational: LIU, CCNY and St. Johns of New York, Bradley, Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Laquesne, LaSalle, Villanova, Canisius, Arizona and San Francisco.

The seeded four will be LIU, St. Johns, Bradley and Duquesne, putting them into the quarter finals automatically. The semi-finals will find LIU, Bradley, Western Kentucky and St. Johns still alive. Whereupon LIU's height will knock out Bradley, Western Kentucky will eliminate

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, mackinawed businessmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animals meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport, and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 16-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

St. Johns and LIU will repeat its regular season victory over Western Kentucky for the title.

THE NCAA will feature Holy Cross, Ivy League winner Yale, North Carolina State and Ohio State in the Eastern half. Ohio State will emerge the surprise winner. In the Western half it will be UCLA, Kansas State, Wyoming and SMU. The winner—Kansas State. The final—Ohio State beats Kansas State to restore a lot of

court prestige to the Big Ten, which hasn't looked so good in the NCAA last few years.

Most Valuable in Invite—Sherman White. In the NCAA—Dick Schnittker. That's right, following form.

See, there was nothing to it, was there? Don't forget to clip this now and check it off next to the actual scores starting March 11th! Or don't you believe in intuition? Alright, guess it yourself!

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

FEBRUARY 19, 1950

SECTION 2

The Hell-Bomb--Not One Ounce of Security



The atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. At right an A-bomb explosion

WASHINGTON's decision to build the H-bomb stems from weakness and not strength. It is the development of a policy of fear and war-mongering rather than statesmanship toward peace. This new armaments race is to be the facade for the complete militarization of the country.

From a military point of view, there are no absolute weapons that can conquer the world. The things that are being said now about the H-bomb were also once said of practically every major technological development in warfare. Each new weapon was hailed as the instrument for ending war. The war-makers always proclaim such views and add that it is necessary for their side to have as many of the new weapons as possible to "protect the peace."

For every new technological development there has been a counter-weapon devised; Tank vs. anti-tank guns; Airplanes vs. radar; Submarines vs. hydrophones, etc. The H-bomb is a hellish thing, but there is also the future possibility of the development of weapons that embrace the use of cosmic rays, which are on an even higher energy potential than H-bombs.

Atomic Religion Is War Psychology

The military expert of the NY Times, Hanson Baldwin wrote recently: "It is quite clear that if the H-bomb is developed it will not add to our security but it will produce more insecurity . . . of the technological military developments of the past twenty years few of the major ones have brought more security to the world's peoples but have merely posed the need for more and more defenses. The plane, the Snorkel submarine, biological warfare, the guided missile, the A-bomb, the H-bomb—none of these has provided more security; each has only complicated the task of defense. The H-bomb, therefore, will not provide absolute security, or even more security; it will not be an

A weapon to burn up civilian men, women and children, this new creation of U. S. imperialism provides no defense for the American people. Here are the views of authoritative scientific and military experts on its mechanism and purpose.

By PETER STONE

absolute defense just as it will not be an absolute weapon."

The hydrogen bomb differs greatly from the atomic bomb. The uranium explosive (a bomb) is based on the principle of fission. This is the method of atom-smashing.

The Hiroshima-Nagasaki bomb depended for their great release of energy

on developing atomic guns that would break down heavy elements. In 1939 it was discovered that such a division of uranium would release heat enough to vaporize steel; energy enough to devastate four-fifths of a mile in diameter. In the hands of anti-Soviet warmongers this atomic weapon became an instrument of national policy.

Blackett proves quite conclusively in his brilliant work, "Fear War and the Bomb" that the A-bomb was dropped on Japan in an effort to take credit away from the Red Army for aid in defeating Japan. The men who were intent on recreating the "cordon sanitaire" around the USSR also developed an atomic religion. They envisioned a method of defeating the USSR by means of the international control of atomic weapons—making certain that they would always have the majority decision and the power of controlling the resources of the USSR.

A U. S. Monopoly Was Baruch's Aim

Soviet delegate Andrei Vyshinsky consistently pointed out that the Baruch Plan contains the following gem: "The plan does not require that the United States shall discontinue such manufacture either upon proposal of the plan or upon inauguration of the international agency." The Soviet representative said that the Baruch plan cannot be accepted "because it is not a plan for international control; it is a plan for American control; it is an American super-trust endeavoring—under the sign of an international body and under cover of the name of our UN—to capture control over all the world resources of atomic energy and over all the enterprises processing atomic energy."

But the atomic religionists continued their threat of atom warfare despite the warning from Stalin on Sept. 17, 1946, that "atom-bombs are intended for intimidating the weak-nerved, but they cannot decide the outcome of war, since for this atom-bombs are insufficient. Of course, monopolistic possession of the secret of the atom-bomb creates a menace, but against this there are at least two remedies (a) monopolistic possession of the atom-bomb cannot last long; (b) the use of the atom-bomb will be prohibited."

The H-bomb is built on the principle of fusion. This is the method of atom-building. As early as the middle of

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)



HOUSTON, Texas.

THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, carrying out their aims for world domination, are seeking to utilize a nation of people in the South as a base to continue and intensify their national oppression of colonial countries throughout the world. This policy is the basic reason for the intensification of the oppression of the Negro people, who for 300 years have already suffered much exploitation and oppression. This can be seen in rising brutality against the Negro people throughout our land; the drive against the Negro in industry and in particular Negro women—in our state they have been almost completely excluded from industry. Furthermore, this policy of the Wall Street warmongers has led them to establish the fascist Dixiecrats to do their hatchet job on the Negro people—by force—to keep the Negro people down and hence the working class. With their fascist Dixiecrat Party they hope to beat back the resistance movement of the Negro people and whip up their white supremacist ideology—their main weapon.

In Texas 1,100,000 Negroes and an equal number of Mexican-Americans

lives lost his child recently as a result of disease contracted from the water condition.

People in this settlement live in discarded street cars and old box cars, and I might add, street cars not recently discarded but those discarded as far back as horse and buggy days. Furthermore, not one but two or three families live in these shanty one-room cars. Most of the people in this area are unemployed and extreme poverty exists. Again we have had direct experience of this where a leading person died and it took a two-week period to get the body in the ground.

This settlement typifies thousands of settlements of this kind throughout the South and shows concretely the effect American imperialism is having on the living standards of the southern masses—Negroes, Mexican-Americans and working-class whites.

Struggle for The Right to Vote

However, in spite of the efforts of Wall Street and their murderers of the Negro people—the Dixiecrats—they cannot stop the growing resistance movement of that great people.

In our state in 1901 the Bourbons instituted the polltax as a requirement for

from the Democratic primary was unlawful.

With the winning of the Smith case, the Negro people of Texas surged forward into the political arena. In 1942 there were about 25,000 qualified Negro voters; by 1948, 250,000 qualified voters and at present a drive is on for 300,000 qualified Negro voters.

In our state there has been a militant struggle for years to end segregation in higher education. This fight has made definite headway, registering positive results. The building of the Texas State University for Negroes, an inferior institution to the University of Texas in Austin, was for the purpose of curtailing the fight for equal educational opportunities, without segregation, for Negroes.

The fight has received the active support of students, Negro and white, throughout the state and of many Negro mass organizations, in particular the Council of Negro Organizations. The most prominent figure is that of Mr. Herman Sweatt. As a result of the struggle for his admittance to the University of Texas, supported by many organizations throughout the United States, the case is now in the Supreme Court. Mr. Sweatt contends that segre-



The Fight to Make Texas Free

By **EDWARD HARDY**

Secretary, Communist Party of Houston

live. The western part of our state is predominantly agrarian, and there most of the Mexican-Americans live. The southeast part of our state, where are five Black Belt counties, is the main settlement of the Negroes. So that the state is divided into two separate parts—in the western part, agriculture, and in the eastern and southeastern, industry and agriculture.

Texas in 1940 was the largest producer of cotton in the United States. The cotton crop is estimated at 4,450,000 acres. The Texas Employment Service estimates that in 1943 they placed 600,000 workers on farms, of these 495,000 were on cotton farms. One can see from these figures how the cotton crisis will affect the whole economy of our state.

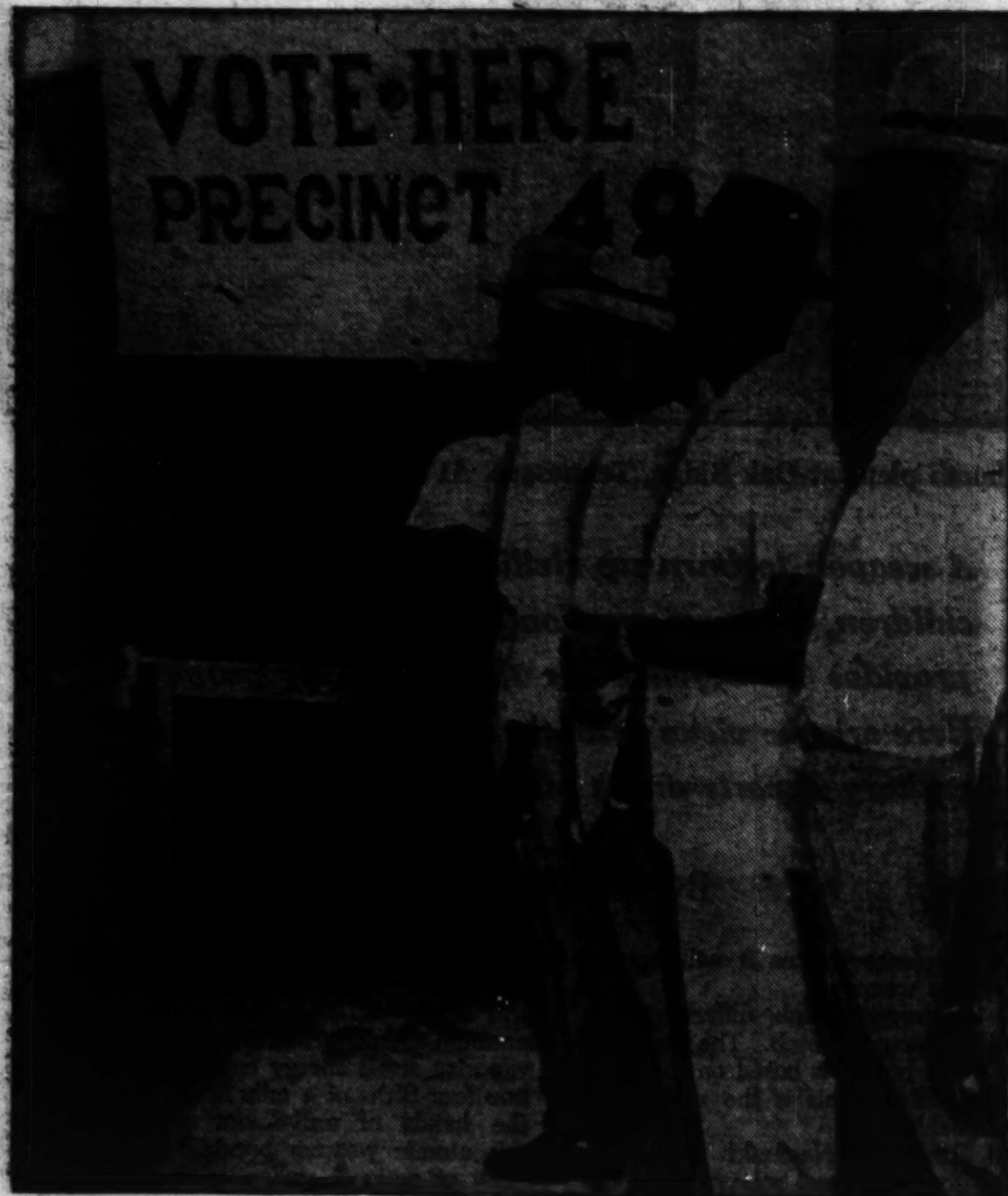
Texas possesses 36.8 percent of the oil reserves of the United States and produces 44 percent of its oil. (27 percent of the entire world's production). Texas is dominated by this industry, which is in turn ruled by the Rockefellers, Morgan and Mellon interests. In the oil industry, which employs some 215,000 workers directly or indirectly connected with production of oil, NO Negroes are employed as skilled laborers. And Mexican-Americans are virtually excluded.

Evidence of Capitalist Decay

In the last ten years and especially since the war, tremendous production units of various industries have been moving into Texas. This development has resulted (between 1940-45) in an estimated movement from the countryside to the city of some 600,000, mainly Negroes. An example of this is Houston where there are now 150,000 Negroes, out of a total population of 650,000.

This influx of Negroes in industry, bringing them into direct contact with their natural allies—the white workers—has stimulated Negro and white unity and has deepened and sharpened the whole struggle for Negro liberation. This can be seen in the many struggles for Negro rights that have been conducted in our state in recent years. This change in composition of our state, i.e. the growth of the working class is sharpening the whole class struggle. When you contrast the wealth of our state—a state that produces 27 percent of the entire world oil production—with the economic and living conditions of the people, one can see what Marx means by a decaying capitalist system.

West Dallas, a settlement of several thousand poor whites, Negroes and Mexican-Americans on the suburbs of Dallas offers a good example. There are no lights, running water, sewerage or sanitary conditions whatever. People there, in most cases, buy their water, at 50 cents per barrel. One can imagine how this water tastes and how unsanitary it is, after sitting for days. We have had direct experience as a result of these horrible conditions. One of our com-



The Lone Star State, producing 27 percent of the world's oil, biggest cotton producer in the United States, offers a study in contrasts — numerous depressed areas where people barely exist in extreme poverty and misery. But there are forces in Texas moving to spread its wealth among the common people, and bring its political and social institutions into line with the U. S. Constitution.

voting, as part of the drive to disfranchise Negroes and working-class whites. They also developed the "white-primary" system which completely denied the Negro their choice at the ballot box. Since 1920 there has been a number of court battles as well as mass struggles for the right of Negroes to vote. Finally, in the case of Dr. Lennie Smith, a Houston dentist, which began in the 1942 primary, the U. S. Supreme Court decided in 1944, (Smith vs. Allwright) that exclusion of Negro votes

gation in itself is unequal education. Therefore his case affects not only him but the whole system of segregation in education.

There have been two Negroes thus far admitted to the University of Texas, each of whom is on a segregated basis. However, this should be recorded as a victory.

Another important struggle of the Negro people is the fight for representation. In San Antonio, through a coalition of Negro-Mexican-American unity,

Mr. G. J. Sutton, a Negro, was elected to the school board in 1947. In 1948 eight Negro men ran for public office, one of which was for Lieutenant Governor. In 1946 a significant step was made when a Negro minister, Reverend L. H. Simpson ran for city council. This was the first Negro candidate for public office in Texas since Reconstruction. He received 8,000 to 9,000 votes, of which half were from white workers.

The mobilization of 600 people by the NAACP for civil rights in Houston represents a big step forward. This conference was supported by organizations that well represented the majority of Negroes in our state, such as the Council of Negro Organizations, an affiliate body of 35 organizations, Democratic Progressive Voters League, Woodmen of America, Masons, Elks, International Longshore Association locals, Brotherhood of Trainmen, Oil Worker International locals, churches, women and youth organizations and many other organizations too numerous to mention here.

This conference called for an intensive unity of all organizations that supported its civil rights program, thus rejecting the splitting tactic of Mr. Roy W. Wilkins, the NAACP official. This has created for the first time in our state the conditions for coordinating the various struggles for civil rights; broadening this struggle to include many more organizations and involve many new organizations that have formerly been inactive and for developing to a higher degree Negro, Mexican-American and white unity. It will undoubtedly stimulate the whole struggle for civil rights and lead to many new fronts opening up against Jimcrow.

This conference called for running Negro candidates in every city and county in Texas in the 1950 elections. It called for an end to the Jimcrow policies in the trade union movement and a policy of fighting for upgrading of Negroes in industry. Certainly a movement of this nature in a Southern state should receive the attention and active support of every liberal and progressive-minded citizen. In a concrete way this is an example of a united front movement developing in Texas. . . . Sometimes we get so use to talking about fascism, police brutality, etc., that it becomes more or less a normal thing, an accepted thing by all too many people. To realize what really happened in Germany under fascism to the Jewish people and to see what is happening today in the South to the Negro people is to see the real menace of fascism in this country and what it means. . . .

About a year and a half ago I told you how a Negro was arrested for distributing leaflets giving the platform of the Communist Party, and of the brutal treatment he received when arrested. His arrest gives us a classic example—where there is anti-Negro, anti-Communist prejudice, there you will find the worst anti-Semitism—they go hand in

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)

Our Dirty Wash

The Washing Marvel comes into our family ... endless easy payments

PLUS installation ...

By WALTER LOWENFELS

WELL, WE FINALLY got the automatic washing machine. As soon as we can pay the unexpected \$40 for pipes and plumbing, it will undoubtedly start working and do a wonderful job in getting our dirty wash out of the bathtub.

Meanwhile, its gleams unused in the kitchen, white and pure as new snow, a sign of new light on the woman question by Father.

"Wouldn't a table top have been less expensive?" One of the five ladies in our house asked Father pensively.

To date, our new washer's flat top has served only as a handy place to stack dishes, old newspapers, et al. When you open this mechanical marvel, you gaze not on sheets or shirts, but on its still virgin blades, and a sheet of paper called: "Diagram and Directions for Installation."

The Washing Machine Marvel came into our life by something known as "Finance." This means no large bundle of cash changes hands immediately—how could it?

Instead, the washing machine becomes a long drawn-out cash toothache. Every week, for a long, long time, you extract a painful couple of bucks from the family larder and contribute it to the international dollar shortage.

When we bought the shining ornament—and I am coming to this purchase, the heart of the question—we were told: "Don't worry about the pipes and plumbing. Any plumber will do it for eight or nine dollars."

Can you let eight or nine bucks stop you from getting a mechanical brain and muscle that will lift five women slightly out of the drudgery of washing? Particularly when this is part of a self-critical examination of the whole question of men and women?

So the Great Decision was made. The Washing Machine arrived. And now it sits in our kitchen instead of the store window.

If we had known that (1) the "eight or nine dollars for pipes and plumbing" is \$40. And (2) it is strictly cash on the line. Well—then we might have had the mechanical marvel put in the living room first, where it could have served for a while as an ash tray.

So you see, the "solution" of one

problem under capitalism, simply sets up another problem, and so on ad finitum. And no particular system of insoluble problems and contradictions.

One of these problems is the relation of men and women. For the benefit of those who are just beginning our story, here is a synopsis of the previous installments.

Years ago a man I used to know well wrote a husband a learned work on clothes entitled "From Nudity to Raiment." The scene now shifts quickly to last Christmas and my first Xmas story: "Santa Claus, or Comrade X."

It was about clothes, men's clothes, women's clothes. For it struck me that in all the family pieces I have perpetrated, this fundamental question of what to wear and how to keep it clean has been ignored.

But unlike my ancient friend, who spent years in research, I wrote a subjective piece, not based on the historical and scientific method.

The ladies in our household didn't have to study any works by Marx to recognize that Father Had Put His Foot Into It.

"I don't think it's funny," said our youngest. "Why don't YOU try washing YOUR clothes in the bath-tub?"

Another young voice: "Of course, his work is the only thing that counts. We all work and besides do our best to look nice. But he is so superior."

"Naturally, he's just an old male supremacist from way back," said the senior member of our five-to-one family majority. "But now—everybody will know it."

And sure enough they did. The one or two letters of criticism our paper received only served to put into print the general reader reaction.

The other evening at a mass meeting, an old friend put her arm around my shoulder: "Comrade Walter—what is it? Can't you explain it? I wanted to sit down and write a letter, I had so much to say."

Where, except among the working class, will anyone find such an audience? Volumes have been written about criticism. But we are living in a time when the voice of the people is becoming established as the arbiter of the critical judgment.

The writer is merely the typing finger of the people. He articulates what the people feel and think. He reveals the hitherto unapprehended relations which they show by what they do that they understand.

Writers, as Mao Tse-tung pointed out "must submit to the working class

and be its servant to the very end of their days."

My Christmas story was based on some suits a comrade had sent me, and ended on my need for a hat. Months have passed, and not one hat has been received.

When packages of suits and hats begin to knock at our door again, I will know that by my deeds I have begun to educate myself on the question of men and women.

Meanwhile, I have room only to explain the washing machine.

My studies of Marx, Lenin, Engels, Stalia on the Woman Question showed me how deeply the problem is rooted in capitalist relations. I noted these authorities dealt with it in very concrete terms, stressing:

1) Only under Socialism can woman's rightful equality be firmly established.

2) Socialism will not be established without the mass participation of women in struggle.

3) "Our Communist work among the women, our political work, embrace a great deal of educational work among men. We must root out the old 'master' idea to its last and small-

est root, in the Party and among the masses."—Lenin.

These great objectives, my studies showed, are not reached at one fell swoop "comes the revolution," but through day to day work and struggle. Thus I began my self-critical examination by tackling the question of a washing machine.

This question in our house had long been decided, in theory. The theory was that we would get one. But the cash required said "no."

"If you were doing the washing," I asked myself, AFTER Christmas, "would there be a washing machine in the house?"

That settled that problem.

Now all we have is the new problem of the payments. And—as I started to say, the 40 bucks cash for the pipes and plumbing to install the wonderful brain and muscle that can, even under capitalism, help relieve women's drudgery.

At any rate, we have moved the problem of women in our house as it arose in our Christmas story to the great common denominator of so many problems—dollar bills.



1,000 TIMES MORE POWERFUL!



by
**Marion
Bachrach**

THE mighty atom has no mind or will of its own—only human beings are capable of making decisions. We, the people, are therefore a force potentially 1,000 times more powerful than any that can be released by atomic fission, or atomic fusion.

The Hell-bomb blackmailers are terrified lest the millions of Americans who yearn for peace master the know-how of realizing their potential power through united action. That is why the new offensive against world peace is coupled with another big push for quick passage of the Mundt-Ferguson bills. (S. 1194 and S. 1196).

Wall St.'s bi-partisans have already gone far toward establishing a police state. Their latest sinister preparations for setting off the explosion of an atomic world war were launched without even a pretense of consulting the American people. But peace-loving and democratic Americans can still speak up in meeting. Increasing numbers are doing just that—including some counties that have not been heard from for a long time.

The Mundt-Ferguson bills propose to silence these appeals to reason, before the popular response swells into a choral thunder. This thought-control legislation first seeks to write on the statute books Hitler's Big Lie that the Communist Party has as its purpose the establishment of a "Communist totalitarian dictatorship" under the direction and control of the "Communist dictatorship of a foreign country." It thus proposes that Congress "find" the Communist Party guilty of a charge so false and preposterous that it was not even made in the Foley Square frame-up trial.

On the basis of this Big Lie, the Mundt-Ferguson bills would require the registration of all Communist Party members. William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis have explained fully why this would mean the outlawing of the Communist Party, which would never

become an accomplice in such crimes against the Bill of Rights.

Proceeding from this classic fascist starting point, the Mundt-Ferguson bills would also require the registration as "subversive" of any organization which advocates peace, trade union struggle, Negro rights—or advances a program for social progress coinciding at any point with the immediate program of the Communist Party.

Last year, a 43-page analysis of these bills was submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the eminent Harvard Law School professor, Zechariah Chafee, Jr. Among other things, he said, "It is impossible to justify the sweeping provisions of either bill by saying that it reaches only particular groups who don't deserve to have any freedom anyway. You never know whom a sedition bill is going to hit until the authorities start shooting with it."

Recognizing that they were among those certain to be hit if the shooting ever started, a substantial number of organizations—including the AFL, CIO and NAACP—have twice acted jointly to block passage of the Mundt bill. Mass action, spearheaded by the Communists and embracing wide sections of labor, the Negro people, and progressives generally held the line in the 2d session of the 80th Congress, and again in the 1st session of the 81st.

But the police state bills were not knocked out in these first two rounds. The present third round, which may be decisive, opens under new conditions—some favorable, some unfavorable to the defenders of the Bill of Rights.

Wishful thinkers to the contrary notwithstanding, the Mundt-Ferguson bills

passage is a more serious threat now than it was in 1948 or 1949. This is so for the following main reasons:

* The warfare state has to be a police state. Hence, as the war danger sharpens the American imperialists mount a more determined offensive against the people's democratic rights. This offensive, like the war drive itself, is closely linked with the developing new economic crisis and the attempt to put down the people's struggle in defense of their living standards.

* Although the big "spy" hoaxes and anti-Soviet propaganda barrage have confused and deceived many, the bulk of our people have not been stampeded. Pro-fascist reaction, hoping to press the advantage gained from the Foley Square and other frame-up verdicts, is determined to crack down in a big way.

* The recent ominous conclave organized by the American Legion shows that the forces of American fascism are making a new attempt to establish a mass base. Senator Mundt knew what he was doing when he used this gathering as a forum from which to appeal for mass support for his police state bill.

* The Mundt-Ferguson bills come up early in this session of Congress, and have already cleared the hearing stage in the Senate. A last-minute legislative log-jam cannot therefore be counted on to operate in favor of the opposition. If the bills are not stopped in the Senate Judiciary Committee, it will be difficult to defeat them on the Senate floor—and almost impossible to stop them in the House.

In spite of all this, there never were such possibilities for defeating the Mundt-Ferguson bills—decisively. Tick off some of them:

* Most Americans, and in the first place labor and the Negro people, have already demonstrated their opposition to police state legislation. In a number of states, notably Illinois, California and Minnesota, they proved their ability to unite and defeat carbon copies of Mundt-Ferguson in the state legislatures. In New York, Maryland and New Jersey popular movements have won important though partial victories over such bills in the courts.

* The growing upsurge of struggle, around the issues of peace, Negro rights, and trade union demands requires and spurs a more militant and broader fight against Mundt-Ferguson.

* The democratic people's coalitions developing around the 1950 congressional elections provide an effective instrument for bringing mass pressure to bear on both Congress and the Truman Administration.

* Broad forces, shocked by the Foley Square verdict, begin to favor repeal of the infamous and unconstitutional Smith Act under which the 12 Communist leaders were indicted. As the movement to repeal the Smith Act unfolds, it can greatly reinforce the struggle against passage of the even more repressive Mundt-Ferguson bills.

The fight for the rights of the Negro people dominates this session of Congress. And this is the key to effective struggle for defeat of police state legislation. Mass indignation over the betrayals of the Truman Administration and the bipartisans focusses on the Senate Judiciary Committee, which must be pressured both to speed FEPC, poll-tax repeal, and anti-lynch laws to passage and to kill the Mundt-Ferguson bills. Attorney General McGrath should also hear from the people on these inseparable issues.

It is up to the Communists and other advanced workers to sound the alarm, and to convince the millions that united action is 1,000 times more powerful than any weapon within the reach of monopoly reaction.

DO IT TODAY!

The Senate Judiciary Committee meets Feb. 20.
Wire Chairman Pat McCarran to kill the Mundt-Ferguson bills (1194, S. 1196). Wire your Senator

Ted Tinsley Says...

Wash Your Mouth With Soap

ALVIN JOHNSON, a wandering liberal of the Institute of World Affairs, New School for Social Research, has written a little article called, "The Magic Word Capitalism."

Mr. Johnson's thesis is painfully simple. The word "capitalism" is no good. It's all wrong. "Capitalism," he wrote, "a term invented by Karl Marx in his bitterness, has of late entered into the conservative vocabulary of praise."

Marx, you see, called capitalism capitalism only because he was "bitter," and not because capitalism is capitalism. It's like the term "gravity" which Newton invented in his loneliness.

"We do indeed," continued Mr. Johnson, in a moment of ruthless clarity, "live under a system that is the antithesis of communism, but must we call it capitalism? . . . And is capital, with all its vast accumulations, setting the tune to which the laborer and the farmer dance? Contemplate Truman."

All right, Mr. Johnson, you contemplate Truman. I haven't had lunch yet.

"We ought to have a name for our system," concludes Mr. Johnson, "a name that makes room for all the vital factors in it. The name capitalism stands for something that never was on land or sea and never will be."

The New School for Social Research might consider a contest with \$50,000 in prizes, for the best new name for the system. To enter this contest, simply enclose the front cover of one New School summer catalog, and a signed loyalty oath.

I still think we ought to call capitalism capitalism, but if Mr. Johnson wants a new name I see no reason to make a terrible fuss about it. I propose that we call capitalism Fido. In fact, this term, although not as scientific as Marx's, may be preferable. It would certainly play hell

with the advertising business. And imagine a Rotary Club speaker declaring, "Under Fido we produce 92 percent of the world's bathtub! The world is now locked in an historic struggle. It is up to us to see that Fido resists the encroachments of Socialism!"

Then we can get down to business and decide if we are to have a Welfare Fido or a Laissez-Faire Fido!

Our nation's leaders can use Mr. Johnson's suggestion to strengthen the hold of capitalism upon the entire world. We can give capitalism many names. If we are afraid that some elements among the nation's schoolgirls are drifting away from capitalism, we can change its name to Perry Como. The slogan, "Defend Perry Como," will certainly bring a response, even from me who wishes Perry Como no harm.

Our more romantic young men will certainly be better disposed to rally to a system known as Ann Sheridan than to one called Capitalism.

I think Mr. Johnson should have free play in his attempt to call capitalism something else. Just one word of warning. I am sure he knows better than to try Hitler's system of calling it Socialism.

That doesn't work.

Warsaw--Miracle of Rebuilding!

By RHODA MILLER
Telepress Correspondent

WARSAW.—January 17 marked the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. Just five years ago the liberating Red Army troops of the First Byelorussian front with their comrades-in-arms of the First Polish Army marched through the smoking ruins of the city wantonly destroyed by the Hitlerites and the London "government" who had ordered the tragic uprising.

Not only did London Poles not synchronize the plan with the Red Army, which had completed one of the greatest offensives in military history, but their commander Borkomorowski refused to accept Soviet help when it was offered at great sacrifice.

The idea was to destroy the city rather than permit it to be liberated by Soviet troops and the Poles fighting at their side. To that extent the idea succeeded, for the city which the liberation armies marched through, seething with grief and indignation, was destroyed so that only 25 percent was in a condition even to be rebuilt.

But the people of Warsaw poured back—from slave labor where they were driven after the insurrection and from hiding places in the countryside if they had managed to escape. By May of that year 200,000 Warsaw citizens had returned; by January, 1946 almost half a million were living in Warsaw—where, no one was ever able to find out.

It was Stalin himself who then encouraged the Provisional Government to start immediate work on the construction of Warsaw as a capital, and it was the Soviet Government which sent in the first food supplies, prefabricated houses, 300 trolley buses and a radio station.

Soviet engineers, technicians and specialists helped to put power, water, sewage and telephone systems in working order.

Western observers and diplomats then believed that the Polish leaders were mad or incurably romantic to attempt to reconstruct normal life in this desert of ruins, let alone to rebuild it. That as usual they underestimated the dynamism and creative energy of the people when the weight of capitalism is lifted from their shoulders and power rests in their hands is apparent to anyone who visits Warsaw today.

With none of the much advertised and allegedly superior American machinery and techniques, 55 percent of the prewar housing space has been rebuilt already, a good proportion in dwelling houses. Warsaw has been called by its understanding proud Mayor Telusinski "a fortress of scaffolding," and what is continually amazing is the progressively greater speed with which the scaffolding is removed as Soviet building methods are adopted on a broader scale.

In a recent report to the Warsaw committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the central committee Bierut threw interesting light on the



TWO YOUNG POLES who work in one of the country's steel mills. The photograph is from a new documentary film on the people's democracies—"The First Years"—by Joris Ivens.

effects of reconstruction accomplished thus far on the lives of the working class.

Recalling the fact that "working-class flats prewar were usually devoid of such facilities as water, sewage, electricity and gas," that "sanitary and health conditions were frightful," that "working-class suburbs were deprived of parks and greens, were built like barracks and bogged down in mud and filth," Bierut pointed out that congestion had already decreased compared with 1939.

In one-room flats, the decrease is from 3.8 to 3.2 persons per room. In two-room flats congestion has decreased from 2.2 persons per room to under two persons per room. Prewar there were about 80 cubic metres of space per inhabitant of Warsaw, out of which 54 cubic metres consisted of residential housing. By the end of last year there were 70 cubic metres per inhabitant of which a little over 50 cubic metres were housing space.

Now however, the space is more evenly distributed with no immense largely uninhabited flats permitted.

Warsaw with its present 840,000 inhabitants is not only being rebuilt but is being transformed. This 700-year old city in five years of rebuilding already shows that it is planned as the capital of a socialist state, a working-class city and an important center of industry, the workers of which do not live hidden away in the outskirts and back streets, but in the most desirable areas.

Twenty percent of the population of Warsaw works in industry. By the end of the Six-Year plan the expansion of the capital's industry will provide industrial jobs for 40 percent of Warsaw's population. The chief industries will be metal, electrotechnical and clothing, and the plan provides for 5,800,000 cubic metres of factory buildings.

The first pavilion of the great new motor car plant is nearing completion,

as is the "House of the Polish Word" which will be the largest and most modern printing establishment in Europe outside of the Soviet Union.

Parallel with industrial growth will be the growth of population of about 10,000 and the construction of over 120,000 rooms, mostly concentrated in neighborhood units related to developing industry. This housing, more than was built for workers during the entire period of bourgeois rule, will include all facilities for the material and cultural needs of the residents—laundries, bathhouses, shops, creches, kindergartens, public schools, cultural houses, recreation areas and many more parks than the Warsaw residents have ever known before.

While prewar only 60 percent of the population was served by the sewage system, 97 percent will be served at the end of the Six-Year plan. The network of schools of all kinds will be considerably increased, and the number of hospital beds will be twice prewar by the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Most significant is that the Polish working people with their millions of hours of voluntary brick-clearing, with their record bricklaying and invention of prefabricated materials from rubble—and with their plan—are already creating from the graveyard of ruins with which they started just five years ago, that "beautiful expression" of a Socialist capital.

There's a difference from the old capital city of Poland, where prewar housing for the workers lacked water, sewage, electricity and gas. The new Warsaw will be a workers' capital — with all modern housing facilities, laundries, shops, kindergartens, nurseries, schools, playgrounds.

FRANK mediated at the corner of the street, "Let's see, I'll go to Hog Island first. Got plenty time this morn'en." The clock in the shop window read 6:15. "Be down there by seven."

On the bus he sat among the grim-faced passengers, thinking, "Lots of these guys work down Hog Island." Then he gazed through the window and mused . . . "Won't be many guys lookin' for work today."

The bus turned out of the city, down a highway. Frank looked out at the countryside.

"Sure is pretty out here. Cows. Chickens. When I get to workin' again, I'm gonna save money. Maybe I can get a little chicken farm or somethin'."

He stepped off the bus and followed the crowd. "Where's the office, buddy?"

The fellow shifted his lunch pail under his arm.

"Look," he pointed. "Ya folla that road over the hump, till ya comes to a bridge over a ditch, when ya get over the bridge ya can't miss it."

Another passenger asked, "Where'd he say the office was, pal?"

"Come on, I'll show you," Frank answered.

The new guy's name was Boulder, a veteran too, like Frank; Boulder was from California.

THEY ENTERED the office, and Boulder walked to the wire screen.

"Anything open?"

"You boys are a little early," the man answered. "Mr. Yaskie won't be around till eight. I couldn't tell you nothing. You want to wait?"

They waited. "We got 50 minutes," Boulder said.

Frank looked at the clock again—7:30. He smoked another cigarette and spoke hazily. "Had nearly 600 bucks when I got out the Army."

"Six hundred?" Boulder grinned. "I had over 3,000."

"What you do with it?"

"The money? Oh, I bought a house, got married."

Frank stretched. Three minutes after 8.

Eight-twenty. Mr. Yaskie cruised in. "Morning, Pete, Charlie, George. Good morning, boys."

"Good morning," echoed everybody.

Mr. Yaskie shook his head sadly. "Things are slow, boys. Strikes and what-not. Can't get the material. Look, boys," Mr. Yaskie said, "They're putting up some new hangars down the airport. That's about two miles down the highway. I'm not promising you anything, but it's a try."

The veterans hurried back over the bridge, across the hump, and down the highway.

"Well, I'll be darn," Frank exclaimed.

Over 35 guys loitered outside the airport gate; they walked over slowly and joined the group.

AN OLD MAN with gray hair protruding beneath his cap stood peering through the wire fence hungrily. "Tell me they start off wif 1:10 here." He blew his nose softly. "That ain' bad to start."

Someone answered drily, "But they ain't startin' nobody, though."

"What time is it, buddy?"

"Eight-thirty."

"Thanks, mate."

"Man, you talk about guys workin', them guys in the Engineers did plenty work."

A fellow called Spence was talking about the war; he was wearing fatigues and dark glasses. "Yeah, boy, they was some workin' chaps, I seen 'um build a airstrip in two hours." He banged the ground with his cap to emphasize his words. "Two hours flat! And every one of 'um was dead from Georgia or Mississippi. When them chaps got to singin', trees got to flyin'."

Four more job seekers had ambled up to join the others.

"What time, bud?"

"Nine-twenty."

Frank looked across the highway; away off the city looked miniature, like a plaything, a toy city.

From here to Atlantic City is a long walk, he thought. Sure hate to go home on the bum.

"You got the time, Mac?"

"Everybody wants the time," Frank muttered.

SPENCE ROSE slowly. "Ain't no sense in layin' round here," he groaned.

"Anybody goin' back in?"



Good Friday

A Short Story

By Candy Johnson

"Guess I'll move on in, too," said the old fellow.

"Goin' in, Boulder?" Frank stepped toward the highway.

"Naw, I'm goin' stick it out."

"You from A.C., huh?" Spence said as they rode the bus back to the city.

"Yeah."

"The Village?"

"A little street near Baltic," Frank answered.

Frank, Spence and the old man stood at the wall desk of the employment office making application for work at one of the chain restaurants. The old man wrote slowly, printing large clear letters.

"This company starts off at 78 cents," he drawled, wetting the end of his pencil. "That's not bad to start."

"That's not good," Spence mimicked. "Put down second cook. Maybe you'll get called for dishwasher."

"Maybe you'll get called is right," Frank answered sullenly.

"Let's walk on downtown. Maybe somethin' doin' at M&M's."

"Yeah," the old man agreed. "They start at 58 cents, that's not bad to start."

Spence said, "We can get ourselves a big plateful of that."

Spence and the old man leaned against the plate glass window of M&M's Employment Office.

The old man scratched his head. "Won't be long now 'fo' a lotta people be goin' to the seashore, things'll pick up. He blew a few honks on a handkerchief. "I'm catching cold."

FRANK CAME out of the employment office. "Any luck?" the old man asked.

"Not a bit," Frank answered. "Didn't even take ma name."

Frank, Spence and the old man sat on some stoops in a side street; they each had a hot dog.

"I should'a stayed in the South," the old man wiped his lips. "Had a good job down there. You got to stay in yo' place and all that, but it ain' no difference up here. You can brag about the North all you want, but it ain' no difference," he said drily.

Frank sat stroking his forehead; he felt as if his lid was about to go. "Hard luck town," he repeated. "Hard luck town."

"Comin' up my place, Frank?" Spence asked.

"Naw," Frank muttered. "I'm goin' to the movies, get outta this world for a couple hours. So long, Pop."

"Take it easy, kid," the old man waved.

Frank laughed loud at the theater; they showed a feature called My America.

No unemployment here, we all took vacations here, most of us owned a car here, and everyone had a house in the suburbs.

He laughed until he almost fell out of the seat; a few of the patrons joined in.

"Hey, mate." A young usher flashed his light on Frank. "Cut it out, mate, you'll get yourself in trouble."

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Candy Johnson is a 19-year-old Negro worker from Philadelphia. He has been writing for less than a year and this is his first published effort.

"Get away. Get away," Frank growled. "I paid ma money."

"Hey, hey." A big man was yanking Frank's shoulder. "Come on, boy, outside."

THE MANAGER lifted him halfway out of the seat. "Come on, boy, I said outside."

"Leave me alone," Frank yelled. "Leave me alone."

"I said get up!" The manager smacks Frank's face sharply.

Frank struck back. The manager staggered, more surprised than hurt.

The manager, now enraged, grappled Frank's arms. "You won't get away—you won't get away," he shouted.

Frank turned to free himself, then a blow crashed the back of his skull. He sank to his knees, more blows across the shoulder blades.

Now on his back, Frank rolled a little to one side and looked obscurely at the blue trousers and black shoes.

"Cops," he mumbled, "cops."

Then the veteran was hauled stumbling and limp, from the theater to jail.



By ILYA EHRENBURG

I CAN dimly remember the birth of the century, the figure XX in shop windows, the talk of the grown-ups about a "historical date," the fancy dresses and the toasts to "A new century!"

And far from Moscow, in the Siberian village of Shushenskole, Lenin spent a sleepless night writing an article on the first workers' paper, the "Iskra" (the Spark). Perhaps he thought to himself: "from this spark will burst a flame"—For Russia was silent and few were those who guessed what lay in her heart.

The bourgeois of the West would smile when Russia was mentioned. He was somewhat troubled by the silence of this sphinxlike country, its size and the stories about those "nihilists." He knew that Russia was the home of the odd and famous writer, Count Tolstoy. But the bourgeois of the West was not over-interested in literature, he was far more enthralled by rates of interest and by daredevil Cossacks.

Monied people met the New Year gaily. Corks popped in the expensive restaurants of Paris and London, Berlin and New York. Hotheads dreamed of the sound of gunshots; for arguments were in full swing over the last slices of the cake. France had clashed with Great Britain in the Sudan. Japan had swallowed Korea. The Italians were turning greedy eyes to Abyssinia. The Americans had seized islands in the Pacific.

Celebrating the New Year, the English discussed events in South Africa where the Boers were putting up a des-



The First Half Century Was the Hardest Part

perate resistance. The gentlemen in London were worried that a certain young Winston Churchill had been taken prisoner by the Boers. These gentlemen also marked the century with a new invention: they put the wives and children of the Boers in concentration camps.

The Filipinos Revolt and The Boxer Rebellion

The Americans, not wishing to be outdone, burned a few villages in the Philippines in honor of the New Year; they were putting down a rising of the Filipinos who had not appreciated the honor of being crushed under a generous Yankee heel.

Disturbing news came from China. The vultures had divided up that vast country into spheres of influence; the people had rebelled and this revolt, called the Boxer's rebellion, began on the eve of the new century. Diplomats were reaching an agreement about its repression, which was eventually entrusted to the Fieldmarshal Valderzee. Everyone was most anxious for China to be pacified: Prussian Junkers and French radicals, Nicholas Romanov and the gentlemen in London, Samouris and Chicago businessmen. They could still unite for war purposes. But they could no longer unite for peace. An International Conference met at the Hague. Diplomats talked of the necessity to limit armaments, but there the matter ended while armaments continued to increase.

The monied world seemed unshakable. True enough, the towns of France occasionally resounded with the strains of the Internationale, or the volleys of the repression. But the French bourgeois knew well enough that at the side of the "Socialist" Millerand in the government sat General Gallifet, who had drowned the Paris commune in blood. The French bourgeois still stood firmly on his feet and could afford to be disturbed that a military tribunal had condemned the innocent Dreyfus; he could allow himself to admire poets who extolled disorder; he was convinced that the order he had established was eternal.

It is true that Liebknecht and Bebel spoke of the rising votes cast for Social Democrats. But every self-respecting bourgeois was convinced that the people who voted for Liebknecht and Bebel would go quietly to fight for the Kaiser and Krupp. It is true that strikes occasionally broke out in America; the more



THE AMERICAN GRAPHIC WORKSHOP

"Every age has its own destiny. Ours began with little things, with colonial wars and scandals on the Stock Exchange. It has endured much, far too much for its 50 years. Let us for this coming year wish grownups and lighthearted children alike, that the path before them may be easier."

daring protested against the newly born "Steel Trust." But the businessmen had a blind faith in the dollar and in the man who had most dollars—Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, head of the Steel Trust.

The Motor Car and The Electric Chair

They all greeted the New Year with confidence, these ghosts of the past, these emperors and cattle-traders, these bankers and colonials, the aged Queen Victoria and the young cotton king, Sultan Abdul Hamid, whose hands were stained with blood, and Schneider, the manufacturer of lethal weapons, the French capitalist and the leader of the Russian provincial nobility, the moralists from the brothels and the humanitarians from colonial administrations. Franz Joseph, who remembered how he had dealt with the storm of 1848, felt sure that nothing could ever threaten his Apostolic Empire.

Noisy motors appeared on the streets, frightening the horses and inspiring the businessmen. Zola said that this new means of locomotion would bring the peoples together and so remove the danger of war. Ford was interested not so much in bringing the peoples together as in the rise of his income: he invented mass production for these new machines. The Edison company offered the governments of various States a most humanitarian invention—the electric chair.

The clocks struck 12 in Westminster and in the Winter Palace, in the luxurious home of Pierpont Morgan and in the Cafe de Paris where the Parisian financiers were having supper. "To the New Century," proposed Kaiser Wilhelm. "To the New Century," snarled Goremeykin. "To the New Century," said Mr. Morgan in a businesslike tone.

The world which seemed immutable to the men with money, trembled at the very outset of the century: its fifth year showed that the Russian people would not sell its conscience, that it was not prepared to replace stupid and greedy landowners by greedy and stupid industrialists.

Meanwhile, there was still no agreement as to the sharing of the cake. The Kaiser coveted Morocco and even thought of the Ukraine. Washington reached out for Latin America. Franz Joseph found Bosnia to his liking. A war between Italy and Turkey was shortly followed by a war in the Balkans, then by a second. Finally the first World War broke out: Poland torn and shattered, the desperate battles for "the ferryman's house," France and Belgium trodden into mud, the terrible battle of Verdun, the snows of the Carpathians stained with Russian blood—eight million lives sacrificed. That was how the century began.

First Year of a Really New Era

We have not tried to establish our own calendar: we have other things to do. The first year of a really new era we modestly consider the 17th year of the 20th-century. On that autumn day the world was split in two: into the world of money and the world of labor.

They endeavored to strangle the Soviet Republic. They advanced on Moscow from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west. Starving and running blood, Russia held out. Winston Churchill who inspired this campaign was not taken prisoner this time: he wisely remained in London.

Meanwhile in Versailles statesmen were trying to divide the cake and quarreling. The old world was still alive, but how inhuman, how senseless that life appears. The men of money deafened their ears with the clash of jazz, like automatons they jiggled in the convulsions of the fox-trot; they sought forgetfulness, because the age was not developing as Joseph Chamberlain and John Pierpont Morgan had envisaged it.

The war still continued. Germans killed Poles, and Poles led a campaign on Lithuania. Italians seized Fiume. Roumanians and Czechs encroached on Hungary. Greeks fought the Turks. The French were quelling Morocco. Japan attacked China. Italians suffocated the shepherds of Abyssinia with yperit. For three whole years Spain suffered from Italian and German intervention.

The men of money no longer tried to ape the free thinkers. In 1900 they still could evince indignation over the condemnation of one innocent man. In 1935 they applauded the murder of hundreds of thousands of innocents.

(Continued on Magazine Page 10)

Hollywood:

Racist Cop Bans 'New Look' Film

By DAVID PLATT

THE WHOLE STATE of Alabama was allowed to see Pinky, the 'new look' white supremacist film on the Negro, but not Birmingham.

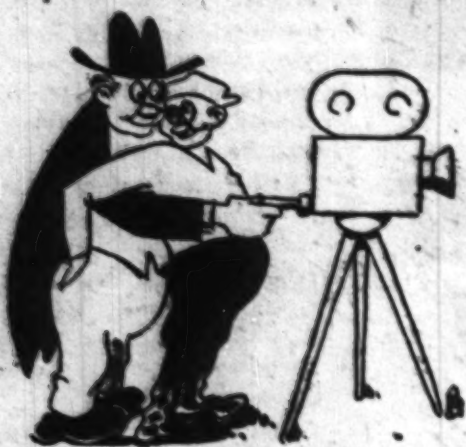
The chief of police of that city who is running for Mayor on an old-fashioned wide-open "white supremacy" platform rejected the film under an ordinance calling for the suppression of "obscenity."

Pinky showed a young Negro woman embracing a white man. Obscene, said the racist police chief, although the love affair, as a letter in the Birmingham News points out, contained none of the "usual torrid love scenes, lush displays of flesh, drunken debaucheries or travesties on marriage found in so many of the movies passed by the chief censor."

PINKY WAS banned as "indecent and obscene" by the police although the affair between Negro and white was carefully drained of its meaning in advance by the studio in order to make it acceptable to the white supremacist in the South. This was done by casting Jeanne Crain who is white in the role of the Negro. Thus in actuality there are no love scenes between Negroes and whites. Moreover, the marriage of Pinky and her white lover is not consummated. This was in accordance with the Production Code which forbids miscegenation on the screen.

"In spite of the love of the white man, the part-Negro girl (sic) makes the intelligent choice and returns to her people," one Birmingham defender of the film noted in her protest to the police. The chief censor, she said, "missed the whole point of the picture."

OTHER LETTERS from indignant filmgoers printed in Birmingham newspapers also point out what we have been saying in



this column for some time—that Pinky is not at all the threat to white supremacy that the rabidly anti-Negro police chief claims it is.

"Is not the outcome of the story directly in line with the general Southern objection to marriage between the races," one apparent believer in segregation asks of the chief censor. "Pinky depicts Negro womanhood at its noblest," said another, charging the chief with using "Stalinist (What has the KKK been liquidated in Alabama?) methods to prevent us from seeing the film."

In short as Bob Ellis pointed out in the progressive Negro weekly California Eagle Pinky "is a white man's picture, a white man's conception from start to finish . . . written by a white woman, scripted by two white men (Dudley Nichols and Philip Dunne), directed by a white man, produced by a white, played by Jeanne Crain, a white actor." Why the police chief banned Pinky is a mystery. Ellis finds it wholly insincere and insensitive to the problems of the Negro people. His reasons for saying this are beyond debate.

HOW IS IT POSSIBLE, Ellis asks, for a company to make a film on the Negro without involving Negroes in its production. How can Zanuck or Kazan or Jeanne Crain know what a Negro goes through when he steps down from a railroad car "and hunts for the colored toilet," the hunger he endures because there is no colored seat at the counter, "his pent-up feelings as he walks along the street and senses the 'hatred and coldness in people's eyes.' The crime of Pinky, Ellis continues, is that on "that huge set at Western and Santa Monica, not one Negro was employed as technical advisor (Walter White's daughter was here for a fast two weeks and left adding nothing at all)" These Jimcrow practices, he asserts, doomed Pinky from the start for "how can a studio, how can an industry that doesn't employ Negroes as writers, producers, directors, cameramen, technicians—how can they write, direct, or produce a picture which has sincere and real sensitivity about Negro people."

ONE DOES NOT have to accept the 'new look' white supremacist thinking in the picture Pinky however, to condemn the high-handed action of the Birmingham police chief in banning it for the few good scenes it has, particularly the scenes in which the police are given a bad time.

As for the 'obscenity' that this 'old-look' racist finds in the love story it is wholly in his own perverted mind.

Exhibitors and newspapermen in Birmingham are plenty burned up about the ban, we are informed. A local movement to reverse the censor's KKK ruling is growing.

"WHAT ODD MORALS Americans must have. They OK scenes of sadistic beatings, sexually inciting boudoir capers and even pro-war pictures that could lead to the mass murder of millions, yet put the scissors to a scene showing fleeting glimpses of a young woman enjoying an innocent bath."—Actors Equity Secretary Hal Alexander, Sydney, Australia.

SOME COPS HAVE LOVELY LEGS is the title of a coming Paramount film about policewomen, based on a Saturday Evening Post story. The British are also going in for this 'loveable, likeable cop' type picture. I think they went a bit too far in Blue Lamp however, reviewed recently in the London Daily Worker. This film showed the police as "peaceful fellows with hearts of gold. They play darts, sing 'nymphs and shepherds come away,' make up funny songs, grow begonias in their back gardens and are full of brotherly love."

Around the Dial:

Commercial Sponsorship and Radio's Social Function

By BOB LAUTER

LAST MONTH the city station, WNYC, presented a series of programs called For Doctors Only. As the title implies, the series was not for the layman but for trained physicians. Speakers discussed such subjects as the development and use of the new drugs, ACTH and Cortisone.

The mere announcement of that series indicates how inefficient and socially backward is the commercial sponsorship method of radio. The motivating factor behind a commercial program is to get the widest possible audience. This sounds quite proper and democratic, but it is, in fact, nothing of the sort.

NOT LONG AGO a dental convention was held in the mid-west. At this convention there were, of course, discussion of new dental techniques, treatments, etc. These dentists who could afford the time and rail-

road fare attended. Then the telephone company announced that a special system had been set up whereby dentists throughout the country could listen to important speeches by telephone.

If radio, however, is to fulfill its social function as a service to the people, why was not such a convention broadcast? The obvious reason is that the audience would be limited and it would not be worth a sponsor's while to buy the time. But is it or is it not in the fundamental public interest that radio be used to improve the standards of a profession devoted

THE IDEA that every program must be "popular," that is, attractive to the greatest number of people, an idea that is inevitable with the commercial sponsorship system, practically guarantees that radio can not fulfill an efficient social function. It reduces this marvelous invention to a casual entertainment

medium, when it could be used to raise the standards of all professions, and to service millions of listeners who have special interests. The size of an audience is no criterion of the quality of a program because it fails to take into consideration the thousands of special professional, social, and cultural interests of the people.

AS IT NOW functions, radio awaits a catastrophe of some sort before it departs from its standard concepts. Thus a water shortage, a flood, or an epidemic of infantile paralysis will lead to a few announcements in the public interest.

When you consider that radio as a whole—with such rare exceptions as the non-commercial WNYC—has contributed practically nothing to such a vital profession as medicine, you understand what an insidious effect the "sell-a-product" approach has had upon radio's social function.

Books:

Roundup of Spring Fiction

LOVE STORY, by Ruth McKenney. Harcourt, Brace. New York. 303 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

RUTH MCKENNEY and her husband, Bruce Minton, left the Communist movement several years ago, with a flaming farewell document accusing the Communist Party of not being revolutionary enough. Whereupon Miss McKenney hustled off to Switzerland, Hollywood and the good, suburban life in Connecticut.

In her new book, Love Story, Miss McKenney reveals, of course, that she is just about as "revolutionary" as J. Edgar Hoover or Cardinal Spellman. She even stoops to a mocking reference to "cossack outrages, in order to ridicule as fantastic Daily Worker attacks on police brutality. She chatters about her 'mad, or sinful, or lazy, or wild-eyed' servants like any other arrogant upper-class woman; tries to justify her writing cream-puff nonsense for a fast buck by pompously and trivially announcing that "A novel must reflect the solitary, unique (and perhaps totally pigheaded) vision of the lonely heart." The "vision of the lonely heart," naturally, is a fat checking account. None of this iron Bolshevik discipline, which "forces" writers to fight for a better world, for Miss McKenney.

There are two valentines in Love Story, one for the author's husband and the other for a dying system against which, Miss McKenney and spouse once thundered, the Communists weren't fighting hard enough.

"I was not radical because I loved the Truth—but actually because I just wanted to smash up things," Miss McKenney confides.

Obviously she now enjoys collecting things.



A FEW FLOWERS FOR SHINER, by Richard Llewellyn. Macmillan. New York. 372 pp. \$3.

READERS of the novel, and viewers of the film, How Green Was My Valley, who remember Richard Llewellyn's work with considerable pleasure, will find his latest novel a great disappointment. A Few Flowers for Shiner is a somewhat incredible tale of a British private in Italy who takes a truck trip in order to place some memento on the grave of his fallen buddy. Other passengers on the truck, as time progresses, are a GI deserter and an American-born Italian princess, and all sorts of exciting things happen—just the things that would happen if MCM were filming. Instead of Llewellyn writing. It might be presumptuous to request that the author return to the Welsh mining town for his material, but is surely not improper to suggest that he needs the spirit which that locale evoked in his earlier work.

SET FREE BARRABAS, by Ivanhoe. Harper. New York. 250 pp. \$2.75.

SET FREE BARRABAS is the work of a very talented young British novelist, Ivanhoe. The novel tells the story of a young revolutionist who returns to his native Mediterranean tale after long years as a political prisoner. Daniel Maroo comes to guide a new revolt, is betrayed by a cowardly adherent, is ultimately wounded fatally. The bare bones of the plot tell little of the author's narrative and stylistic gifts. Portraits, such as those of the cynical police captain Rupil, the local priest, Father Aldo, and an insensitive American foreign correspondent are sharply and effectively drawn.

But Roe's allegorical conflict between the presumptively saintly revolutionist and the doubt-ridden, though politically reactionary priest is totally unreal. One feels that this is a brilliant child playing with words he does not fully grasp. His "revolution" is disembodied, bloodless, vague. And because life, in Set Free Barrabas, is not clearly presented, Roe's characters have the air of animated puppets, set down on a painted stage.

THE CRUCIBLE, by "Colonel" Y. Macmillan. New York. 343 pp. \$3.75.

COLONEL YAY is a Denver-born woman of Irish-Filipino parentage, who served in an American - sponsored guerilla band during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. The Crucible is her story of that guerilla fighting, and of its leader, Marking, whom she wed.

There is deserved tribute to the heroism of the guerilla fighters in The Crucible, and many descriptions of the cruelty of the occupation. But Colonel Yay, though an experienced Manila newspaperwoman before the war, studiously avoids mention of the Hukbalahap, of all the guerilla movements the first organized, the most successful and the only one to bring democracy and land reform into the areas in which it operated. Instead, her account is punctuated by frequent and favorable mention of Roxas, the contemptible collaborator with Japanese fascism whom MacArthur tried to whitewash.

SELECTED STORIES, by Alexei Tolstoy. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. Available at Four Continents and Workers Bookshops. 639 pp.

READERS FAMILIAR with the rich narrative talents and knowledge of human motivations demonstrated in the novels of Alexei Tolstoy, notably Road to Calvary and Peter the First, will welcome the collection of his short stories. Selected Stories includes examples of Tolstoy's work over the whole of his career, from those antedating the Soviet regime to those, like Mother and Daughter and Ivan Sudarev's Tales, which deal with the war against Nazi aggression. Tolstoy's stories are vivid, vigorous, in the great tradition of Russian literature. Together in this volume they provide at the same time an illuminating picture of the development of one of the outstanding Soviet authors. Reading Alexei Tolstoy's short stories, one is gratefully reminded that, contemporary output in the medium to the contrary, the short story's function as a "slice of life" is not to demonstrate the irrationality of existence but rather, by its heightened impact, to sharpen our awareness of its meaning.

World of Labor

We Get an Instalment On 1950 'Prosperity'

By George Morris

IT ALL CAME in about a week. The Commerce Department announced that unemployment jumped a million within a month and stood at 4,480,000 in mid-January, the highest officially admitted jobless figure since 1941. A New York East Side welfare office experienced an all-night sit-in of 55 men and women whose complaints relief officials refused to hear. It was the familiar story of how the cops refused to allow food for the sit-inners, and how they later changed their minds, and how the people slept on the floor. It had all the trimmings of the routine I met daily during the pre-war depression days when unemployment relief news was my beat.

It was also during the same week that New York's Welfare Commissioner Hilliard, his home relief caseload nearing the 350,000 mark, pulled his stunt for the dear taxpayers. He announced that he placed his family of six on a relief diet for a month and they all came out alive and some money was saved. That was to prove the relief cut that had just gone into effect is "justified."

New York's condition reflects that of most other municipalities today. We are getting back to "normalcy."

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE is an installment on those beautiful pie-in-the-sky promises "for the year 2000" that the President delivered so eloquently before Congress several weeks ago. It was about that time, too, that we were reading the many 1950 predictions of the economic experts who in a chorus assured us that the decline has reached a "plateau" and prosperity will again shine uninterruptedly upon us.

The interesting point about that new unemployment rise is that it took place in a period when the steel industry was operating at nearly full capacity. We have not yet felt the real impact of the economic forces that cause unemployment. What we have so far are only the preliminaries which whittle away such reserves, especially mass purchasing power, as we may have to "cushion" a drop.

It is now a pretty generally accepted fact that the government's official statistics are at least 1,500,000 lower than the real figure. Furthermore, the number on part-time generally runs, according to the government's own statistics, about three times the unemployed figure.

Last November, for example, when the number of unemployed was given as 3,409,000, the number working 15 to 34 hours a week was placed at 11,383,000 and the number who worked from one to 14 hours, at 1,991,000. That means more than a third of those engaged in non-agricultural employment get less than a full week or nothing.

We are actually witnessing proof of the continual impoverishment of the working class despite the boast that wage rates are higher than they have ever been. On the one hand is the continuance of prices at virtually their highest levels. The cost of living index is only a little over 2 percent below last year. On the other hand is the fact that even now, when we are still at high level "prosperity," more than a third of the workers get less than a week's wages or nothing.

OUR RIGHTWING labor bureaucracy is busier covering up for the Truman administration than on anything that might protect the workers from the effects of the developing crisis. Their bookkeepers methodically drop the members laid off whose dues checkoff doesn't come in. Workers dismissed learn the sad fact that most unions are for employed only.

That was the tragedy of the AFL of the 1920 days when the big crash came. The only leadership the unemployed had was the unemployment council movement and the Communists who were the most active in them. Some unions, of course, will become interested in their unemployed. But for the most of those who are on the streets, the main hope again are the unemployment and welfare councils already popping up in many parts of the country.

The sooner the rank and file people get busy on their own, the better position they will be in to face the storm. Today, as 20 years ago, those unemployed with initiative, will canvass their neighbors, and get together in councils of families on relief or in need of it. The sooner those councils spread and become active, the more likely will some of the unions, too, be drawn into the movement.

Letters from Readers

Wants Different Slant on Cartoons

Cincinnati, O.

Editor, The Worker:

In the Jan. 22 issue of The Worker there appeared two cartoons—one on the front page showing the miners defending the rest of the workers' living standards and one on page one of the magazine section depicting the benefits a worker would receive from socialism.

Both cartoons only showed white workers or white people in general. However, the miners are not only defending the living and union standards of the white 'rest of us' people, but also the living standards of the Negro people.

The other cartoon showed how only a white worker would benefit from socialism.

I have also noticed in quite a few of your cartoons that their main labor characters are male workers, thereby seeming to exclude the very important role that women play in defending the rights of the trade unions, and the people in general.

E. S.

Explains Debs' Role On Farmer-Labor Unity

New York

Editor, The Worker:

In his Worker letter of Jan. 29, John W. Marshall apparently agrees with the statement in my recent article that "since the days of the Populists... the labor movement has largely ignored its should-be rural allies," but he thinks that I have slighted the early Socialist leaders, particularly Eugene Debs.

While Debs made many major contributions to the class struggle, it cannot be said that he, like Lenin, recognized this problem and undertook any major responsibility for aiding the working class to win its rural allies. However, I did not say that Debs was "anti-farmer" and, in mentioning the early Socialists in the same breath with the IWW, I did not mean to imply that their attitudes were the same.

I tried to note, perhaps too briefly, that after Wall Street crushed the farmer-led Populist Revolt, even the best of the early Socialist leaders, like Debs, tended to turn "their backs on the farmers." Marshall replies that the new Socialist Party of 1900 "inherited the best remnants of the Populist movement" and cites examples of heavy voting in the farm areas for the Socialist ticket. All of this shows that farmers were knocking on the doors of the early Socialist Party and were anxious to unite with the socialist-minded workers in the cities, but it does not prove that Debs any more than most of the top party leaders welcomed them into the fold and undertook to build a firm coalition of city workers together with their rural allies.

Of course, a correct approach

to the rural allies and the development of a lasting coalition required both a more mature understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and a more fully-developed vanguard party of the working class. Debs did much to help make this possible, but the Green Corn Rebellion, in which the farmers fought against the World War I draft and expected the city workers to join them in great numbers, reflected the wide gulf separating the rural Socialists from the main contingent of the Socialist Party in the cities.

ROBERT DIGBY

Cleaning Woman Cartoons Draws Fire From Reader

Brooklyn

Editor, The Worker:

I am sick to death with seeing cartoons which picture office cleaning women in ridiculous contrast to the swank surroundings they clean.

My mother was a widowed cleaning woman who raised a family on the small wages she got and I don't appreciate this kind of humor. In fact, the contrast between my mother and the offices which she cleaned made me class conscious at the age of ten.

THOMAS O'MALLEY

Streamline Speedup

Bethlehem, Pa.

Editor, The Worker:

Workers in the HDM dept. at the huge Bethlehem Steel plant here are protesting a four-in-one, streamlined speedup scheme.

At a recent meeting of Local 2299, CIO United Steelworkers, they also protested: what they charged was a sellout of the speedup issue by Joe Lipsky, president of Local 2298 and chairman of a "one-man" Wage Inequity Committee for the three Bethlehem Steel locals. He recently signed an agreement with the company, accepting this latest company chisel.

Angry members referred to Lipsky as "God," and one of them suggested on the floor that he be given a few "arch-angels" to help him in the office.

Here is the company's speedup scheme: A new job classification, Inspector Helper, was set up at an hourly rate of \$1.41 an hour. Inspector A men, on piece rates at least 30 cents an hour more, are forced to work as Inspector Helpers.

By this move, the company is combining four speed-up practices in one: (1) Rate cutting; (2) speedup by combining jobs; (3) eliminating older men by use of division seniority; (4) cutting into a department with strong militant unionism.

STEELWORKER.

As We See It

A Question from Chicago And an Answer

By Milton Howard

WHY DO YOU SPEND SO MUCH TIME lately on an obscure medical question that does not seem to be part of the bigger issues of the day, a friend writes me from Chicago.

Let me answer that if Freudian psychoanalysis were merely a problem of the laboratory or the hospital, there would be no need for this column to discuss it.

Freudianism in the United States is not a medical question. It is one of the most formidable enemies of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy of life. The Freudian theory is that every human being is the victim of his frustrated innate "instincts," that he inherits these "instincts" from countless previous generations via the bloodstream of his mother and father. This theory flies in the face not only of mechanical bourgeois biology, it is in flagrant opposition to the more advanced Marxist

science of biology. It has created a vast social-political influence which teaches the victims of capitalism that they must find their private solution in their private "psycho-therapy." Disguised as a form of medical treatment, Freudianism is a false sociology, a reactionary idealist theory of knowledge, and an utterly unscientific view of the human personality, its psychology and development. It cannot be a scientific treatment for that enormously flexible thing defined in a hundred different ways as "mental disorder."

YOU TURN ON THE RADIO and you hear that "Russia is aggressive because she is suffering from a sense of insecurity." A spy hoax is fabricated to frighten people away from asking for an American-Soviet peace settlement, and you learn that the "spy" was suffering from "controlled schizophrenia" or a split personality. His hidden Marxist personality was mean, evil and wicked, while his outer personality was fine and nobly in tune with the cold war. The best sellers are mostly Freudian novels, teaching us that our happiness lies in finding just what particular sexual desire of our childhood makes us unhappy today in the era of monopoly capitalism. War, the class struggle, and even strikes are now fashionably explained by this Freudian mysticism of infantile sexuality and its "repression."

DO YOU SEEK AN EXPLANATION for the miners' strike, for example? Let a fashionable "analyst" explain it for you as follows:

"In a strike situation, elements of sadism (that is, a desire to inflict pain) may enable him (that is, the strike picket—M.H.) to see his family suffer hunger for future gratification. Masochistic (i. e., self-punishing) trends may fortify him against the discomfort of long hours on the picket line. Homosexual identification may aid him in maintaining his group solidarity. Aggression and stubbornness related to early anal conflict may likewise strengthen his resolution to achieve his goal." (Psychoanalytic Review, Vol. 36, No. 4, October, 1949, article entitled An Integrative Approach to the Individual and Group Psychology by Marie L. Coleman.)

Thus, the class struggle is reduced to Freudian witchcraft, to workers' cruelty, homosexuality and the toilet habits of the infant. Such is the science some of our friends want us to "integrate" with Marxism in the name of "therapy." They complain that such slanderers of the working people are only "misusing" what is a good science in the hands of good people. The reactionaries tell us that Freudianism can save young people from radicalism (they give many examples). Others tell us that it can make us better Communists to fight those who have been saved from being Communists. The working class movement needs an intellectual arsenal to defeat this far-reaching enemy of the working class view of human life.

The Communist movements of Europe have been fighting Freudianism for 25 years. The well known American Freudian, Dr. William Reich, was expelled from the German Communist Party for Freudianism. We are just beginning to catch up in the fight of Marxism against what William Z. Foster has recently called "the psychoanalysis pest."

Since we have the greatest gulf between our material wealth (privately-owned) and our social insecurity and unhappiness, Freudianism can be expected to make the USA its last fortress. It breeds on unhappiness, but cannot teach misery's victims how to conquer the real source of their unhappiness.

Short Stories Wanted

The Worker will pay a nominal fee for all short stories accepted for publication.

Address manuscript to:

The Worker Short Story Editor,
35 East 12 Street,
New York 3, N. Y.

The H-bomb: No Security for You

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

the 19th century the chemist William Prout suggested that atoms of all different chemical elements have a common nature representing only various degrees of concentration of hydrogen. He based his theory on the fact that the chemical weights of the elements seemed to be exact multiples of the weight of hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen had been given the designation one because it was the lightest substance known.

Thus, according to Prout, the atoms of oxygen, which are 16 times heavier than those of hydrogen, should be thought of as made up of 16 hydrogen atoms stuck together. Uranium with an atomic weight of 238 is really therefore only an aggregate of 238 hydrogen atoms. Only the quantity of hydrogen atoms and their spatial relationship determines the difference in the chemistry of the various elements.

Although ridiculed in the 19th century the Prout hypothesis is accepted by modern physical and chemical science. It is the basis for present-day nucle-

onics. The concept of the hydrogen bomb arises from a consideration of the Prout theory.

In the hydrogen bomb the scientists propose to create the element helium from hydrogen. Now hydrogen has a weight of unity or one. Other forms of the substance have been discovered which have a weight of two, which is called heavy hydrogen or deuterium; one even heavier named tritium, with an atomic weight of three. The substance helium is very stable and has a weight of four units. Therefore the problem is to get four hydrogens of the unit variety together, or two of the heavy hydrogen to unite or one tritium with an ordinary hydrogen.

But somehow the added hydrogen weights in these nuclear reactions are greater than the sum of the parts. Helium emerging from the fusion of tritium with hydrogen loses some weight of its parts. According to the Einstein equation this lost matter was converted into energy. Professor Smyth's official report calculates this energy potential as 190,000

kilowatt hours for each gram of helium so obtained, or about a million horsepower for each four grams of helium from hydrogen fusion per hour. That is why the explosive possibilities of the H-bomb are in the neighborhood of approximately 100 times that of the atom-bomb.

These scientific facts are known throughout the world. One of the greatest experimentalists in the field of nuclear reactions with helium is in the USSR. And Senator MacMahon spoke of "the great Soviet physicist Kapitza . . . noted for special competence in technical problems, relating to the hydrogen bomb."

This madness that has descended upon the bourgeoisie can and must be stopped. There is the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of capitalism and socialism. It cannot come about by armaments races, bacteriological warfare, A-bombs, H-bombs or cosmic rays. It must be based on the removal of fear from the world. It must be based on the international control of atomic



energy. This can come only by the destruction of all stockpiles of the weapons of mass destruction in joint negotiations between the USA and USSR.

First Half Century Was the Hardest

(Continued from Magazine Page 7)

Italy's ruler was conceited and unintelligent. He began with castor oil and soon reached poison gas. And the democrats of London came to a "gentleman's agreement" with this blood-thirsty clown.

In Germany there came to power a man who can only be considered demented. He was shaped by the industrial magnates of the Ruhr. He began with bonfires composed of books and ended with the gas chambers of Auschwitz. This crazy assassin was welcomed by British humanists and French radicals alike: they thought that a madman at the head of a fully armed nation might succeed in doing what Churchill and Clemenceau had failed to achieve: in strangling the Soviet State.

Destruction of People and Things

What have they made of the XX century? Their world strikes one by its spiritual emptiness; it is in truth a living corpse. Naturally, there still were in the countries of Western Europe great scientists, the pupils of the XIX century, who enriched humanity with their discoveries. But the people with money used their achievements not to benefit mankind but to enslave and destroy it. In the second decade of the century men died on battlefields, at the end of the third decade came the beginning of the world crisis, and in the fourth—people were dying in the streets, on empty plots, under bridges. In 1931 there were 30 million unemployed.

Then began the destruction of people and things. Millions of bushels of wheat were rotting in the world granaries, yet daily people died of starvation. Cotton was burned in the United States, coffee in Brazil, and in Denmark milk-cows were slaughtered. In France cotton factories were demolished, the machines broken up. Corn in Canada was sprinkled with cosine. They grew frantic in their effort to save themselves; they could no longer live in peace, so fell back on the age-old cure of blood-letting: and the second World War began.

Came a terrible year in the history of our century when the insane cannibal who had overrun 17 nations threatened to destroy human culture. S.S.-men removed monuments in Paris, fell upon the Acropolis, burned children in the ovens of Auschwitz.

The Soviet people saved humanity. It saved Great Britain, not because it was the home of Mr. Churchill, but because in addition to Mr. Churchill there existed a great and proud people. It saved France not for Daladier and Bonnet, but because France belonged to the glorious people of the sans-culottes and the Commune. It saved the United States not because there lived a man who rejoiced that "the Russians will kill the Germans and the Germans will kill the Russians," but because in America there are millions of simple and honest folk.

But the bad were saved with the good. What did Mr. Churchill, Mr.

Daladier and Mr. Truman do, no sooner had the world been saved? They began to think out ways of destroying those who had saved them. They are incapable of living peacefully and once again are dreaming of a fearful war.

Death the One Ally Of the Ruling Classes

On the First of December the semi-official French paper *Le Monde* published an article in which Mr. Servan Schreiber declared:

"Pessimists (among whom I include myself) see the West in a situation that brings them no comfort: the Marshall Plan is practically in liquidation, the Atlantic Pact considerably devalued, Great Britain in desperate straits and a Western Europe incapable of organizing its own life, American senators who astonish us with their frivolity, and an economic crisis at hand."

Mr. Servan Schreiber lays his hopes on individuals and considers that one man, one move, one will can exorcise the spectre of inexorable fatality: "It all depends on the strength of character of a handful of men."

But where are these heroes capable of saving capitalism? They had Forrestal—but he turned out a paranoic. They had Parnell Thomas—who turned out to be a thief. Of course, they have plenty of thieves and paranoics: they even have crazy thieves and thieving madmen.

In addition, they have at their disposal all the hardened criminals of Europe. Artaj, the minister of the executioner Franco, has already been to Rome; discussions are in progress for the inclusion of Spain in a military alliance. At Dusseldorf Mr. Bevin's representative is coming to terms with that well-known "humanist," Mr. Hugo Stinnes and other magnates of the Ruhr. Yes, they can call not only on Stinnes and Franco, but on all Europe's criminals. It is not likely, however, that this will save them.

They can rely on one ally only: "death." Senator Johnson (and was Mr. Servan Schreiber thinking of him when he spoke of the lack of seriousness of American Senators?) declared that "the new super atom bombs will calm public opinion." This statement roused even such an admirer of America as the writer Francois Mauriac, who said: "I cannot understand it, perhaps I am old-fashioned. How can a bomb that is more deadly than that which destroyed Hiroshima calm anyone? Can there be in America or in Europe a mother, who tucking up her little one, would say 'Sleep peacefully, my darling, a new bomb exists.'"

Forrestal has long been outdistanced. Mr. Paul Hoffman, one of the most important of America's statesmen recently declared: "You may be surprised, but Moscow is thinking of conquering the United States." I do not know whether his audience was surprised or not, but we have not heard that any psychiatrists have been consulted since. Senator Thomas has given a new version of Hoffman's ravings and turned his

attention to another part of the world: "The Soviet Union may occupy Africa." The Minister of War, Johnson, shows the same alarming symptoms. "The United States will be attacked at four o'clock in the morning." As for Senator Wyley, who obviously suffers from persecution mania, he has even demanded that the government of the United States should be transferred into a train constantly in motion, from which it could govern the country by means of television.

Recently General Billotte, the French representative on the U.N. Military Staffs Committee, visited the United States; after a discussion with his American colleagues he declared that the Russians could introduce the atom bomb into America in different ways: on board submarines, through Mexico, in ships having a secret hold, or even in the diplomatic bag. I would like to point out that General Billotte has also not been subjected to a medical examination.

A few weeks ago General Eisenhower and Marshal Montgomery arranged a private meeting for conversations that can hardly be termed lyrical. When curious reporters questioned them as to the subject of their consultation, Marshal Montgomery answered: "We discussed what the weather would be like." But Marshal Montgomery is mistaken. For neither he nor General Eisenhower nor the paranoics in the Senate can decide good or bad weather. Even if they set all their barometers at "storm," it is not likely that the storm will burst. For today the weather is decided by the people.

But the peoples of the world know full well that we, the Soviet people, have no intention of conquering America or Africa, that we have no intention of sending the Senators bombs either by diplomatic bag or secret cargo, that we have no intention of attacking them at 4 a.m. nor even at 4 in the afternoon. The peoples know full well that the Soviet Union, China and the new democracies all stand on guard for peace. That is why the mothers of Europe and America of whom Mauriac writes, when they put their children to bed say:

The Fight to Make Texas Free

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

glove. This Negro was told upon his arrest that his "nose wasn't long enough for him to be a Communist."

Since that time fifteen people has been arrested from a picket line held to force Woolworth's to hire Negro salesclerks. This included myself. Arriving at the jail station the investigating officers asked me my employment. I told them I worked for the Communist Party. In a sarcastic way reference was made for me to go back to Africa. I had expected they would say go back to Russia.

The point is that these fascists can think of no other way but of separating Negro from white. Just recently the Department of Justice initiated a campaign to jail progressives and leaders of the

Communist Party in Dallas. Through subpoenaing these people, they attempted to make them become stoolpigeons, to act as traitors or send them to jail for contempt of court.

The very fact that we have a Communist Party in our state that has withstood the jailings, the subpoenas, and a Party that has influenced the Negro liberation movement, as well as the working class, is in itself a symbol of the growing resistance movement of the Negro people and their allies, the working class. . . .

I am confident our Communist Party will remain, will grow, will build our press and will be victorious over the Dixiecrat lynchers and murderers for peace, democracy and socialism.



By JO LYNNE

(Federated Press)

A CHINESE-STYLE DINNER

Looking for a meal that will perk up tired winter appetites, but that's simple to make? Try a Chinese-style meal with pork chow mein as the main course. Begin with a clear consommé, served in small bowls. For a more interesting soup, add shredded fresh spinach to the consommé and cook a few minutes longer. An easy dessert is sliced pineapple, served in chunks. More ambitious menu planners can serve baked apples, basted with a mixture of orange juice and brown sugar, for a fitting climax to a delectable meal.

PORK CHOW MEIN

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 lb. lean pork shoulder | 1/2 cup diced pimiento |
| 2 tbsp salad oil on melted fat | 2 tbsp dark molasses |
| 1/2 tsp salt | 2 tbsp soy sauce |
| 1 1/4 cups water | 2 tbsp cornstarch |
| 1 medium green pepper | 16 oz. can bean sprouts |
| 2 cups Pascal celery, sliced | 3 oz. can sliced mushrooms |
| thin diagonally | 4 oz. can chow mein noodles |
| 1 cup sliced onions | 3 to 4 cups cooked rice |

Cook the rice first and keep it hot and fluffy in a colander over boiling water until time to serve.

Cut the pork into half-inch slices, then into four-inch chunks and saute in salad oil or fat in a heavy skillet until slightly browned. This should take about eight minutes. Add salt and water, cover and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and simmer 10 minutes.

While the pork is cooking get the vegetables ready. Open cans of bean sprouts and mushrooms. Save the liquid from the mushrooms, but be sure to drain the bean sprouts. Add all these ingredients to the cooked pork and mix in molasses and soy sauce. Cover and cook 10 minutes.

Now add cornstarch with a little cold water. Cook for a few more minutes, stirring gently and lifting ingredients to make sure they are well coated with the sauce.

Serve on a large hot platter. Make a ring of cooked rice and fill the center with chow mein. Circle the rice with a second ring of crisp chow mein noodles. This makes four generous portions.

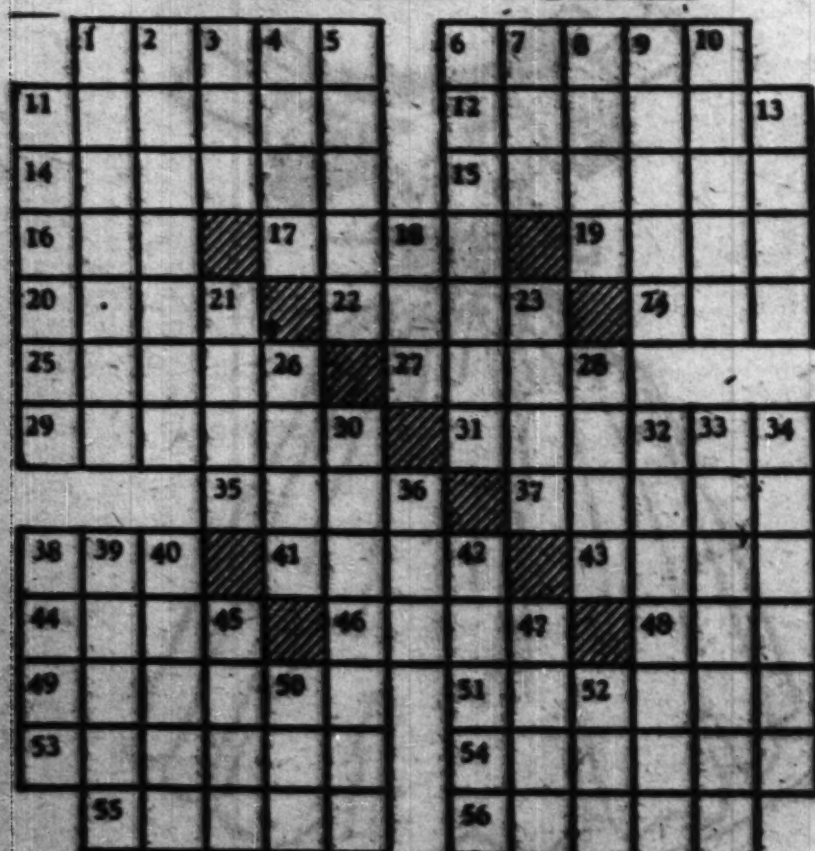
For an extra treat serve side dishes of crystallized ginger, watermelon pickle, preserved kumquats with the main dish.

ORANGE-CRANBERRY APPLES

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1/2 cup orange juice | 3 tbsp cranberry relish |
| 1-3 cup brown sugar | 1 tbsp butter or margarine |
| 2 large apples | 4 orange slices |

Blend orange juice and most of the brown sugar in bottom of shallow baking pan. Cut apples in half lengthwise and core. Sprinkle the hollow of each apple with remaining brown sugar and dot with butter. Place in pan with orange slices perched between apples, baste with orange juice mixture and bake in moderate oven for 40 minutes. You'll have to baste twice again. When you're ready for the third basting, fill apple hollows with tart cranberry relish. This should be about 10 minutes before removing from oven. Makes four servings.

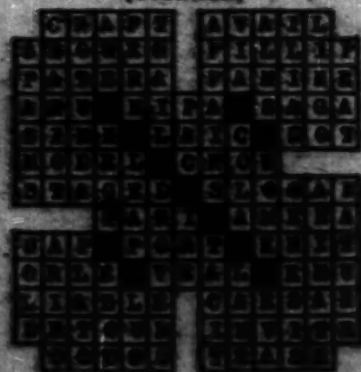
CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1-Trade
 - 2-Knower the purpose
 - 3-Desire
 - 4-Merely
 - 5-Stimulating quality
 - 6-Circular ornament used in hair styling
 - 7-Distillation
 - 8-Index
 - 9-Angle (Fr.)
 - 10-Variety of palm
 - 11-Tile of great size
 - 12-Piece from view
 - 13-Circular
 - 14-Period
 - 15-Complex
 - 16-Mid
 - 17-Put on an exhibition
 - 18-Little eye
 - 19-Black garment
 - 20-Ring
 - 21-Branch
 - 22-Wine
 - 23-Join closely
 - 24-Skin of a child

- VERTICAL**
- 1-Animal riding vehicle
 - 2-Desired result
 - 3-Desire
 - 4-Desire
 - 5-Desire
 - 6-Desire
 - 7-Desire
 - 8-Desire
 - 9-Desire
 - 10-Desire
 - 11-Desire
 - 12-Desire
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 - 17-Desire
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 - 19-Desire
 - 20-Desire
 - 21-Desire
 - 22-Desire
 - 23-Desire
 - 24-Desire

(Solution)



TWO ARTICLES ABOUT CHILD HEALTH

First Ask the Doctor

By VERA MORRIS

ONE of the signs of harder times is the fact that many mothers are dosing their children with patent medicines instead of consulting a doctor. This is a poor practice and could turn out to be a more expensive "bargain" in the end.

Sometimes home remedies prevent the doctor from getting to the child in the early stages of childhood disease and the eventual treatment is costly in medicine, doctor bills and the health of the child. Most patent laxatives are too harsh for children, and the "special children's pills" are usually no more effective than an aspirin would be.

A doctor should always be consulted, particularly in the case of stomach ache, fever or hard coughing. These are symptoms of a great many serious or semi-serious childhood complaints.

Another poor practice is using what is left, without doctor's advice, of an old prescription. Medicines go stale, or sometimes change chemically in time. The new illness, in spite of similar symptoms, may be completely unlike the first.

Needless to say a prescription for one child, or for an adult, should never be used for another. A much better idea is to ask your doctor to prescribe the exact amount needed, or even a small amount, to be re-ordered if necessary. Most of the time when your doctor leaves instructions calling for a maximum of 12 teaspoons, the prescription seems to call for a pint.

This is particularly true of the sulpha drugs, where the doctor can tell in advance just how much a child will need. Yet these drugs, which are expensive, dangerous to take without



advice and deteriorate in time, seems to come in about three times the amount needed. Your doctor will be sympathetic if you call his attention to this. It's a good idea to clean out the medicine chest frequently

of old odds and ends of medicines. There is no temptation to use them, and in the household where there is an "under three or four" far less possibility of the curious little "taster" getting into them.

Scarlet Fever

This is the time of year when a disease common to children five or six years old is most likely to strike. Some do's and don't . . . and how to spot the illness. . .

NOW IS the time of the year when scarlet fever reaches its peak, although there is nothing that could be called an epidemic going round this year.

Children between five and six are most subject to attack, but grown-ups can occasionally catch it.

We know a good deal about the germ which causes it—known as Haemolytic Streptococcus in the trade.

There is an enormous number of varieties of this germ, and quite a number of them can cause very similar attacks.

One thing we do not know, however, is why this disease has been getting milder in recent years.

Twenty years ago it was much more serious, and there have been several periods in the past when it was relatively mild, followed by periods of greater seriousness.

So we ought to be rather cautious of attributing its present mildness to improved methods of treatment.

Despite the apparent mildness of the variety going round now, scarlet fever is one of those illnesses better treated in hospital.

It can only be treated at home if a room can be set aside for the patient, and rather elaborate precautions taken to prevent infection.

Certainly it is not justifiable to keep the child at home if

there are other children there who might be infected.

The germs are mostly passed on by coughing, and running nose and ears, so watch such symptoms with suspicion in your children and their companions.

And some people seem to harbor the germs in their throats long after they have apparently recovered.

Symptoms usually start suddenly two to four days after infection, with headache and a sore throat, which usually makes children vomit.

A day later the patient comes out in the rash which gives the disease its name. This consists of numberless tiny red spots on the chest and upper arms, quickly spreading over the rest of the body, but curiously avoiding the face.

In a typical, mild case, fever lasts only a few days, and then comes convalescence, accompanied by "peeling."

This is so typical that we often diagnose from it if we missed the rash.

It begins on the tongue, which is usually quite raw by the third day, and by the 14th day has spread from the body to the hands and feet.

Unfortunately, all cases are not so simple. Some are septic and complicated by a discharge from nose or ears, or large glands in the neck.

Sometimes a germ lodges in



an unusual place, such as a burn or an operation wound. And rheumatism may follow even mild cases.

But the most serious complications is kidney trouble, some two or three weeks after the onset of the fever.

It is to lessen the risk of this that patients are kept in bed for a tedious four weeks, even when they feel reasonably well.

Work on treatment of scarlet fever has mainly been done in America, and has advanced a great deal.

Neither sulphonamide ("M & B") nor penicillin has any effect, except on septic complications, but a special injection has been devised which counteracts the poison directly.

At first this treatment itself caused a lot of trouble, and so was only used in severe cases, but now, by a process rather like partially "digesting" the serum before it is injected, these difficulties have been reduced to a minimum.

It is still difficult stuff to give at home, however — which is another reason why these cases are better treated in hospital.

JUST FOR KIDS



AS AN old merchant lay dying, he called his three fine sons to his bedside, and gave them each a small bag of gold.

"This is all I have to give you," he said painfully. "Use it wisely to find the happiness you desire."

The three brothers embraced each other after their father's death, and set forth on their own paths, for though they loved one another dearly, each had a different heart's desire. The oldest son, Shrewd, had a taste for trading, like his father; the second son, Simple, wanted a peaceful farm life, with time to play on his flute; and the youngest son, True, had a thirst for knowledge.

Shrewd went out and used his gold to acquire shares in shipping and trading. He used his money wisely, and soon learned all the tricks of the merchants. Before long, he was a rich man. He married a rich wife, built a magnificent stone and timber castle overlooking the sea, and filled the castle with velvet curtains, handsome carved furniture, big thick, puffy featherbeds crusty with embroidery, and slender fragile wine-glasses.

Simple bought a large farm with his bag of gold, and lots of cows, chickens and pigs. He thought his heart would burst with joy when he stood on the doorstep of the rough cottage with his flute under his arm, looking out over the rich, rolling countryside, the fields thickly green and sweet-smelling.

True went off to the universities, for he wished to learn everything there was to know. He studied about things and people and strange countries; many languages and ways of thinking; about lovely music and painting and all about the way the stars work; and the more he learned, the more humble he became because he saw there was no end to learning.

One day True decided to learn about trading from his brother Shrewd, and about farming from his brother Simple, so he said goodbye to his friends at the university, packed a few books and clothes into a scarf bundle which he tied to a walking stick, and slinging it over his shoulder, set off for his home town.

He found Shrewd's castle with no difficulty, for Shrewd was, by now, a vastly respected merchant, well known to all. True smiled a little to himself as he waited in front of the great copper-studded oaken doors. Soon a servant dressed in fine black broadcloth opened the doors to him, and conducted him to his brother's presence.

They greeted each other warmly,

but True could hardly contain his surprise and dismay, for in the few years since he had seen Shrewd, a most distressing change had come over his brother. His voice boomed hearty and loud, but there were deep lines in his face, and he looked no man straight in the eye.

After two days in his brother's house, True could hardly bear to stay longer, for he understood that Shrewd's tricky dealings had so changed him, that he thought whatever he did was right and what his opponent did was wrong. This he kept proclaiming loudly and often; and in addition, he had become so greedy for money that his needs kept climbing higher as the gold kept rising higher in his treasure room.

True went sadly to the farm cottage of his brother Simple, hoping to find him peaceful and happy. As he approached the house, dusk was falling, and he heard the impatient soft lowing and stamping of cattle waiting to be milked. Simple and True caught sight of each other at the same time and rushed together, clapping each other wildly on the back, and

laughing and weeping with emotion. When they drew back, True saw that Simple's face was sunburned, toil-worn and bitter.

Over their evening meal, Simple told his story, cursing with anger as he drank great mouthfuls of ale. He was an unhappy man, he told True, for though he labored from early dawn until the night, he had nothing to show for it. The price of grain and milk and eggs was always just low enough so that he got no profit from all his hard labor, and he was deeply in debt to the rich bankers, who threatened daily to take his farm away if he did not pay what he owed.

True gave his poor brother what was left of his bag of gold and bade him a fond goodbye.

He walked down the dusty road with nothing in his pockets but his hands and thought to himself: "I have got the greatest good from my gold, for what I have, no one can take from me. It makes me happy and it will make others happy too, for I shall spend my life teaching others what I have learned."

And he whistled joyfully as he walked.



The Farm

Corn wheat and other things grow, Some corn stalks are tall while others are low.

I saw a little girl take a great fall, Over a corn stalk not very tall. So farmers must be careful how they keep their crops, Or other little girls will take many flops.

MONA R. COHEN, Age 10.

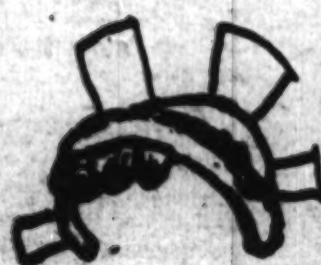
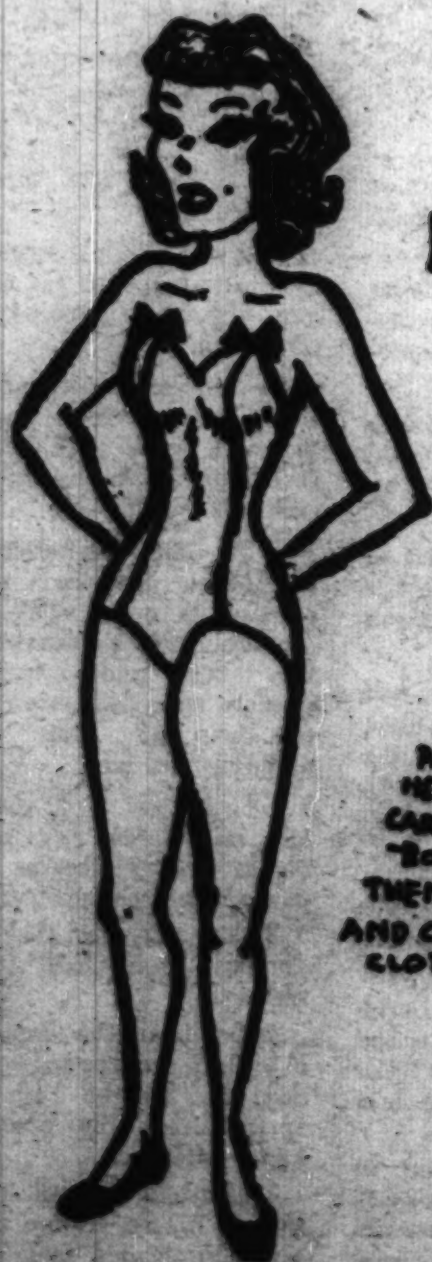


The Butter Betty Bought

Betty Botta bought some butter. "But," said she, "This butter's bitter!"

If I put it in my batter It will make my batter bitter. But a bit of better butter Will but make my batter better." So she bought a bit o' butter Better than the bitter butter, Made her bitter batter better. So 'twas better Betty Botta Bought a bit of better butter.

RACHEL



ROSEMARY'S TWIN SISTER

COLOR HER THEN CUT HER OUT AND PASTE HER ON CARD-BOARD. THEN COLOR AND CUT OUT CLOTHES.



RACHEL CAN WEAR ROSEMARY'S CLOTHES AND VICE VERSA.

MORE CLOTHES COMING SOON by Susie, age 13

The Worker

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ALP Asks Hearing On Relief Cuts

By Louise Mitchell

The American Labor Party has demanded of Mayor O'Dwyer that he call a public hearing on the Department of Welfare's starvation relief cuts.

Such a hearing, said the ALP Friday, would "dispose of Welfare Commissioner Hilliard's alibi that the law required the cuts."

It would also expose the fact that current city food prices are higher than those Hilliard allows in his welfare budgets.

The Mayor continued to shadow-box on the relief issue. In a new phony move Friday, he appointed his political cronies, James Quinn of the ALP Central Trades and Labor Council, and Morris Iushewitz of the City CIO Council, to "study" the adequacy of relief allotments.

The last time the Mayor met with these two men, he came up with the brilliant idea that the federal, state and city welfare authorities "study" the Hilliard cuts. After considerable buckpassing, the three agencies met and decided that Hilliard's relief standards were okay.

Then the Mayor went on a month's vacation. When

(Continued on Page 11)

JOBLESS AT MID-1930'S PEAK IN KEY AREAS

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Unemployment in some major cities is as bad now as it was in the depression days of the early 1930's, Robert C. Goodwin, director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Unemployment Security recently told Congress. In some cities it is as high as 25 percent, he said. This testimony, delivered Feb. 8 before a closed session of the House Appropriations Committee, was made public Friday with the publication of the proceedings.

"The nationwide figures do not mean too much," Goodwin told the Congressmen. "That is, the overall averages for the country are not too meaningful." He explained that the national average of jobless was lowered because of higher economic activity in certain areas, such as Dallas, where unemployment is only 2 percent.

Conditions in the worst hit areas are "extremely serious and something needs to be done about it," Goodwin said. "It is not too much consolation to people who live in an

(Continued on Page 11)



Food for Miners Pouring In

Contributions of food and clothing began to stream into the Daily Worker office, 50 E. 13th St. on Friday as a result of an appeal for aid to the striking miners made by the newspaper. A flood of materials was expected to arrive over the weekend. As soon as the first truckful is collected it will immediately leave for the coal fields.

In its appeal for contributions, the Daily Worker said on Thursday, "It is not appeal for charity; for if the operators and the government succeed in starving and clubbing the miners into submission with the T-H injunctions, all labor will be dealt a damaging blow."



Final Appeal Brief Filed By '11' Lawyers

Nothing is left of Judge Harold R. Medina's claim that attorneys for the 11 Communist leaders engaged in a "conspiracy" or "continuing contempt," it was argued in the final appeal brief filed on behalf of the lawyers in the U.S. Circuit Court Friday.

The 19-page "appellants' reply brief" charged that the "contempt" jail sentences imposed by Judge Medina on attorneys Harry Sacher, Richard Gladstein, George W. Crockett, Jr., Louis F. McCabe, A. J. Iserman and Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis had no basis in law or fact.

The brief was presented to the three-judge high tribunal by Paul Ross, attorney for the five lawyers and Dennis.

It pointed out there was no evidence on which Judge Medina could deduce the six engaged in a "conspiracy" to obstruct justice.

"If, therefore, the conspiracy finding fails, either because it lacks factual support or because the judge had no right to make it," the brief asserted, "the common denominator of each specification, and thus each specification itself, is eliminated. There is no 'count' to which a sentence can attach."

POLITICAL ISSUE

It was further pointed out that the U. S. Attorney had stated the lawyers for the 11 "were carrying out the political objectives of their clients, the leaders of the Communist Party."

The government thus "confessed" the "real character of the political persecution to which the appellants have been subjected," the brief continued.

"The conviction of the attorneys and the appellant Dennis," it went on "is thus sought to be sustained not on the basis of their courtroom conduct but on the basis of the fact that they defended with vigor and zeal the leaders of a political party on trial which involved a lengthy and arduous inquiry into political tenets, a political philosophy and a political program."

DENIED HEARING

The brief also held that Judge Medina's "contempt" sentences, which ranged from 30 days to six months in jail, were illegal because the appellants were denied a hearing.

"The appellants cannot be denied a hearing to defend themselves against the charge of a diabolical 'conspiracy' to obstruct justice," the appeals court was told.

"Upon such a hearing they have a right to establish affirmatively by their own testimony under oath that they were acting in defense of their clients and were resisting, as was their duty, the prejudicial conduct of a judge they believed to be biased."

If the "contempt" judgements are permitted to stand, attorneys for the appealing lawyers told the court, "they may well become the signal for the wholesale disbarment of lawyers who defend Communists (so subtly suggested by former Attorney General of the United States) as well as labor unions and minority groups, as these convictions have already been a signal for some judges who in one way or another have threatened lawyers with the 'Judge Medina treatment.'"

Rail Unions Set Strike Date

CLEVELAND (UP). — Two brotherhoods representing 250,000 railroad workers Friday set Feb. 27 as the date for a nationwide strike.

The date was announced in the Trainmen News, organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. President Truman now is expected to appoint an emergency board of investigation to investigate the dispute, which would postpone the strike for at least 30 days.

In Chicago BRT sources said the strike would begin at 6 a.m. EST. The other union involved is the Order of Railroad Conductors. The unions are seeking rule changes, including a 40-hour week without a reduction in pay for yardmen now working 48 hours.

BRT president W. P. Kennedy hinted the nationwide strike might not be called Feb. 27, but the railroads may be struck separately. That could forestall blocking of a strike by the appointment of an emergency board.

Miners Say They're Repealing T-H Own Way

FAIRMONT, W. Va. — Spokesmen of United Mine Workers locals addressing a "back-the-miners" mass meeting here said the coal diggers are "repealing" the Taft-Hartley Law in their own way.

The meeting in Marion County's courthouse, attended by more than 800, was under the auspices of the Marion County Labor Legislative Committee consisting of locals of the mine and other unions in the area.

Speakers included a number of presidents of mine locals, among them Frank Miles of Barrackville's large local; Joseph Sedrich of Grant Town, a local that spearheaded the work stoppage movement; Ida Evonoff of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Ray Kendrick, Steelworkers; Robert S. Milecki, Teamsters; James McDonald, Barbers, and James Morgan, Musicians.

The meeting passed a resolution

calling for active efforts to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law and full support of the striking miners by all labor.

"All the politicians have sold us out on the promise to repeal Taft-Hartley," said Sedrich, "so we have taken it on ourselves to get it repealed in our own way."

The meeting was an all-inclusive united front, including the AFL and CIO unions in the area and the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers.

West Virginia's coal production, the highest of any state annually, was virtually at a standstill except for a few non-union strip operations. Moving pickets closed some of these.

KNICKERBOCKER TO QUIT AS DEPT. HEAD

BUT WILL CONTINUE AT CITY COLLEGE AS PROFESSOR

Prof. William Knickerbocker will not be a candidate for reelection as chairman of the Department of Romance Languages in City College. Prof. Knickerbocker, in a letter to Harry H. Wright, president of the College. He will, however, he said, continue on as professor. His chairmanship expires at the end of this term.

The City College has for several years been in an uproar against Knickerbocker's anti-Semitism and prejudice against Jewish instructors. Last year's student strike demanded his removal and also the removal of instructor William Davis, whose anti-Negro bias was demonstrated in his control of the college's Army Hall.

The New York City Council, after a private investigation, had found Prof. Knickerbocker guilty of anti-Semitism, and in a 16 to

zero vote recommended his removal.

Despite a whitewash given Knickerbocker by the college administration, by the Board of Higher Education and recently by State Commissioner of Education Francis Spaulding, many groups have demanded his removal, including the American Jewish Congress and the college Student Council.

College observers felt that Knickerbocker's step-down as head of his department was part of a concession to the continuing protest by students, who are demanding a public hearing.

The bigoted professor was "exonerated" by Commissioner Spaulding last week. In his decision, Spaulding never mentioned the name of Davis, also charged with bias, whose case is still before the BHE.

A citywide students' meeting

will be held next Saturday, Feb. 25, at City College to protest continued biased hiring and tenure policies at the college. The Teachers Union has charged that at least six City College departments practice discrimination in their hiring policies. Jews and Negroes are systematically kept out of many departments or deprived of advancements.

College authorities admit that their hiring policies are of a special kind in order to avoid "in-breaking." This is nothing more than an admission of bias in hiring. Brilliant students of national minorities are not permitted to teach in the college upon graduation.

A system of "national representation" is used by the college authorities to get so-called wider representation on the teaching staff. Teachers hired from throughout the country seldom include Negroes and Jews.



Who will get the plaque of the New York State Communist Party for the Worker subscription drive? The deadline is Monday midnight. Brooklyn and Queens are tied at 102 percent and Bronx and Manhattan are at the 90 percent mark. Who will win? That is a matter of canvass, canvass, canvass over this weekend.

Floods in South Drive 38,000 From Homes

FERRIDAY, La.—A total of 38,000 persons have already abandoned their homes in flooded lowlands of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, it was estimated by Red Cross officials.

About 20,000 persons in Arkansas have been homeless for days. Nine thousand already have fled homes in Louisiana, 1,500 across the river in Mississippi, and almost 9,000 around the Tennessee towns of Ashport, Goldust and Tiptonville.

Workmen raced rising waters at Jonesville, La., trying to complete a ring levee to hold back predicted flood of 58 feet.

About half of Ferriday is expected to go under water.

Chinese Editor to Talk at Rally Here

Chu Tong, editor of the China Daily News, will analyze the Chinese-Soviet treaty at a China Rally at 2:30 p.m. this Sunday at City Center Casino, 135 W. 55 St.

Truman Threatens Miners To Force End of Strike

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The White House applied pressure against the United Mine Workers with hints that contempt of court actions were to be sought against district mine officials. The hints were passed in private conferences between mine union officials and President Truman's Taft-Hartley coal

Not Enough Jobless, Says Coal Dealer

WASHINGTON.—The mine workers' union is preventing the "natural" creation of a reserve force of jobless workers in the industry, the American Retail Coal Association complained to Congress.

J. Atlas Shafer, president of the outfit, told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee Friday:

"There are too many miners and too many mines, and the production of coal should be allowed to seek its own level in the natural course of economic supply and demand."

Also denouncing the three-day work week recently in force in the mines, B. E. Urheim, executive secretary of the association, charged that "artificial limitation on production are economically unsound."

The testimony was given on a bill, aimed chiefly at the United Mine Workers, to make unions subject to anti-trust laws for "restraint of trade."

board Friday as the operators and union officials labored through the third straight day of talks.

In attempt to put on a show of impartiality, the same government aides made it known that the operators were being warned the President might ask Congress for special powers to seize the struck coal mines.

The course of action to be taken by the President to force resumption of coal production was expected to be outlined late Saturday afternoon reports are submitted to him by David L. Cole, chairman of the Taft-Hartley mediation service.

Cole and Chang are scheduled to meet with the President at 10 a. m. Saturday.

Cole told reporters that he had been attempting to "narrow the (Continued on Page 11)

Ohio Slaps Writs On Miners, Too

LAFFERTY, O. — State injunction as well as federal are being thrown at the Ohio coal miners in the large-scale effort by government officials to break the strike.

The Lafferty Coal Co. got a restraining order against 61 members of the United Mine Workers of America after filing a charge that the unionists were preventing the removal of coal from the strip mine.

This is only one of several state injunction actions filed in an effort to keep strip mines operating. Pickets have been closing down the strip mines and very few are being operated.

The Worker

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French Rail, Mine Strikes Hit Viet Nam War

PARIS. — A two-hour stoppage throughout the nationalized French rail system was reported Friday as "effective on all lines" by the newspaper *Ce Soir*. The rail stoppage was accompanied by a 24-hour mine walkout. Both strikes were in protest against the French imperialist war on the democratic government of Viet Nam. The railroad workers were called out by the General Federation of Labor (CGT).

At the St. Lazare station in Paris, police attacked strikers and arrested four, but released them.

From 70 to 90 percent of the miners in the northern coal belt heeded the strike call, *Ce Soir* reported.

Vogeler's Pals Admit They Spied

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—Three codefendants of Robert E. Vogeler, American business man, pleaded guilty Friday to spying for the United States and Great Britain. Vogeler himself and three other defendants were not heard today. They were expected to plead and testify tomorrow.

Edgar Sanders, British relative of Hollywood actor George Sanders, and two Hungarians admitted their guilt at the opening session of the trial in the ancient Budapest Criminal Courts Building.

Two of the defendants who testified today linked former U. S. Minister Selden Chapin and other members of the U. S. legation here with the spy ring led by Vogeler.

The trial opened at 9:06 a.m., before Judge Vilmos Olthy, who sentenced Josef Cardinal Mindszenty to life imprisonment. Gyula Alapai, prosecutor who handled the cases of Mindszenty and Laszlo Rajk, represented the state. Rajk was hanged Oct. 15.

Vogeler is an assistant vice president and eastern European manager of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., an American firm. Sanders was IT&T's Hungarian manager.

Imre Geiger, Hungarian manager of the Standard Electric Co., an IT&T subsidiary, and Zoltan Rado, former section chief in a Hungarian government department, were the other defendants heard today.

Baroness Odina Doery, identified as a "bar mistress" and sister-in-law of a former U. S. military attache here; Istvan Justh, a Catholic priest, and factory manager Kelemen Domokos did not testify at the opening session of the trial.

Sanders, blond, bespectacled and 44 years old, told the court he

Ga. CRC to Defend Negro, Sentenced to Die Feb. 24

Tax Filing Advice Offered by IWO

The New York Council of the International Workers Order has opened a service to help members and their friends file income tax reports. Under the supervision of certified public accountants, the service is available weekday evenings from 6 to 9 p.m. and Saturday mornings from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. A low fee is charged. Appointments can be made by calling ORegion 5-1181.

By Homer Chase

GEORGIA.—Clarence Henderson, Negro farmer of Carrollton, Ga., sentenced to die in the electric chair on Feb. 24, has Friday authorized the Civil Rights Congress to conduct his defense. Henderson was visited by attorney S. S. Robinson, who, with E. E. Moore, has been retained by the Georgia CRC for the Henderson defense. Robinson said Henderson reaffirmed his innocence and was greatly encouraged to learn of outside interest in his case.

Henderson was sentenced to die on Jan. 30 for the murder of a Georgia Tech student. Many Negro men had been held for the crime despite the fact that a white man was originally arrested near the scene of the crime, his clothes covered with blood. The white man was released on the word of the girl who was with Stevens, the student, when he was killed. The girl said a Negro man had killed Stevens.

At the trial, the girl made no effort to identify Henderson, but told a weird tale of being forced to cross fields with the Tech man, then being made to move again after the man with the pistol had tried to make the Tech boy rape her. Finally, according to the girl, the man with the gun tried to attack her and in the ensuing scuffle, she escaped and claimed she heard shots behind her. The other witness was an employee of the Fulton County crime department who said the bullet taken from the youths body belonged to a pistol which the state claimed Henderson once owned.

Henderson's lawyers were appointed by the court. They did not challenge the jury panel which was all white. They did not offer a challenge against the 40 state troopers in the courtroom who barred Negro people from entry and who created a lynch atmosphere, making a fair trial impossible.

Perhaps the callousness of the frameup can best be indicated by the fact that the judge is named Samuel Boykin, the prosecutor Shirley Boykin. They are brothers. With all the cards stacked

MISS COPLON FIRES PALMER, GETS 3 NEW ATTORNEYS

Judith Coplon fired her attorney, Archibald Palmer, Friday and the court assigned her three new lawyers.

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan designated Sidney Berman, Samuel Neuberger and Leonard Boudin to take up her defense in her

current espionage conspiracy trial with Valentin Gubitchev.

Palmer's dismissal and his successors were announced at the end of a one-hour and 15 minute conference of Miss Coplon, her family, Palmer and Judge Ryan.

Palmer said he had no comment. Miss Coplon also refused to make a statement.

But Palmer said before the conference that he would wish any new attorney "godspeed" and would help him all he could. He would expect new attorneys to also handle Miss Coplon's appeal of her conviction in Washington, he added.

See Court Fight On Fare Hike

A court test was in the offing Friday on the city's veto of a bus fare hike from seven to eight cents for the New York City Omnibus Corp.

The bus firm, which operates 21 routes in Manhattan, can defy the city, and file its higher fare schedule with the state Public Service Commission, which previously approved the increase. Such action by the company, lacking the city's consent, would leave it open to forfeiture of its city franchise.

The possible court action would arise if the company then sought a Supreme Court injunction against the city, to test the latter's right to reject fare increases authorized by the PSC for private transit lines.

The Board of Estimate voted unanimously, in a closed session, Thursday, to withhold approval for the fare boost, after Deputy Mayor Reid and assistant Corporation Counsel Prouse recommended it as "not unreasonable."

NMU Rank-File Parley To Map Hiring Hall Fight

Some 200 delegates are expected to attend the Emergency Rank-and-File Conference of the National Maritime Union, CIO, which opens this Sunday morning at Manhattan Plaza.

The rank and file parley, to which representatives have been designated from ship's crews and ports on both coasts, the Great Lakes and the Gulf, will formulate a program of action to save the union hiring hall. The hiring hall, a major maritime labor victory won during the years of NMU militancy, was dealt a blow last week when the Supreme Court refused to review a decision holding the hiring hall illegal.

The rank-and-file conference will also map a campaign for uniting all forces in the NMU who are opposed to the control of the Curran machine, in an effort to restore trade union democracy.

Typical of both the response of NMU seamen to the conference and the frantic efforts of the Curran machine to obstruct it was an incident which occurred Thursday. The United Fruit Co. vessel, SS Veragua, arrived in New York with a crew which had wired NMU vice-president Jack Lawrenson congratulations for being a sponsor of the rank-and-file meeting.

Curran goons were dispatched to the docks, after the crew's message was intercepted, to intimidate the seamen. But the Veragua crew held firm, despite threats by the Curran goons of future reprisals.

In San Francisco, during the week, the NMU branch there voted overwhelmingly to demand that the national officers invite the ILWU and Marine Cooks and Stewards to any inter-union conference called to defend the hiring hall. Some 300 NMUers voted for the unity measure despite arguments to be contrary by Curranite Port Agent Charles Abar. The meeting applauded each reference to the rank and file parley.

A rank-and-file leaflet distributed to the meeting in San Francisco also reported that the San Pedro branch had voted 200 to 8 against efforts by Curran supporters to expel Peter De Vries, a rank and file supporter. Five delegates from San Francisco, three from Pedro and several from the Northwest are attending the New York parley.

Articles on 3d Party Monday and Tuesday

Two special articles on the third party movement in 1950 by Fred Fine, secretary of the public affairs committee of the Communist Party, and S. W. Gerson, legislative chairman, New York Communist Party, will appear in Monday's and Tuesday's *Daily Worker*.

Decree Coal Rationing in N. Y.

Brownout restrictions on lighting, ordered by State Solid Fuels Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy, go into effect at noon Sunday and by nightfall Broadway's Great White Way will be dimmed due wartime proportions.

Tallamy acted under the powers voted him by the State Legislature. The orders were that all advertising and show window display in excess of 200 watts must be turned off and all air conditioning systems shut down. Street

lights and police and fire lighting will not be affected.

Tallamy also set up a priority system for coal rationing, effective immediately. First on the list were municipal water pumping and treating stations. Next will come hospitals, orphanages, asylums, homes for the aged and food-processing plants. Schools were not on the high priority list.

Last on the list will be all theatres, bowling alleys, taverns, dancehalls and skating rinks.

Tallamy also ordered a one ton

limit for coal deliveries to one-family dwelling units. No coal can be delivered to such units if as much as one ton of coal is now on hand.

Apartments or office buildings are limited to a seven-day supply on hand by Tallamy's orders, which also directed the mixture of small-size hard coal with all bituminous deliveries.

Violators of the restrictions are subject to misdemeanor penalties of a maximum year in prison and a \$500 fine.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

Secretary of State Acheson says we can't discuss H-bomb control with the Soviet Union because "the USSR can't be trusted to keep agreements." I suppose this is the evidence:

In 1918, 18 Allied armies, including our own, made an agreement to invade the Soviet Union and strangle the new Soviet Republic. The Soviet Union broke the agreement by refusing to be strangled.

Then the capitalist countries made an agreement to boycott the Soviet Union and choke her to death economically. The Soviet Union callously broke the agreement by refusing to die.

Later American and British bankers made an agreement to finance Hitler for an attack on the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union broke the agreement by holding the Nazis at arms length as long as possible and then by crushing the invading armies.

Now I ask you, can such a country be trusted?

Harlem Is Hungry And Out of Work

By Joseph North

The sleet iced Harlem's streets in the season's biggest snowfall but you encounter the people out in the storm in the search for work or to find food.

The jobless thousands are like an army on the move, desperately

seeking a meager victory against hunger. Many of them tramp up the stairway at 2 E. 125 St. to the Harlem Welfare and Allied Council which they have learned is a trusted haven in the economic storm.

There you encounter people like Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Eden, of 36 E. 138 St. who live with their three children in one room. Eden, a seaman, and member of the National Maritime Union, hasn't had a ship since April 18, 1949, and has been on relief since October. You learn they had been getting \$82 a month relief, but that was recently cut to about zero when Commissioner Hilliard's office decreed that Mrs. Eden's mother and stepfather were to contribute \$77.44 per month to the Eden family. But the impoverished in-laws were unable to do so. And the family of five is near starvation.

That's only one case. I talked to many here, accompanied some to their homes. People like little Mrs. Laura Ivey, 47, of 30 W.

128 St., breadwinner for her three children and a grandchild. She too was recently dropped from the relief rolls.

I TALKED TO HER just as she returned from James Fennimore Cooper Junior High School where her 12-year old son had been taken ill and brought to the Harlem Hospital. "There's nothing wrong with him," the hospital authorities said, "nothing that some good food wouldn't cure."

Multiply this by the thousands and you have a picture of thousands in Harlem today.

I learned this:

- The past two months has seen a further disastrous slump in employment.

- Simultaneously there has been a murderous downswing in the city's relief standards.

- Thousands of children can't go to school because they lack winter clothing, shoes, overcoats.

- Special allotments for undernourished children and the elderly have been cut off by Commissioner Hilliard.

- Mothers have had to cut their purchase of milk for a family of three from one quart a day to one every two days.

- Desperate fathers, unable to find work, have been obliged to leave their families so that their dependents can get on relief before they starve.

THE PICTURE is brutal: it brings to mind the harrowing picture of poverty Jack London described in "People of the Abyss," about London's East End back in 1902.

No wonder they come in increasing numbers to see Mrs. Victorine Mobley, administrative secretary of the Unemployed Council, and William Stanley, its executive secretary. "What can we do?" they ask desperately.

And every day before Harlem's two relief stations you find a growing picket-line with banners. Go up to Welfare Station 26, at 149 W. 124 St. or No. 32, at 2 W. 140 St. and you find them marching doggedly against hunger. You will find, as I did, women of 80 and 86, carrying the placards, and young mothers and fathers aged 20, 25.

After you talk to the unemployed,



MRS. VICTORINE MOBLEY
Administrative Secretary of the
Harlem Welfare and Allied
Council

ed, you find a pattern that runs about like this:

The City's welfare authorities believe that a person who can earn \$32 a week for a family of five "doesn't need relief."

That the unemployed getting that allotment generally pay \$8 a week rent. That means they must buy every other necessity—food, clothing, medicine—on \$24 a week.

THAT MEANS THE CITY is satisfied if a family of five—like Mrs. Laura Ivey's—spends \$4.80 a week per person for all needs.

Break that figure down further and it means about 69 cents a day per person. For everything.

But Mrs. Ivey only earns \$25.60 a week, scrubbing floors. The \$50 a month supplementary relief was recently cut to zero. So she must live on her weekly pittance.

The result is, as Mrs. Ivey said, she must now buy one quart of milk every other day. Meat is a rarity to be enjoyed meagerly once every week or two. Medicine? "I have had a pain in my heart for months. I went to the Harlem Hospital and they sent me to a private doctor. I went twice and he charged me \$4 each visit. I couldn't afford to go again. I feel very bad right now with my heart."

And she spoke of her children, of her own tragic life. She came here from Savannah, Ga., hoping life would improve. She found work at \$25.60 as a scrubwoman in the theatrical district, working six nights a week, from midnight to seven. Then she hastened home to get her children off to school.

"I was so glad to get them the learning I couldn't get in the South. I had gone to work in the fourth grade. My children love school, and my 12-year old boy is studying all the time. You should see how he can draw," she said, her face lighting up for the only time in our long talk. "But he took sick yesterday, got dizzy, pains in the head while in class, and they took him to Bellevue. There the doctors said nothing ailed the child but hunger. So it goes. The stories are alike,

each has the same ring of hunger, destroyed hopes, withered lives.

BUT, UNLIKE THE PICTURE Jack London drew back in 1902, these people are not suppliant, not hopeless. More every day take the placards to picket before the relief stations. More, Mrs. Mobley told me, say: "We must do something, we can't just starve." They are thinking hard in Harlem. At random, I ran into this:

I dropped into a corner tobacco store at 123th Street near Fifth Avenue to chat with several men who had come in out of the storm. I told them I was writing a series on the unemployed for The Worker.

The storekeeper, a white, elderly man, said: "That's a Communist paper. We don't want to have anything to do with that."

One of the unemployed, a Negro of 40, responded: "What's that got to do with it? The man's asking about unemployment."

After a while one of the men mentioned Ben Davis. The storekeeper said something slighting about the former councilman.

The unemployed Negro responded: "Say what you want. I hope he beats that sentence. I

hope and pray he don't go to jail."

The storekeeper said: "I know you're always thinking about him. Every time I see you're thinking about him."

The jobless Negro said: "I am, I'm always trying to figure what to do to help him stay out of prison. If Ben Davis had his say we wouldn't be hungry."

"Like in Russia?" the storekeeper sneered.

"I don't know about Russia," the unemployed said. "I know about New York. I know about Ben Davis."

Another in the store interjected: "Talk about America," he said. "Every time somebody says we need jobs you say 'Russia'."

"If Ben Davis had his way," the other Negro repeated, "it would be better. I hope and pray he stays out of jail. I hope and pray he doesn't change his ideas. I've got him in my heart."

The storekeeper shrugged his shoulders, turned his back. The Negroes went out into the sleet to continue their hunt for jobs.

Press Roundup, a summary of editorial comment in the metropolitan press, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

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Companies Ask Price Cuts at Milk Hearings

By George Cook

It was, as usual, a lawyer's milk hearing at Elmira last week. They came down like buzzards on a dead cow, each bringing in tow a battery of Ph.D. economists. The purpose was to prove to the Secretary of Agriculture that milk companies had to buy milk cheaper in order not to starve to death. That the farmer's cows would starve, if milk went lower was not of their concern and when a farmer testified—only a very few did—they not only didn't cross examine, they didn't even listen.

First, let us get at what the hearing was about. All during the war and for quite a time since, farmers have been urged to produce more. As prices slipped and farmers felt the pinch, production mounted still more to meet costs. In the meantime, the companies kept the price of fluid milk high so that consumption dropped as production increased. The result is that so-called surplus milk, that used in manufacturing, is now 38 percent of the total.

Last fall the Sheffield Company began a price war which was quickly joined by Borden's and the Dairyman's League. This was at first confined to fluid milk and it is reliably estimated that Sheffield is preparing to take a calculated loss of \$5,000,000 in 1956 to grab a bigger share of the market. Recently, Borden's spread the war to cream and it is now on all along

the line, with no holds barred.

This is the setting for the Elmira hearing called to discuss the price of Class III milk, the "surplus" which is used in manufacturing.

The milk trust hit a snag on the first day of the hearing, Jan. 24. H. Alan Luke presented figures in a lengthy paper which showed that the manufacturers were doing all right. In fact, New York processors pay less to farmers than those in Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin processors are able to ship their butter, cheese, etc., to New York and sell it, presumably without going completely broke.

Paul Winston, attorney for the Dealers' Association, immediately demanded an adjournment for three weeks while the Trust's economists studied Luke's figures. These figures came too close to supporting the proposal of the Northeastern Farmers' Union: that the New York prices on Class III milk not be tied, as at present, to manipulated market quotations but be tied directly to the price paid Wisconsin farmers for the same category of milk.

The cheese men want 14 cents more a hundred pounds for processing milk; the butter men want twenty more. Ice cream and skim milk powder makers want an increase to take care of their "cost of manufacturing" and presented evidence calling for about 20 percent. If these proposals go through it will reduce the farmer's milk check below the cost of production without reducing prices on milk or milk products to the consumer by one penny. Furthermore, it will increase the surplus and make it more profitable for the companies to sell less milk than more milk.

Archie Wright, President of the Northeastern Div. of the Farmers' Union estimated that the difference between the proposals of his organization and the demands of the Trust is \$220 a year into or out of the milk check of the average producer in the New York milk shed.

I heard three farmers speak. They had no Ph.D.'s to support their figures. They simply told of losing money milking cows. One had done some research in his county and told of one veteran out of three who lost the farms they bought since the war. The lawyers sat in bored politeness, yawned when the judge offered a chance to cross examine. Then they called another economist who told of the poor company that loses a nickel on each pound of butter.

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SPECIAL FEATURE
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(7 A.D. East)
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★ Railroad Club (Upper Chelsea)
★ Dyckman Club (Inwood)
★ Club 6 (S.A.D. Center)
★ Club 7 (S.A.D. Center)
★ Club 8 (S.A.D. Center)
★ Club 9 (S.A.D. Center)
★ Club 10 (S.A.D. Center)
★ Club 4 (L.M.W.)
★ Club 5 (L.M.W.)
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(Hunts Point)
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★ WEST KINGSBRIDGE CLUB
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★ Railroad Club (Hunts Point)
★ N. Burke Club (Allerton)
★ Barker Club (Allerton)
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★ Pelham A Club (Allerton)
★ Rutherford A Club (Allerton)
★ Rutherford B Club (Allerton)
★ CACCHIONE CLUB (Brooklyn)

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★ AVENUE C CLUB (Bath Beach)
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(Kings Highway)
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★ MANHATTAN BEACH CLUB
★ FREDERICK DOUGLASS CLUB
(Kings Highway)
★ MARINE PARK CLUB (Ave. U)
★ KRUHNER CLUB (Coney Island)
★ KATE CLUB (Coney Island)
★ FOSTER CLUB (Midwood)
★ OLIVWOOD CLUB (Midwood)
★ FREEDOM CLUB (Bath Beach)
★ NEW UTTERTON CLUB
(Bath Beach)
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★ WEST BRIGHTON CLUB 1
★ WEST BRIGHTON CLUB 2
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★ KRUHNER CLUB (Bedford)
★ PARKWAY CLUB (Brighton Beach)
★ PITKIN CLUB (Brooklyn)
★ SHOP CLUB 2 (34 A.D.)
★ OLGIN CLUB (Brighton)
★ BRATTON CLUB (Brighton)
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Gordon Club (S.A.D.)
Ullian Club (10th Buggy)
Rugby 1 Club (10th Buggy)
Rugby 2 Club (10th Buggy)
Solomon Club (10th Buggy)
Avenue D Club (10th Buggy)
Oglin Club (10th Buggy)
Crown Heights Club
Newton Club
CACCHIONE CLUB (10th Buggy)
Douglas Club (10th Buggy)
★ Whitman Club (Kings Highway)
★ Mangel Club (Midwood)
★ Bakers Club
★ Bushwick Club (Midwood)
★ Gleason Club (Williamsburg)
★ Singer Club (Brooklyn)
★ Project 1 Club (Brooklyn)
★ Harriet Tubman Club (Brooklyn)
★ Lincoln Terrace (Brooklyn)
★ Julius Fuchit Club (Brooklyn)
★ Frederick Douglass Club
(Brooklyn)
★ Peter V. Cacchione Club (34 A.D.)
★ Frederick Douglass Club (34 A.D.)

QUEENS

★ RIDGEWOOD CLUB (Ridge Park)
★ MASFETH INDUSTRIAL CLUB
★ RIDGE VILLAGE CLUB
★ LONG ISLAND CITY CLUB
★ SUGAR CLUB (Queens)
★ PET CLUB (Astoria)
★ F-D CLUB (Queens)
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★ YOUTH CLUB (Utica)
★ COMMUNITY CLUB (Utica)
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(Buffalo)
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COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK STATE

To the Members of the WILLIAM Z. FOSTER HONOR ROLL CLUBS

Dear Comrades,

Congratulations on the excellent prize-winning work your clubs have conducted during the "Worker" subscription drive. Building the Communist press helps strengthen our Party. This is our enhanced our Party's fighting capacity in present-day struggles for peace, civil rights and social progress.

Therefore, your building activity is commendable work of the highest political order. The entire Party looks forward to continued and increased activity.

For the fighting Marxist newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The Foster Honor Roll Clubs can lead the way in helping to make the Daily Worker the newspaper of ever-growing numbers of the working class and Negro people's movement in our state.

Cordially Greetings from the State Committee.

Robert Thompson, Chairman
William Norman, Secretary

Frame-up in Carolina

By Harry Raymond

The Fight for Justice

GREENVILLE, N. C. — Teen-agers Lloyd and Bennie Daniels, Negro youths doomed to death for the year-old unsolved "lovers' lane" slaying of taxi driver William O'Neal, would have walked the last mile to

the Central Prison gas chamber last July 15 had it not been for courageous action of one of Greenville's best citizens.

He is Cornelius A. Simmons, young Negro organizer of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America.

It was Simmons who unearthed evidence showing that Lloyd, then 16 years old, and Bennie Daniels, 17, were not at the scene of the crime. He discovered evidence of the mysterious woman in pink, her dress, stockings and shoes besmeared with blood, fleeing the wooded spot where O'Neal was brutally murdered.

He learned that O'Neal, riding in his car with an unnamed woman, was trailed to the death rendezvous in "lovers' lane" by a speeding car. The mystery car was seen leaving "lovers' lane" shortly after the time the murder is believed to have been committed.

The more Simmons investigated the more evidence he discovered proving the innocence of the Daniels cousins.

Simmons demanded that the State of North Carolina find the real killers.

THE FTA UNION organizers' determination to see that justice was done resulted in the formation of the Daniels Defense Committee, with headquarters in Durham. This was a significant event in the struggle against Jimcrow in Carolina.

Joining the committee's executive board were many well-known white and Negro Carolina citizens.

Among them were Mrs. L. B. Mitchell, of Asheville, state organizer for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People; John Russell, regional director of the Fur and Leather Workers Union; Rev. D. W. Roston, Chapel Hill; Henry Edwards, Chapel Hill NAACP president; Rev. R. C. Sharpe, Durham; L. E. Austin, publisher and editor of the Carolina Times.

Also John Webb, Chapel Hill Architect; Mrs. Moranda Smith, Winston-Salem, regional director of the FTW; John Hunt, state director of the Progressive Party; G. W. Logan, Durham businessman; and Charles Hunt, High Point Student.

DIRECTING THE WORK of the committee are Simmons and Mrs. Minna Abernethy, of Chapel Hill co-chairmen; Mrs. Mary Robertson, of Durham, secretary; and Nathaniel Bond, chairman of the North Carolina NAACP Youth Conference, committee treasurer. The committee is thoroughly non-partisan, having one purpose: defeat of the Daniels frame-up.

Both white and Negro residents of Greenville, outraged at the cruel attempt to railroad the innocent Daniels youths, brought vital information to the committee indicating O'Neal was victim of a love triangle, that he was killed and mutilated by a jealous lover.

Greenvilleites, who offered important information about the mystery woman in pink, forbade use of their names in press dispatches. They said they feared local "reprisals and ostracism."

Another important witness said his life "wouldn't be worth a nickel" if he publicly testified how he saw county officials destroy



O. JOHN ROGGE Plans Appeal

important evidence that would aid the Daniels youths.

JIMCROW RESTRICTIONS hedged the committee on all sides. No white Greenville attorneys would accept the case.

The committee retained two outstanding Negro lawyers, J. C. Gates of Durham and Herman L. Taylor of Raleigh.

They exposed Pitt County's Jimcrow jury system, showing that Negroes, while making up more than 40 percent of the county's population, were systematically barred from jury service. Gates and Taylor had guts. They made a courageous courtroom fight.

Their challenge to the jury panel was overruled, however, by Superior Court Judge Clawson Williams. He refused to hear any testimony about the mystery woman in pink. He heard the Daniels youths denounced as "bad" by state's witness and sent the jury out to bring in the inevitable Dixie verdict: "Guilty of murder."

Failure of Negro-hating Greenville court officials to promptly furnish the defense necessary records and transcripts of the trial testimony caused the appeal of the case to reach the North Carolina Supreme Court one day past the deadline. The court refused to receive the appeal. And the youths were again face to face with the gas chamber.

FORMER ASSISTANT U. S. attorney O. John Rogge and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, were contacted by the Daniels Committee in New York. They entered the case last month and rushed an ap-

plication for a writ of certiorari to Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court Fred M. Vinson.

Chief Justice Vinson granted the Daniels youths an extension in the writ until March 14.

The high court agreed to review the record of the lower court. But the time is swiftly running out.

The Daniels Committee at this moment has not sufficient funds to pay for printing of the 500-page court record. In addition, funds are desperately needed to finance further investigation of facts surrounding the case. There are other pressing legal expenses that must be met at once by the committee.

That is why this newspaper is appealing to everyone of its readers to make a financial contribution to:

Daniels Defense Committee, Nathaniel Bond, Treasurer, Box 1001, Durham, N. C.

Which of Them Are Perjurors?

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON. — Have some members of the House of Representatives committed perjury in an effort to convict a Milwaukee labor leader of perjury? This, it seemed this week, was the question which the jury must decide in the now famous case of Harold Christoffel of Milwaukee, former president of Local 248 of the CIO United Automobile Workers.

Thirteen Congressmen and ex-Congressmen testified that they were present on that showy afternoon of March 1, 1947, when

Christoffel, appearing before a public hearing of the House Labor Committee, stated in response to question that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

For making that statement, the House Committee, then headed by Fred Hartley (of the Taft-Hartley combine) cited him for perjury and demanded that the Justice Department prosecute. Hartley and the Department chose to disbelieve the tall, gangling worker and put their credence in a ratty individual named Louis Francis Budenz. Budenz swore Christoffel was a Communist.

WHEN CHRISTOFFEL was tried in District Court here a year later, the defense contended, first, that Christoffel did not lie, and second, that he could not be held for perjury because less than a quorum (13) of the House Labor Committee was present when he made the alleged perjurious statement.

At that time, the judge ruled that there was indeed a quorum and refused to permit the jury to decide that matter. Last fall the U. S. Supreme Court decided the judge erred. If there was no quorum, there could be no perjury, it said, and the judge should have let the jury decide the question.

When the case opened here for (Continued on Page 10)



INGRID BERGMAN

The Ingrid Bergman Case

Millions of words have been spewed out about the love affair of Ingrid Bergman and Roberto Rossellini and the net effect on the five people involved—two of them children—has been the equivalent of a public massacre.

Emerging clearly from the enormous publicity has been one fact: that Miss Bergman, despite all her wealth, has not been able to free herself completely from the oppressed position in which capitalism places women. Here is a woman to whom capitalism apparently gave everything—enormous wealth, fame, respect, freedom from subservient position accorded the vast majority of women.

But when a crisis came in her life, as it comes to many women, she was held up in full public view, her life pilloried and torn, her attempt to reconstitute her life and achieve happiness mocked and attacked, her husband and daughter, 11-year-old Pia, lacerated emotionally by the cruel public spectacle made of their lives.

It then was revealed that Miss Bergman, far from being a liberated woman, was an investment. She was worth millions and this investment had to be protected, no matter the cost to the five people involved. The money put into "Stromboli" had to be preserved and, if possible, a profit achieved. Any future films she might make had to be guaranteed financially

on the basis of notoriety, instead of art.

MISS BERGMAN was made to bear the full brunt of capitalism's great hypocrisy. Women every day have children out of wedlock. This great wreck of the family is ignored by the press except of occasional sensational sex series. Instead the case of Ingrid Bergman is given the full treatment, as if it were a great rarity and the break-up of families not an everyday event under capitalism.

Instead of understanding and help, capitalist society offered Miss Bergman only torture, hypocritical sermons, commercialism and malice.

The whole weight of this attack turned on Miss Bergman as a woman. All her wealth was not enough to shield her from the official capitalist ideology of male superiority. The baby born out of wedlock was not Rossellini's baby, but Miss Bergman's baby. No onus was placed on Rossellini; if anything, his role was written to reflect credit and glamor on him.

With all her wealth and position, when it came to the crisis, Miss Bergman was revealed to have less freedom, less ability to achieve happiness, than any woman of the

Soviet Union, the People's Democracies or China. Any Soviet woman has a status far superior to Miss Bergman's.

THESE PERSONAL CRISES occur also under Socialism. But there the whole community intervenes to try to save the family. If these efforts fail, then the members of the family are surrounded with all the love and sympathy that a society can lavish, and they are all helped to restore their lives happily.

In a Socialist society, no 11-year-old Pia stands on the edge of the glare, lacerated to her very depths by the cruel publicity, which has torn love out of her young life. Every effort is made there to preserve for the child the love of both father and mother.

A final word should be said of the extreme hypocrisy exhibited by that self-appointed guardian of the world's morality—the Vatican. In the case of Charles Chaplin, whom the Vatican hated politically, it organized a boycott of his film, Monsieur Verdoux, which caused its virtual banning in the U. S. and in all Catholic-dominated countries.

But in the Bergman - Rossellini case, it has carefully attempted to protect the assets of the director. Could it be that the Vatican wants to protect the films about the Catholic Church, which Rossellini has agreed to make for the Vatican?

UNIONISTS SAY: TRADE WITH CHINA MEANS JOBS FOR U. S.



President Truman will soon receive this three-by-five-foot plywood "postal card" from residents of Bellingham and vicinity urging him to put lumber, maritime and other unemployed back to work by recognizing and opening trade relations with the

people's Republic of China. Signing (l. to r.) are George Starkovich, war veteran and Progressive candidate for City Council; Floyd Metcalf, IWA plywood worker and W. W. Wallace, CIO Woodworker business agent.

We're Asking You for \$175,000

Dear Reader:

You have made this paper an uncompromising champion of the working class, of peace, of security, these 26 years since it began. We are confident that you will see to it that it will grow and will flourish.

For you know the havoc most of the 1,744 other daily newspapers are causing America. And you know that the Daily Worker and The Worker oppose them, have the program to defeat them, and to make our land a power for peace, a stronghold of democracy, of freedom.

YOU are, in truth, the stockholders of this newspaper. It belongs to you, and to no corporation that robs you. Hence we bring you the facts and the problems of our newspaper, YOUR newspaper.

LAST YEAR this paper's deficit was \$225,000. We ran our annual financial campaign to raise it.

Our readers sent us \$200,000. They also contributed the bulk of the \$1,000,000 bail fund that was raised during the year as the attacks grew hotter upon the Communist party and all progressives. They contributed the lion's share in a variety of working class financial campaigns.

So it is no mystery why we fell short \$25,000 in that drive.

We are glad to say that we have kept the deficit from increasing, despite the rising costs of publication. True, we have had to cut edges, shear various essentials from our newspaper: less pages, less photographs, cuts in personnel.

This year we must begin our financial campaign once again. We plan to start March 1 and close it May 1—two months. We confidently expect it to be a hard-hitting, successful drive.

KNOWING THAT the demands on you will be greater in 1950 than in 1949, we have decided to ask for \$175,000—which is \$50,000 less than we sought last year.

This \$175,000 will not cover our deficit for the year 1950. But we set that lower figure because we do not want to burden our readers all at once with the total required. The goal of \$175,000 in this drive means we shall be obliged to raise the rest of the deficit in other ways: by higher circulation, more subs, various methods.

It will be hard, but we feel—with your co-operation—it can be done. As we said above, we have trimmed expenditures. We hope, for your paper's effectiveness, we shall not need to cut more.

Many of our readers realize the dangers to their paper and thousands have pledged they will

continue the campaign for subscriptions ALL YEAR ROUND. This is our greatest guarantee.

Another positive fact to remember is that most of our new readers this year took one-year subs, instead of half-year, as in 1949.

So we are certain that your support of our drive for \$175,000 by May 1 will see the paper through until next year.

It's up to you and we know you will come through in this drive.

(Signed)

THE EDITORS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE WORKER.

I wish to make my contribution to continue the fighting press—the Daily Worker and The Worker.

I therefore pledge \$ _____ towards the \$175,000 Freedom of the Press Fund.

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The Worker

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The People and the White House

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS HAVING trouble with the people.

He keeps on saying that he won't discuss with the Soviet Union the outlawing of atomic warfare. He will continue to pile up atom bombs and H-bombs, even though he knows that the Soviet Union will not take any second place in atomic development.

But the people just won't swallow this ghastly idea that we can't outlaw atomic war. The protest has been great. Acheson tried to quiet the country. Truman backed him up. But it didn't do any good. The people weren't satisfied however. Noted scientist, Dr. Einstein, rapped the atomic armaments race as a fatal course.

Washington cannot give a reasonable answer to the question: Why can't we accept the Soviet offer to outlaw atomic war, with this outlawing to be backed up by systematic UN inspection as the Soviets propose?

On the one hand, the government says we can't negotiate until we are stronger than the Soviet Union in order to make them respect our views. That is, we must force our views on them. According to this, we are weaker than Russia is now, since we are unable to force them to accept the Baruch Plan of turning over their peacetime atomic industry to a Wall Street controlled commission. But the Pentagon brass, from Eisenhower down, brags that we can "lick hell out of the Russians." First, we are weaker than Russia, then we are stronger. But if we are stronger, then why do we have to make bigger and bigger bombs all the time? Why are we supposed to be in such mortal peril of "Soviet aggression"?

The whole thing doesn't add up. The truth is that the people want peace because they don't want to die in an atomic slaughter, while Wall Street wants cold war and hot war because both are profitable, to the few up at the top.

THE WHITE HOUSE is having trouble also with the people on domestic issues. It is using the hated Taft-Hartley law to break the miners strike. Labor isn't taking that either. Nine railroad lodges have protested, calling for a nationwide stoppage to halt the injunction wave. The CIO leadership has spoken its words of criticism of the injunction, though keeping quiet about the man who is using it—President Truman. The miners led by John L. Lewis are facing a terrific gang-up of the coal corporations, the government, the courts, and the press. They are hungry. If Labor does not help the miners win, then no union will be safe from the same kind of strikebreaking. Action is needed down below in the trade union locals:

To aid the miners against the White House injunction club.
Against the criminal policy of pushing America toward an atomic war.



PRES. TRUMAN



ALBERT EINSTEIN



JOHN L. LEWIS

Treason Exposed by Carey's 'Let's-Join-Fascists' Speech

By John Williamson

FOR SOME TIME it has pleased CIO president Philip Murray to refer to James Carey as "my Secretary of State." But this "labor diplomat" and walking delegate to the bipartisan Hell-Bomb blackmailers fumbled badly in his much-publicized appearance before the Hearst and American Legion-sponsored conclave of a few weeks ago.

Protests from rank-and-file trade unionists and progressive union officials have obliged the CIO to bow out, "unofficially," from this pro-fascist entanglement. But Carey's participation was official, and, welcome as it is, the "unofficial" withdrawal will not satisfy the workers who want to clean this fascist blot from the whole labor movement by driving James Carey from its ranks.

Sharing a platform with Butcher Franco's chief American representative, the notorious anti-Semite Mervin K. Hart, Carey said bluntly:

"In the last war we joined with the Communists to fight the fascists; in another war we will join the fascists to fight the Communists."

What else he said was not revealed. But this single sentence, unparalleled in American labor history, sent a shudder of alarm through the workers of our country and brought a gasp of horror from Negro and Jewish leaders.

CAREY, as an official representative of National CIO, spoke to an audience which found nothing shocking in his words. It is no wonder that he was caught off guard. Murray's "Secretary of State" could dispense with diplomatic double-talk in speaking to fascists and war-mongers. Basking in their applause, he made the fatal mistake of forgetting that workers might get wind of what he said to their arch enemies.

The so-called All-American Conference Against Communism at which Carey spoke was organized by Hearst and the top brass of the American Legion—the organizers of mob violence at Peekskill, and against more than one picket line. It was attended by the leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—opposite numbers of the Krupp and Thyssen cartellists who plotted and financed Hitler's seizure power and the destruction of the German labor movement.

James Carey divided speaking



JAMES CAREY

honors with Senator Karl E. Mundt and Jack B. Tenney. Tenney was ousted from the California state legislature by the labor-progressive voters who repudiated his witch-hunting "Little Dies" committee in 1948. The CIO is on record against the Mundt-Ferguson police state bill, which was the theme of Mundt's speech. Murray's "Secretary of State" thus carried the CIO's support of the bi-partisan Truman Administration to its logical conclusion—an alliance with the most openly fascist forces in the America GOP.

TO THAT AUDIENCE it seemed natural enough that Carey should hold out his hand to the Nazi and Japanese war criminals, to the butcher Franco—and to the lynchers of the Negro people and advocates of pogroms. But to the unseen audience of labor and democratic Americans Carey's statement was an eye-opener. Many who had not understood before must now be helped to see that the Carey declaration of readiness to "join with the fascists" is the inevitable consequence of the policy which split the World Federation of Trade Unions, condoned the murder of Greek patriots and trade unionists, and made the "labor aides" of the Marshall Plan and ECA an instrument for sowing division in the trade unions of France and Italy.

Only those who don't want to see can any longer remain blind to what all this means in relation to what is happening in CIO. The policy of splitting CIO by expelling militants and left-progressives is the same policy that makes Mur

ray's "Secretary of State" feel so at home among the tycoons of the NAM Chamber of Commerce, the most openly fascist and war-mongering enemies of labor, the Negro people and the Jewish people.

A "quiet," and "unofficial" withdrawal from this unsavory company does not expunge from the record Carey's blunt offer of an alliance with fascism. Phillip Murray, as official spokesman of the CIO, cannot escape responsibility for either repudiating that offer publicly—or letting it stand. What has Jacob Potofsky, who succeeded Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to say? Frank Rosenblum didn't let this pass with an evasive "no comment." If Carey is not officially repudiated, is Potofsky willing to be bound by his words as an expression of "national policy" in accord with the new CIO rules of "political conformity?" And what about Willard Townsend, Robert Weaver, and Philip Weightman? How can they answer to the Negro people if they continue to cover up for Carey?

THE WHOLE CIO, and all trade unions, are gravely threatened by this exposed labor traitor, James Carey. He must be driven from the ranks of the leadership of the labor movement, and the first step is to demand his resignation as Secretary of the CIO.

Harry Read was officially made Chairman of the Continuations Committee of this 1950 edition of the strike-breaking, union-busting National Civic Federation. His resignation from that indecent post must be equally official, and public. Both the CIO and AFL should withdraw publicly from the "united front" with Mundt, Sokolsky, Hearst, Tenney, Mervin K. Hart and the American Legion whose real purpose is the destruction of the whole labor movement.

What all labor needs is united action against the very forces that James Carey joined. United action to support the coal miners—against the coal operators and their servant, Harry S. Truman. United action to repeal Taft-Hartley now—without waiting for another election, another Congress, another sell-out. United action of Negro and white—to enact FEPC and other civil rights legislation now, and put an end to the Truman-Dixiecrat-GOP run-around. United action of labor and all progressives, not with Senator Mundt, but against his police state legislation and in defense of the Bill of Rights.

Negro Beauticians Convention, Feb. 27, Expects Big Turnout

A big registration of upstate delegates to the 4th National Convention of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association was predicted here this week by a spokesman for the beauticians who said that the association and members of Alpha Phi Omega Beauticians Sorority and Fraternity were making emergency preparations to house the unusually heavy registration, particularly from the South.

The Convention will be held at Hotel Theresa, Seventh Ave. and 125 St., NYC from Feb. 27 thru March 3.

The Convention is expected to take a big step towards unifying all beauticians, shop and school owners, operators, teachers and students in support of progressive steps to protect the interests of beauticians working in large shops, small shop owners and the majority of small distributors of beauty supplies, now faced with further de-

pletion of their financial resources because of the rapid increase of unemployment.

White monopoly syndicates have made serious inroads into the industry and the beauticians intend to take steps to protect themselves.

They want to improve their products invented by them, control over the distribution of the products invented by them.

Other features of the Convention will include hair styling exhibits, displays of new beauty products and inventions, a fashion review and discussions of better shop management and teaching methods.

The convention has its temporary headquarters at the office of Mrs. Mae Garris, Orchid Beauty School, 2011 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C.

VOGELER'S POLS CONFESS

(Continued from Page 3) nomic conditions. . . . To make propaganda for the Anglo-Saxon world.

He said he resigned from the army in 1947, but continued voluntarily to work "exactly as before."

He identified as his own a green identity card, which the court said was that of a member of British Intelligence.

Sanders spoke slowly and distinctly.

In response to questions from Olth, Sanders said he knew he had been guilty of "sabotage" and "a great offense against the sovereignty" of Hungary.

He said he had been ordered to build obsolete machines for shipment to Russia and other East European countries.

GETS LETTER

Sanders said that on one occasion he received a letter from the American legation asking him to reduce production "as stocks were very high." The letter was produced and identified by Sanders.

Geiger also testified Standard Electric sought to curtail production on Russian and East European orders, while speeding output earmarked for Yugoslavia or the West.

The white-haired electric company manager, who is about 40

years old, stood before a loud-speaker microphone and admitted the charges against him without any show of emotion.

He said he had been an American agent since 1946, and that he had delivered various reports to Voegler in the past year.

U.S. PAY Geiger said he had received some pay in Hungarian money, but that his "real reward" was put aside for him in the United States, with the expectation that he would flee there from Hungary.

Rado confessed he had discussed espionage tactics with Chapin.

The indictment, read at the opening of the trial, charged the seven defendants were members of a spy ring organized at a secret meeting attended by Voegler, Sanders, Geiger and Col. George Kovacs, a former U.S. military attache mentioned at the Rafk trial.

The state charged that the baroness was Kovacs' sister-in-law, and that she decided to work with Voegler after she met him in a Budapest bar.

All seven defendants were present in court at the reading of the indictment, but they were removed when the reading was completed and brought back one by one to plead and testify.

Correction

On its school page yesterday the Daily Worker reprinted a picture of Harlem's P.S. 125 to illustrate a story on the chronic crisis in Harlem schools. At the time the picture was taken, P.S. 125 was housed in a police station. Since then, however, P.S. 125 was moved to the Horace Mann - Lincoln school on W. 123 St., as a result of community protest, and the picture shown is out of date.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily, except Tuesday, in the Daily Worker.

Christoffel Trial Put off to Monday

WASHINGTON. — The second trial of former Milwaukee union official Harold R. Christoffel adjourned Friday until Monday pending the return from California of a defense witness, Mrs. John D. Israel, Washington.

Mrs. Israel was a spectator at some of the House committee hearings. Defense attorney O. John Rogge expects to show by her testimony that a majority of the committee members were absent when Christoffel testified.

There were indications the trial would end next week. Rogge said he plans to call Frank S. McArthur, a committee staff member, and an unidentified witness.

Christoffel

(Continued from Page 6)

retrial three weeks ago, it was generally admitted that the crucial question was whether or not there was a quorum. Inasmuch as March 1, 1947 was a Saturday and the questioning took place between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the claim that a quorum existed was regarded as laughable by all persons familiar with this town.

Nevertheless the Government had no difficulty in persuading 13 members and ex-members to testify under oath that each was present on the fatal day, and at that fatal hour.

Very well, responded Defense Attorney John Rogge, in effect, let us look at the minutes of the meeting. Not only the minutes of the public hearing, but also of the executive or closed session which everybody admits took place at the end of the Saturday open hearing. These records will show whether or not a quorum was present.

INSTANTLY there was confusion. Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich), now Chairman of the Labor Committee and a bilious foe of left labor, refused to produce the records for the defense, although he admitted having shown them to prosecutor John S. Pratt.

The leadership of the House put through a resolution denying the defense the right to subpoena the records. At this point, Judge Dickinson Letts said that the court must have the records. Otherwise, it was clear that Christoffel must go free.

The leadership of the House retreated slightly. It adopted another resolution permitting Ralph Roberts, its clerk, to bring certified photostatic copies of the open hearings. But the resolution specified that no minutes had been kept of the executive session of March 1, 1947, contrary to House rules, but that even if such records existed, they could not be introduced in court.

Rogge was frankly unconvinced. For three weeks the government and the House leadership fought to deprive the defense of certain records which he contended would clear his client. And now when the decisive character of that evidence becomes apparent, the government and the House leadership suddenly deny the existence of such reports.

Rank-File Gets 22% of Vote In ILGWU Local 22 Elections

Izidore Weissberg, rank-and-file candidate for manager of Local 22 of the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) polled 3,960 votes, 22 percent of the total, in Thursday's union election, it was announced Friday.

The entire administration slate, headed by Social-Democrat Charles Zimmerman, was reelected.

A rank-and-file statement hailed the results as a defeat for administration attempts to destroy the rank-and-file opposition in the union. It charged the administration with having "ignored economic issues and concentrated on trying to create hysteria among the dress-makers with such nauseating slogans as 'foreign agents' and the like." Business agents, said the statement, carried on intimidation in the shops.

"This (rank-and-file vote) represents a substantial and indestructible core of the local, a militant force for progress and unity," the statement said. "The views of so substantial a section of the membership on problems affecting dressmakers should certainly be heeded by a responsible union administration."

"In the months to come, the

thousands who voted for the Rank and File will struggle in the shops and through regular union channels against wage-cutting and for such safeguards as piece rate schedules, a uniform national wage agreement, etc.

"Members of the Rank and File Group will support any constructive steps the union administration may take to halt wage cuts and improve conditions for the membership of the union. They will at all times promote the unity of the dress-makers for a better and assured livelihood."

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NOTICE

Final Report of Subscription Drive

will appear in the issue of February 26.

All subscriptions received through Monday,

February 20th, will be included in

the Final Subscription Drive Report.

Ship Machines To India from New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The freighter "M. V. Marken" is loading 400 deadweight tons of textile machinery to be shipped to the East. Little is known about who is shipping the machinery or the exact destination. The ship, however, operates between the U. S. and the Persian Gulf and British India. Presumably the mill owners are moving towards cheap labor as the Firestone Mill here recently moved to Argentina.

Prof. Douglas V. Brown, "impartial" arbitrator between the mill owners and TWUA-CIO, has resigned the post he held since 1943. No reason has been made public. Brown has been deeply resented by textile workers, against whom he has ruled in every case involving work loads, and in wage disputes.

The cost of public welfare in New Bedford has jumped again, due to the increased number of cases. The number on the rolls Feb. 1 was 903, compared with 800 one year earlier. Of the 303 increase, 150 have been added since Dec. 1. Most unemployed workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation.

Workers at the New Bedford Gas and Electric Co., organized in the independent Utility Workers of New England, have ratified a one-year contract providing a two-cent hourly pay boost and slight vacation improvement. The workers had taken a strike vote.

Mine Strike

(Continued from Page 2) gap" between operators and union officials in order to have a better report to make to the President. The use of that phrase indicated his lack of hope for a quick settlement of the 10-month long coal dispute.

Cole and Ching participated in he bargaining talks briefly today after meeting constantly with negotiators all yesterday, and part of the night in secret sessions.

LEWIS PROPOSALS

During the day, John L. Lewis made known a list of 12 suggestions for a new mine contract. Included in the list was a proposal for a guaranteed 200 days work a year, wage increase of 95 cents a day to boost minimum pay to a flat \$15, an increase in tonnage payments to the welfare fund from 20 cents to 35 cents, a seven-and-a-half-hour day instead of the present eight, seniority clauses, vacation pay increases, and the dropping of a long list of lawsuits against the union by the operators.

The union suggestions were made to the operators in confidence, but they were leaked to the New York Times.

The Times story, it was learned, almost created a rupture in the new bargaining talks.

Justice Department officials have been alerted to go to court during the weekend to seek contempt of court actions against some UMW district officials. White House aides were not certain whether Lewis would be involved in these contemplated suits.

Operators accepted reports that President Truman would ask Congress for seizure powers with a grain of salt. It would take weeks of debate before Congress would get such a bill on the floor.

Around the Dial, Bob Lester's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

10,000 Londoners Hear Robeson's Voice

More than 10,000 London residents heard the voice of Paul Robeson this week at a rally in Harringay Arena, marking the 29th anniversary of Britain's Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker. Robeson sent a short recorded speech to the rally.

Speakers pledged never to fight "against the heroes of Stalingrad."

Noted Scientist Says USSR Can Make H-Bomb

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Prof. J. D. Bernal, head of the physics department of Birkbeck College, who spent last August and September in the Soviet Union, said Russia could certainly solve the problem of the Hydrogen bomb as fast as the west.

Asked the general question, "Is Soviet science equipped to solve a massive problem, such as the hydrogen bomb, at the same speed as the United States?" Bernal replied:

"Most certainly—if they consider it important enough. And I think they would consider such a matter important."

He pointed out that the problem of the hydrogen bomb was simpler in some respects than the solution of the original uranium bomb because the complicated procedures for obtaining the explosive material were not required.

Russia could expect to make the same phenomenal progress on the hydrogen bomb that it made on the atom bomb, in which it beat western estimates by two or three years.

Urge China Recognition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The National Lawyers Guild today called on the United States to recognize the Chinese People's Republic in the interests of world peace.

It said in a statement that "the new government meets the test of international law of being an established government in effective control."

"Recognition would further the development of friendly relations between the peoples of both countries and thereby contribute to world peace," the statement said.

U.S. Youth Get Puerto Rico Plea

The Union of Puerto Rican Youth has called upon United States young people for support in "our fight against our colonial status, the cause of our troubles."

The message was received by the American Youth for a Free World, which is sponsoring a "Free Puerto Rico" peace rally Tuesday evening in the Central Opera House, 67 St. and Third Ave.

Sign Oil Pact

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Feb. 17.—A contract has been signed between the CIO Oil Workers Union and the Sinclair Co. covering 10,000 Sinclair workers throughout the country east of the Great Divide. It provides for company-paid pensions of \$125 at the age of 65, and a worker-contributory welfare plan.

Jobless at Bust Peak in Key Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

area where there is 25 percent unemployment to know that down in Dallas they have only 2 percent."

Goodwin did not name the areas of greatest unemployment. But in another Government report these were revealed to be New England, the industrial midwest and the west coast.

JOBLESS INSURANCE DATA

Goodwin's bureau, which administers unemployment insurance claims, pointed out that there were 18,000,000 initial claims in 1949, as compared with 10,000,000 in 1948. Continued claims, he said, rose from 51,000,000 in 1948 to 100,000,000 in 1949.

In 1948, the ratio of insured unemployment to covered employment was 3.5 percent, jumping to 6.7 percent in 1949. Since these figures reflect the number of jobless among workers covered by unemployment insurance, they do not reflect the true extent of unemployment.

These figures do indicate what areas are hardest hit, however. There were, according to Goodwin's bureau, as follows: Maine, 12.3 percent; Michigan, 11.4 percent; Washington State, 11.2 percent; Oregon, 10.8 percent; California, 9.4 percent; New Hampshire, 9.2 percent; New York, 8.3 percent; New Jersey, 6.9, and Pennsylvania, 6.8.

The number of benefit payments in New York alone went from 8,995,000 in 1948 to 15,750,000 in 1949.

The amounts of payments jumped from \$185,000,000 in 1948 to \$357,000,000 in 1949.

Funds available for unemployment insurance declined sharply from \$1,055,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1948, to \$887,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1949.

Warehouse Strike

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 17. Over 200 members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union at the Libby Warehouse here are on strike for wage increases and union conditions and against a company effort to cut wages.

ALP ASKS HEARING ON CUTS

(Continued from Page 1)

he returned last week, he praised Hilliard's administration. Apparently learning from Gov. Dewey, the Mayor has become adept at ordering "studies."

CONSIDERS ACTION

The Welfare Department has been considering revocation of its order reducing special diets for some days because of widespread opposition among health, social and welfare groups.

This latest "study," to be completed in two weeks, is viewed as an attempt on the part of the Mayor to get off the hook on this. Quinn and Iushewitz, in a press conference with the Mayor and Hilliard, tried Friday to clear the city of responsibility for the reductions by blaming the state administration.

When the "let-'em-starve" cuts went into effect last Jan. 16, funds for special diets for the sick were also eliminated. Loud outcries by health and social groups

to this expensive, as well as callous, type of "economy" immediately caused reconsideration.

A DEAL

For their cooperation in helping the Mayor clear himself of responsibility, Quinn and Iushewitz may be permitted to announce this concession. In turn, they will try to ease the pressure on the City Administration for restoration of the starvation cuts generally, the relief recipients.

Both the CIO and AFL leaders have done little to mobilize any action among trade unionists. They

simply participated in two meetings with the Mayor which received much publicity.

The ALF Friday also sent a wire to Gov. Dewey urging that he condemn the Ostertag bills in the State Legislature, which are designed to harass relief recipients and force complete destitution upon them and their relatives.

Neither the AFL nor CIO leaders have said anything about these proposals, nor has the Mayor. Commissioner Hilliard has expressed his support for the measures.

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WORKER Sports

Dukes a Treat, CCNY Near Fini

By Lester Rodney

Quite a jolt for New York basketball addicts was Thursday night's double defeat inflicted upon LIU and CCNY by Duquesne and Niagara respectively. And it was hardly

enough for Met pride to point out that the entire Niagara team, and one of Duquesne's key performers, came out of New York high schools.

The climax game, Duquesne's smart and well merited 60-53 win over LIU, was to many, the most satisfying team exhibition of the year on the Garden floor. The Iron Dukes from Pittsburgh, who now have a 20-1 record and a clear choice of tournaments, were not exactly slow motion, but using only 6 men, moved the ball at their own pace, set up their skilled shot-makers cleverly and defended with intelligence. Ahead at the half by 14, they withstood a typical Sherman White-faced closing rush by the Brooklynites, the kind that has blown some good teams right off the floor, and snapped back.

When LIU came to within two points at the three minute mark, it was Charley Cooper, the gifted center, who saved the day, first with one of his magnificent defensive saves, taking the ball right away from an attempted shot-maker, and then with a casual one hand push shot that took the pressure off. The 6-5½ inch senior will make a valuable addition to some NBA club if he decides to go that way instead of to the Globetrotters.

The Dukes, who may go into the Invitation as clear favorites, don't use a pivot post. They spread their attack and vary it, using accurate set shots, precise give and go plays, Cooper's sudden forays under and one-handers, and the jump shotmaking of big Dahler, who scored 17. A sixth man, soph Art Goldberg of Lincoln High, chucked in ten vital points and did some nice feeding. It's a nice team even though LIU has sluffed downhill along with the loss of offensive punch by Leroy Smith. The Brooklynites, with 3 losses and Cincinnati and Hamline remaining, will still move into the tourney with a victorious

finish and should win their next two.

CCNY with its fourth defeat, now finds itself on the ragged edge of tourney extinction. To keep hope alive, it must sweep its remaining schedule, which starts with St. Joseph's and Senesky at Philly Saturday, Fordham Monday, and includes Syracuse, Manhattan and NYU.

Niagara, like Oklahoma and UCLA before it, outran the Beavers in fast breaking and clogged the middle on defense to neutralize the buzz buzz boring in which is the only way City seems to know how to play.

Taking nothing away from Niagara, which played a bangup game, sparked by Zeke Sinicola, but it would be interesting to see City try a change of pace once when it's being outrun. Say use the Duquesne pattern, in which men who are not fast come down at their own sweet pace with perhaps the 6-4 Dambrot, who has a jump lefty shot much like Dahler's, getting off more of them in a deliberate, spread attack than in the unrelieved fast break style. And the outside men taking their sets when given all the room in the world.

The blunt fact is that with the passing of Jameson and Shapiro and the influx of the bigger, heavier, talented sophs, City is no longer a fast team and "You can't run with City" has become a myth which will be increasingly exploded.

Incidentally this scribe does not go along with the criticism of Ed Roman, who missed a lot of shots and spent a rather unhappy night despite his 23 points. The defense was jammed up around him and the onus was on the others who either were missing from short range or, more often, neglecting their shot opportunities, which, successfully taken, might have

DiMAG SEES 5 TEAM RACE

Joltin' Joe DiMaggio, the pride and the \$100,000 New York Yankee outfielder, predicted this week that the 1950 American League pennant race would be a five-team affair.

of San Francisco's North Beach "The club we'll have to beat will be the Boston Red Sox," said the sun-tanned DiMaggio, "but there'll be a lot of competition from the Tigers, Indians and Athletics."

DiMaggio, claiming he was in his best physical condition since he entered the major leagues as a Yank in 1936, also predicted that he would be able to play a full schedule this year.

"In all my baseball years I've never felt as in good condition as I am this year," he said. "I've played a lot of golf; my legs are as in 'as good condition as any rookie's, and I haven't an ailment that you could possibly think of. Only thing left on the agenda is a couple of more visits to the dentist before I report for spring practice."

DiMaggio said he would leave here by air the latter part of the month for the Florida training camp of the Yanks.

"And I expect to be able to go into the outfield the first day of the American League campaign and stay there for a change," he said.

"Getting back to the pennant race, he said:

given big Ed some more elbow room.

THE COURT CALENDAR for the locals this week: Saturday afternoon at the Armory Brooklyn tries for its first win over NYU—and I sense a comeback by the Violet, though the improved Flatbush hustlers certainly have a good chance. At night, City is at Philly's Convention Hall vs. St. Joes, Manhattan facing Canisius, still a tourney possibility, at Buffalo, and Columbia playing out the Ivy string at Hanover against weak Dartmouth.

Monday night City faces improving Fordham at the 69th Regiment Armory. Tuesday St. Johns plays NYU in an intra-city clash and LaSalle, a tourney hopeful, shows against Manhattan. Thursday brings CCNY and LIU back to the Garden against Syracuse and Cincinnati in what may be make or break games.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Anti-Hunters Have Their Say

I DON'T KNOW how many of you Worker readers have been aware of the friendly debate raging in the pages of the Daily Worker sports section these past few weeks. It all started when a Chicago reader, Mike Hecht by name, aired some rather violent objections to hunting as a sport and levelled a few extreme criticisms (I thought) at progressives who participate in the field and stream sports. The hunters have been coming in with their answers to Hecht's argument and from the way the bookkeeper in this department figures it, those in favor of hunting outnumber the other opinion. But this isn't to say it's been a one-sided argument. Not by a long shot. And we might as well set a few more sticks of type from those who want no part of hunting. Here are some of their arguments:

LAWRENCE, Mass.

"Dear Bill:

"I would like to add my five cents worth to the venison debate started in your column.

"I am afraid that tackling the hunting question on the basis of cruelty to animals will get us nowhere. That angle is found to yield verbal hysterics. In my opinion the point should be this: Non professional sports are supposed to shape and strengthen character. To the extent that this is true, does hunting come under that category? I doubt that it does.

"Let's examine a few of the reasons why modern man hunts. A great deal of hunting's appeal seems to lie in its 'clean exhilarating flavor.' That aspect is stressed in all the game-field magazines. These publications abound with photos of wind-tanned, mackinawed businessmen proudly displaying their catches, or of Father and Son shooting a racing deer together, like real buddies. In other words, hunting is constantly depicted as one of the pillars that support the 'American way of life.' (That is, the capitalist way). This attractive he-man propaganda is primarily aimed, by its nature, at the non-laboring classes—to those who have the time, means and inclination to respond.

"If one really wants to split hairs, is hunting, with its emphasis on cunning and private initiative (enterprise) a good thing for workers? The question I think answers itself.

"I believe it is significant that only a few workers diligently follow this type of sport. Quite apart from the fact that guns, shells, boots, etc., cost dough, the workingman does not appear to savor the idea of surreptitiously blasting some animal's brains to hell for no logical reasons. (If the animal's meat is needed for food, that's another store entirely.)

"No doubt those hunters reading this would prefer to drop dead rather than admit I may be right. They are probably snickering and saying, 'I'll bet this guy couldn't hit the side of a barn with a cannon.' But that wouldn't be true. As a kid I downed many a bird with my slingshot. But I later grew up.

"Comradely,
"TRIO RUSSO."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Dear Bill:

"Fred Briehl's letter is most interesting—psychologically, anyway. (Briehl's letter appeared in my Daily Worker column wherein Fred aired what I again considered some very sound arguments in favor of hunting—Ed. Note). I've killed many insects in my day, but never thought of it as a sport.

"The amateur hunter might well ask himself what kind of satisfaction he gets out of his sport, and why he engages in it.

"And here a warning may be sounded—watch out for the possibility of inadvertently supplying reactionary Freudians with the same evidence for the existence of a 'death instinct' in humans.

"Sincerely,
"S. S."

NEW YORK CITY.

"Dear Bill:

"With reference to the discussion on hunting, I am wondering whether anybody commented on the ease with which, a 16-year-old, for example, can obtain a hunting license in this State.

"Recently a case came to my attention where a group of boys obtained hunting licenses, bought or borrowed old, rusty, defective guns, and went on a hunting trip.

"No warden checked their qualifications, their ability to handle a gun, or the gun itself. The result—one of the boys in the party, an eighteen-year-old, was shot and killed by the sixteen-year-old with the defective gun, which went off accidentally.

"I am informed that there are many such casualties during the course of the year.

"Sincerely,
"J. HART."

Well, unless I miss my guess, all of the above is going to excite new pro-hunting correspondence from those who haven't aired their opinions yet. So come on in. The water's nice and hot.

AAU TITLE MEET

The winter track and field campaign will reach its high spot tonight at the Garden in the 62d annual American indoor championships. Stars from five foreign countries will join nearly 300 of this nation's top performers in an exciting scramble for 12 individual and three relay titles at Madison Square Garden. The high schools meet in the afternoon.

Women Clinch Ski Crown for Austria

ASPEN, Colo. (UP).—Austria was conceded the unofficial team title in the World Ski Championships Friday after two daredevil women skiers from that country finished one-two in the women's downhill, the next to last event. With only the men's downhill to be run off Saturday, Austria has compiled a total of 110 points.

Strange Figures

Is There a Jimcrow Salary Differential?

By Lester Rodney

Is there a salary differential in the big leagues being set up between Negro and white players? Let's take Don Newcombe, Brooklyn pitcher who carried the team to its 1949 pennant with 17 big victories after coming down from Montreal a month after the season started. Don was called the top pitcher in the league by most of the other managers. Branch Rickey himself estimates he should win "between 20 and 30" this coming season. How does his salary compare with that of other hurlers? Here are figures which are considered accurate though round numbers:

NEWCOMBE	\$13,000
REYNOLDS	25,000
SAIN	25,000
SPAHN	30,000
POLLET	30,000

FELLER

On 1949's performance would you rate those six at least twice as good as Newcombe, and up to almost four times as good? Feller and Newhouse didn't even do as well! Truth is, for value performed in '49, importance to the team, drawing power at the gate and anticipated value for 1950, Newcombe should not be outdrawn by any pitcher in baseball!

They should get their's and he should get his, at least twice as much as his 13 grand. As an interesting point of comparison right on the Dodger roster, lefty Joe Hatten, an in and outer who won 12 and couldn't "win the big ones," was signed for only \$500 less than Newcombe. What reasoning governs such figures?

NOW TAKE the National League's leading batter, runaway winner of the Most Valuable Player award, top major league base stealer, second to Kiner in runs batted in, and far and away the best drawing card (and money maker) for the Dodgers when they hit the road. Let's see how Jackie Robinson's salary stacks up:

ROBINSON	\$35,000
MUSIAL	50,000
BOUDREAU	65,000
KINER	65,000
DiMAGGIO	100,000
WILLIAMS	125,000

Maybe we're off the beam, but these figures don't make much sense to us. If anyone thinks otherwise, well come on in and explain it.

Are you listening, Mr. Rickey and the Brooklyn Board of Directors?